To R. Holden
that he may the better love
to grow the Queen of flowers -

Nov. 1/33

from E. V. Hall.

THE ROSE ENCYCLOPAEDIA



By courtesy of Messrs. Benjamin R. Cant & Sons, Ltd., Colchester

NIPPY

An exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose of recent introduction. Apart from its colourfulness, it is deliciously fragrant.

Frontispiece

THE ROSE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

By

T. GEOFFREY W. HENSLOW

M.A., F.R.H.S.

(Organising Secretary, Royal International Horticultural Exhibition, Chelsea, 1912)

New and Revised Edition, Edited by WALTER BRETT, F.R.H.S., Editor of "Home Gardening."



LONDON

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, LTD.

16–18 HENRIETTA STREET, W.C.2

Made and Printed in Great Britain at
The Mayflower Press, Plymouth. William Brendon & Son, Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION

An introduction, to an author, is one of the most valued sections of his book, howbeit one of the most difficult to write.

Through it he makes every effort to disarm criticism and to court the favour of those who shall read his book. In its more or less circumscribed space he thanks his friends for services rendered and, while giving others their due, he takes care that his own reputation does not in any way suffer. The introduction to the book is, as a rule, contradictory for, while apologising humbly for having imposed upon the public the efforts of his pen, at the same time he is trying to prove its worth, and to show it as the natural outcome of demand. In case the reader should think the author to be a presumptuous mortal, every effort is made to explain why the book was written and to point out its value to one whom it is feared may overlook the same.

Alas ! I fear that I shall prove to be unconventional, for, although I trust that my book will find favour, yet I have no excuse to offer for its production. That such a book is wanted I know to be the case. How can it be otherwise when its only purpose is to be of service to the grower of the Queen of Flowers ? In brief, my aim has been to produce a work that will be the most complete treatise on Rose-growing that has ever been published.

To that end, I have introduced and enlarged upon features old and new and have dealt in the greatest possible detail with every phase of Rose-growing—the preparation of the soil, the feeding and manuring of the plants, their general treatment in sickness and in health, the means of dealing with all kinds of pests, the care of the blooms when they appear, and their cutting either for exhibition or purely decorative purposes.

No one realizes better than I the enormity of this task, but from my earliest youth I have been enamoured of the beauty of the Rose and could not do enough to promote its welfare.

I exhibited, I judged, I organized shows, I enthused gardeners and owners of gardens alike. Growers of six or twelve trees grew their fifties and hundreds and people who had patronized local shows and looked on their presence there as the performance of a local duty, now went to the show tent as to a court to bow before a queen. Like other enthusiasts, I felt no garden could be too big and no work too arduous.

It was with this thought in the back of my mind that I first attacked the Press on the subject of the Rose and offered the services of my pen. An article on Roses! A series of articles on Roses! A report on new Roses! Answers to correspondents on Roses! What better could I do in the end but write a book and put in order all my large accumulation of notes? What could I do but once more take up the cause of the Queen of Flowers, and in a great endeavour advance her interests?

This work, although arduous, is a labour of love and it is compiled with a twofold object—first, to advance the culture of the Rose; secondly, to help amateur gardeners. Every grower has something to learn and if we all lived to the age of Methuselah, yet something unknown would still await us all.

The book will, I hope, remain a milestone in the history of the Rose and if I have been unable to please all yet there is pleasure in the thought that many must profit by my experience and in their turn hand on a knowledge that shall operate to the benefit of the Queen of Flowers.

The reader may be surprised at the devotion of some space in this Encyclopaedia to advertising matter. My reason for including advertisements—admittedly something of an unusual departure in a work of this kind—is to put the Rose-grower into touch with reliable firms from whom he can obtain the plants and the many things which the pursuit of his hobby will entail. As the announcements are all from the most trustworthy of houses, I feel sure that their information will be thrice welcome.

The Rose Encyclopaedia

THE HISTORY OF THE ROSE

THE Rose is found in all countries of the world, and is a native of all, with the exception of a portion of South America and the tropics. The cultivation of the Rose is as old as any branch of horticulture, and although it is hard to trace the age of any variety or to ascertain the introduction of the Queen of Flowers into any portion of the globe, yet ancient history gives abundant proof of the esteem in which it was held, and records of the past prove conclusively the great attention paid to its development.

Homer's allusions to the Rose in his "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" are, without doubt, the earliest records, but far older must be the attention paid to this floral queen.

The Bible tells us of the Rose of Jericho and the Rose of Sharon, but these flowers have been discredited by modern writers, and facile pens have done much to prove the name Rose in these two instances to be incorrect. However, if we turn to the Book of Wisdom ii. 8, we find clear mention of the Rose in the words: "Let us crown ourselves with Rosebuds before they be withered."

Sappho, the Greek poetess, writing about 600 B.C., selects the Rose as the Queen of Flowers in the following lines:

> "Would you appoint some flower to reign
> In matchless beauty on the plain,
> The Rose (Mankind will all agree),
> The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be."

And Omar Khayyám from the East sings:

> "But fairest of them all, the Rosebud sweet,
> With modest blush her skirt doth closely lace."

The immortal Shakespeare also pays tribute to the Rose in the words, " As sweet as damask Roses," and, " With sweet musk Roses and with Eglantine."

If the Greeks were ardent admirers of the Rose, no less were the Romans, who made great advances in its culture and created quite an industry by their demand for blooms and trees. Nero is credited by Suetonius, the Latin writer, with having spent four millions of sesterces in Roses for one feast, which in our money is equivalent to over £30,000—a severe tax on the Rose gardens of his day ! But it is a testimony to the popularity of the Queen of Flowers. Indeed, not only was the Rose used as a means of decoration, but the floors of banqueting halls were strewn with petals.

The question might arise as to whether or no the majority of Roses used in ancient days were those culled from the hedgerow and the field, but I think, without doubt, they were cultivated varieties. Horace, who writes at length on horticulture, gives us interesting mention of the growing of Roses in beds, and I would take it that dwarf varieties were not unknown. Pliny advises the deep digging of the soil for their better cultivation, and leads us to surmise the careful study of varieties in a Rose garden set apart for their welfare.

The raising of varieties from seeds or sports was well known and studied with deep interest from the earliest ages of horticulture.

It would be impossible in a chapter to give extracts of all references to the Rose by the ancients, or even to make such a notice representative of the attention paid to it throughout the ages. India, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Spain are all full of ancient history of the Rose. Its medicinal properties have been handed down through time. Rose-water and Attar of Roses have been valued commodities through many centuries, and certain old varieties of Roses, favoured for commercial purposes, still exist, even where others have disappeared.

It was not until the Wars of the Roses that the Rose received any real prominence in this country, however. It will be remembered that during those troublous times, the House of Lancaster chose the red Rose as its badge while the House of York decided upon the white Rose. When, in 1486, the two factions became united with the marriage of Henry VII with

the heiress of the House of York, the Rose was then adopted as the Royal Emblem of England.

In the eighteenth century almost all writers on horticultural subjects deal at some length with the Rose, but it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the Empress Josephine, sending messengers to every corner of Europe in order to secure every known variety of the flower, planted the famous Rose gardens at the Palace of Malmaison, that Rose-growing received the final fillip which was to raise it to the extreme popularity it enjoys to-day.

If we studied the Rose catalogues of a hundred years ago, however, we should be surprised to find how few varieties live to-day. In 1596 the Provence, or Cabbage Rose, and the common Moss Rose were found in well-stocked gardens, and the Austrian Yellow and Austrian Copper flourished at the same time. These live to-day, but there is no doubt that many other varieties existed, and were prized until replaced by more attractive introductions raised in our own country or introduced from the Continent.

In 1815 the French growers began to go ahead and in 1829 we find Mons. Desportes issuing a catalogue of 2000 named varieties. Ten years later the number had risen to 5000 and at present Rose-growers' lists contain upwards of 15,000 named varieties.

We expect too much when we look to find, for purposes of comparison, a list of the Roses grown in the hanging gardens of ancient Babylon or a tradesman's catalogue of the days of Nero !

Almost all the modern introductions are varieties that must be budded or grafted on to a parent stock, and that do badly if grown upon their own roots. These wonderful novelties will not contribute to the living history of the Rose, and in the event of a great upheaval in civilization they will disappear, and become, if recorded, only gilded history of the past. The Roses born to last can only be those that do well upon their own roots, such as Damask Roses, Moss Roses, Provence Roses, China Roses, Alba Roses, and others. Such will live and hand themselves on, even against our will, and, although the raiser may be forgotten, still he lives, and leaves the earth a brighter place for having existed.

SELECTING SITES FOR ROSES

Few of us can choose a house for the quality of its soil. Even the most enthusiastic would-be Rose-grower amongst us can hardly say : we will live in such and such a district because the soil there is ideal for Roses.

Fortunately, it is not necessary to do so. There is not the slightest doubt that Roses can be grown in any garden anywhere.

All the same it is equally a fact that, in some gardens, it is necessary, for complete success, to give preference to one site over another, and to give the soil special preparation.

Where Roses Cannot be Grown.—You cannot grow Roses like Ivy under trees ; neither can you grow them successfully on a continually wind-swept and exposed site, such as we find round the coast, where even the stunted and half-limbless trees show by the angle at which they are growing the path of the prevailing winds.

Roses must smile at the sun, moon, and stars, and Roses must have shelter, be it the thatched hurdle or the distant wood. Look at the wild Rose growing in the field or hedgerow, and note when it does best on a variety of soils. It does best where the soil in which it is growing is shaded, as in the hedgerow of a country lane or the border of a wood. Why ? Because such shade conserves the moisture in the soil ; also, the Thorn or material over which it grows lends support against rough winds.

When considered, the aspect is in nearly every case the best that could be got, and the surroundings are found to be those that are most congenial. This is natural, and when we think it over it is only what we should expect, for, although Rose seed is scattered everywhere by birds, it grows and thrives only in the choicest sites, where it can survive to reproduce itself on the same land for very many years.

The Ideal Site.—Actually, the ideal position in the garden in which to construct a Rose bed or Rose garden is one that

has a south or south-western aspect, which is protected by a distant hedge, fence, or building from northern and north-easterly winds and which is well away from the shade or drip or underground roots of trees.

Withal, the situation should be open. A closed-in position will invariably mean trouble with mildew.

This does not mean that Roses cannot be grown in other situations than the above. As reference to another chapter will show, there are Roses which thrive in almost sunless beds and in almost any awkward position. I know many a Rose blooming freely in positions where, theoretically, they should be a complete failure.

That is worth remembering. If you would have Roses peeping into an eastern window or draping a northern porch or climbing an almost shady wall, forget the instructions about what *should be*, and go ahead with the planting.

It is when the garden *does* offer a choice of situations that one may well select those where conditions will be ideal.

Study the Soil Question.—In many gardens there is a good deal of variation in the soil in different parts of the garden. In some places it is good ; in other places it is bad.

It is certainly a fact that Roses *can* be grown in any soil.

A manonce showed me hard rock, and said : " Get on with that ! " I replied : " Oh ! that is easy," and I sketched him out a plan of beds and paths, and proved to him that by the removal of a little stone where the beds were required, a little drainage to follow the fissures in the rock, natural giant pots could be formed to grow Roses. To give the extra depth, I planned all beds to be raised on the principle of a rockery and, beyond the carting in of the soil for the actual beds, the rest was simple.

All the same, it is a fact that the same can be said of soil as the Scotsman said of whisky—there are no bad brands, but some are better than others.

The Ideal Soil.—If possible, choose for your Rose beds or Rose garden a situation where the soil is as near the perfect as one can reasonably hope for. The ideal soil is a 2 to 3 ft. depth of rich, deep, and moderately heavy loam set on a subsoil of heavy clay.

The worst kind of soil for Roses is one that dries out very

quickly. My observations have taught me that a good supply of water is as important to the Rose as good soil. In a dry season the Dutch hoe is not going to compete with your neighbour's watering-can, nor a sandy soil with a rich loam. Moisture is everything to the Rose. Where it exists in the soil every effort must be made to conserve it, and where it is lacking it must be supplied.

The methods of converting good soil into good Rose soil are fully set out in another chapter. Here it suffices to urge you all not to attempt to grow Roses without first satisfying yourself about the nature of your soil and then, having discovered its imperfections—if any—putting them to rights.

You can, I repeat, grow Roses on any soil and without doing more than digging it over, but you will not obtain quality Roses that way; nor will the blooms be as plentiful as you could wish.

BOWERS OF ROSES



There are few gardens which do not gain in charm by the addition of Rose-clad arches over the pathways (left) and a Rose pergola, even though the latter may be of the simplest construction, as in the example below.



ROSE-GROWING SCHEMES WHICH ADD BEAUTY TO THE GARDEN



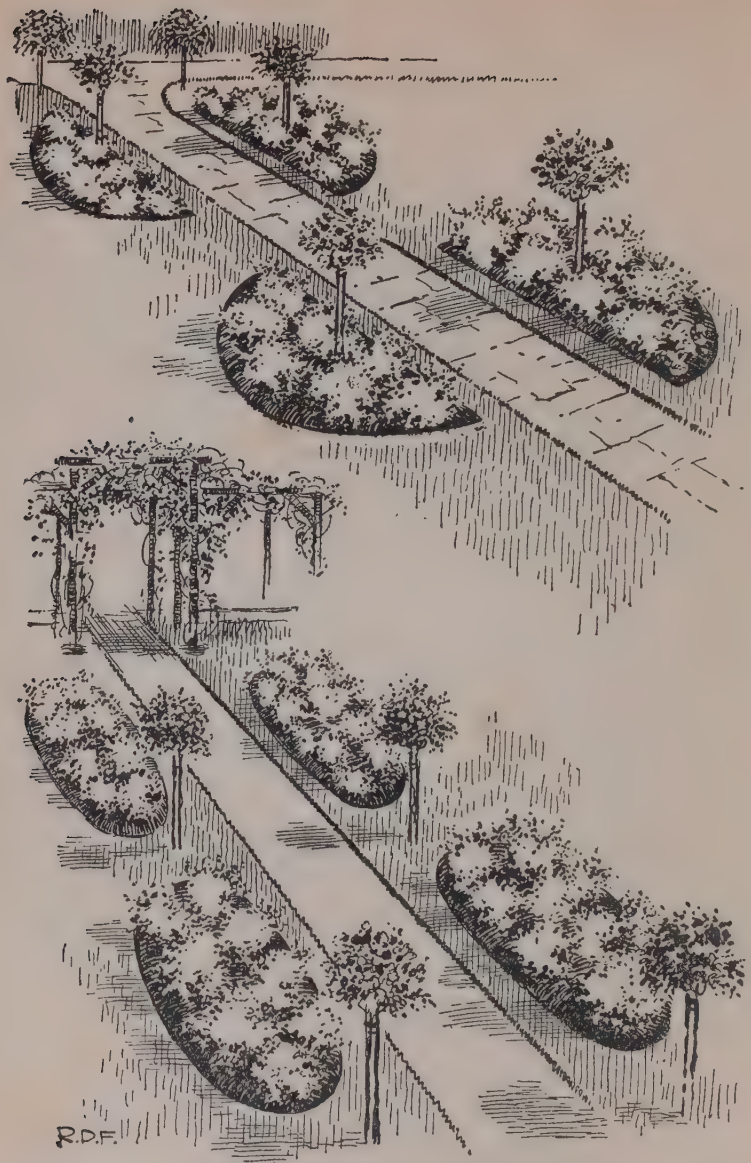
There are more ways of growing Roses than in beds and borders; they can be pressed into service for a great variety of purposes—for instance, as pillars for the ornamentation of the lawn (1); as "chains" for bordering a bed or a lawn, the growths being trained to ropes (2); as coverings for porches and archways (3); as specimen trees for different parts of the garden (4).

PLANNING THE ROSE BEDS

If ever I am asked for my advice concerning the planning of Rose beds, the first law I lay down is that Rose beds should contain only Rose trees ; secondly, that they should be planted as thick as thieves ; and, thirdly, that they should be subject to general effect ; that is to say, that, as far as possible, they all be made " to toe the line," and conform more or less to the usual pruning meted out by growers. If Roses only are grown in a bed, the trees can be planted closer than if other small flowers are used to carpet the soil. Roses are gross feeders, and if you are going to limit their space you must from time to time top-dress and mulch, else the soil will soon get impoverished, and your trees will soon go back. I would never nurse a sick tree or leave a vacant space unfilled, for not only do you waste good ground, but you lose a season's pleasure in a plant that should have been.

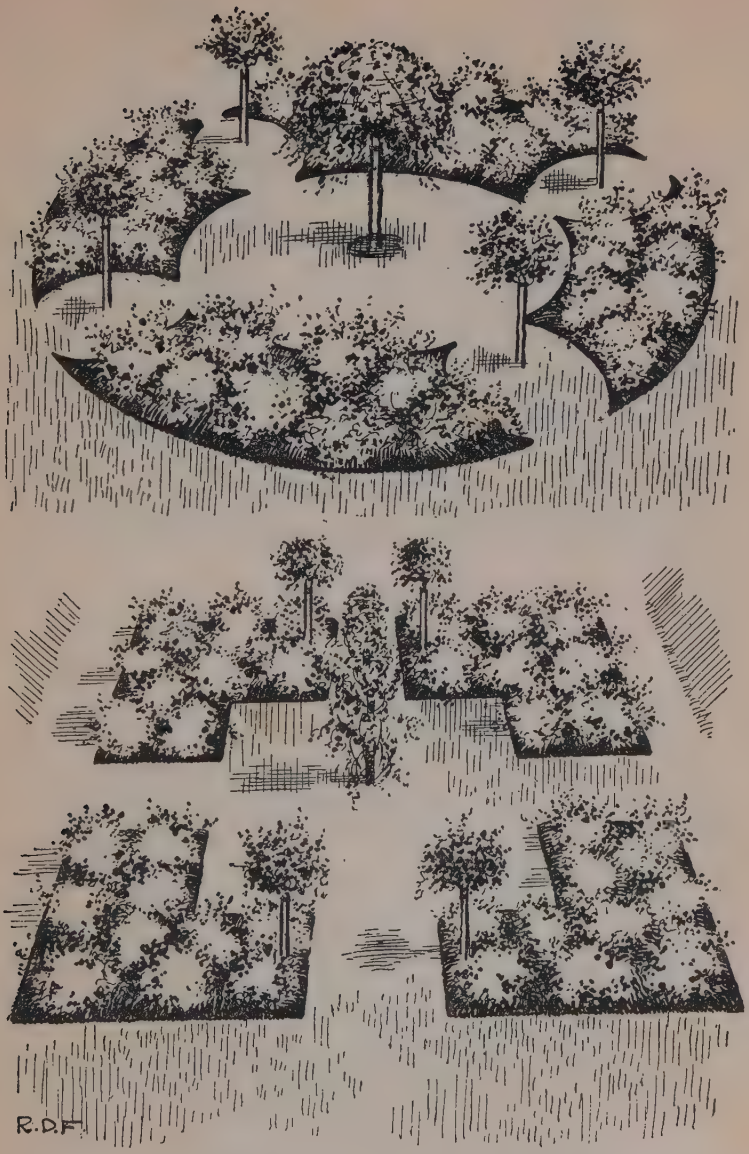
If you arrange your varieties, you can get your trees to conform to a set space, such as 18 or 20 in. apart and 16 in. between the rows. This is not the place, however, to discuss distance apart at which to plant, and for information on the subject readers are referred to the chapter on planting. One thing can be said : Keep your strongest growers to the centre of the bed, and, in the case of two or only three rows, plant a strong and a shy grower alternately. Thus : Caroline Testout, Her Majesty, La France, or Margaret Dickson, Merville de Lyon, Frau Karl Druschki. By this means you make more of your space.

Of course, it may be that you are only moderately interested in Roses, and that they take a secondary place in your garden. If it is so, and you want to grow them with other flowers in the same border, then give them plenty of room, and do not let tall plants, like Hollyhocks and Delphiniums, crowd their ground and encroach upon their soil, else you will soon lose the lot.



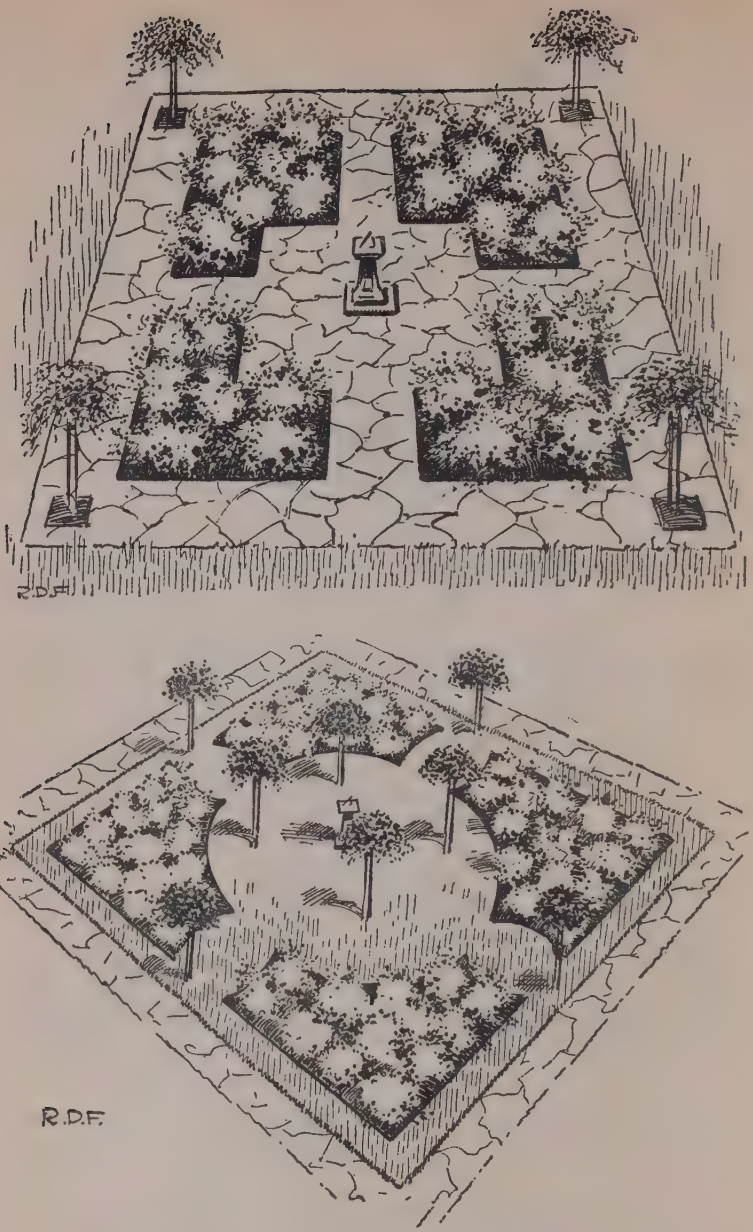
ROSE BEDS FOR BORDERING A PATH

Two suggestions for Rose beds in the lawn along each side of a path.



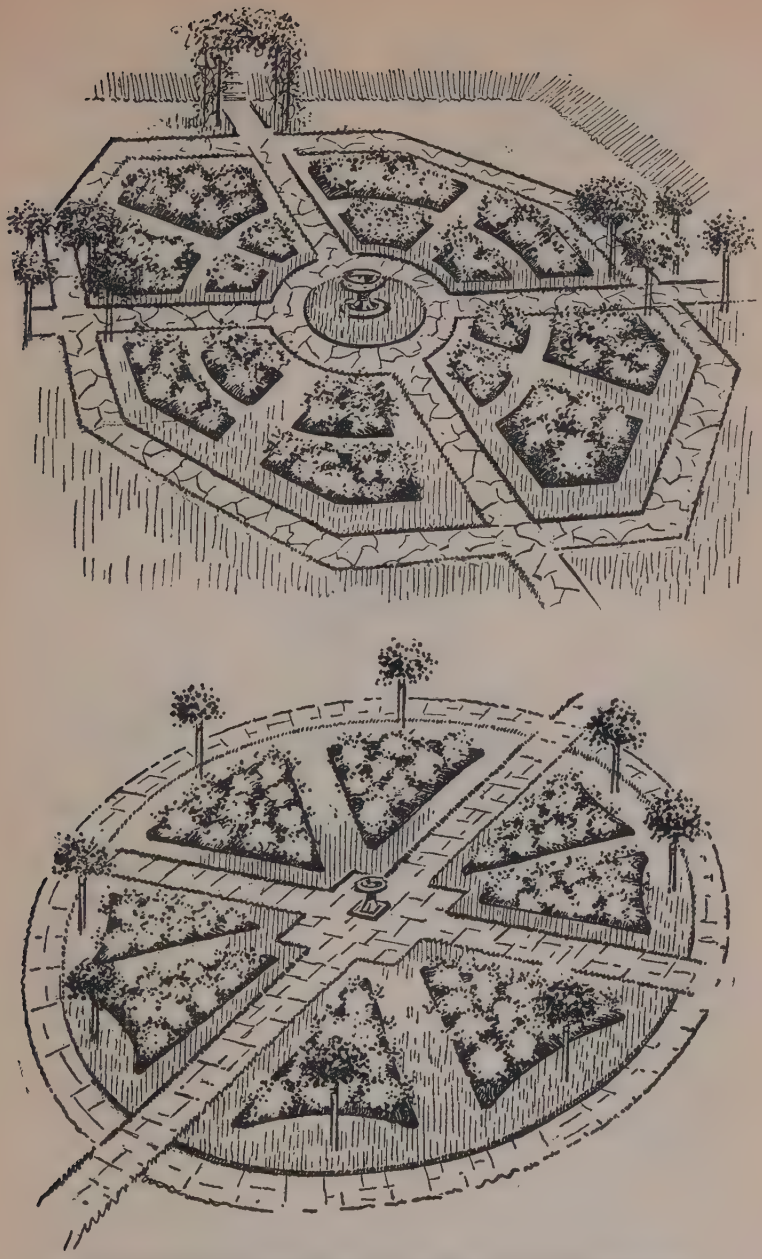
SUGGESTIONS FOR A GROUP OF ROSE BEDS

Two extremely pretty schemes to include a group of Rose beds. The paths may, of course, be of grass, as here, or of gravel.



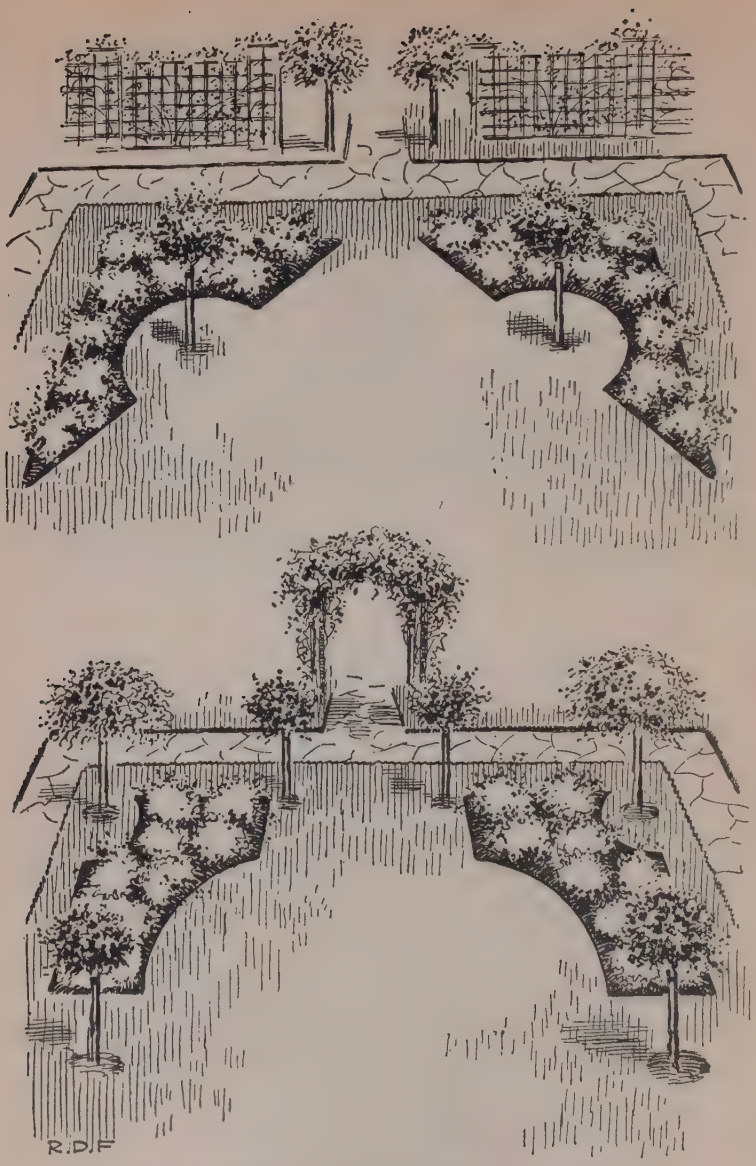
DESIGNS FOR A ROSE-BED CENTRE-PIECE

Two attractive suggestions for a Rose-bed "centre-piece" to the lawn or other part of the garden.



ALTERNATIVE ROSE-BED CENTRE-PIECE SCHEMES

Two rather more ambitious ideas for utilizing Rose beds in the making of a centre-piece feature.



ROSE BEDS FOR THE LAWN'S CORNERS

Frequently it is required to construct Rose beds at the corners of the lawn. Usually such beds are square or circular, but there *are* other designs, as these two examples show.

The Shape of the Beds.—In regard to the actual shape of the beds, this must of necessity be a matter of the amount of space at your disposal, the position they have to occupy, and your own personal taste. I would point out, however, that it is advisable to restrict each individual bed to a reasonably small size. The general care of Roses necessitates a considerable amount of close-to-the-trees work and if the beds are large this will, of course, mean a lot of trampling on the surrounding soil. With smaller beds, on the other hand, all the work can be done whilst standing on the path or grass verge and the soil, therefore, does not become unduly consolidated over the Roses' roots.

I always think that the lines of a Rose bed should be bold; meaningless curves and angles cause no end of work in trimming and, anyway, the effect is lost when the trees and bushes are in full bearing. Square and oblong beds always set Roses off to perfection, as also do circular, oval, or crescent plantations in certain circumstances.

For Beds on Lawns.—If the beds are cut out of a lawn, see that the soil is not banked up too high. The rain runs off such beds too quickly and no amount of artificial watering will properly moisten the roots.

One cannot leave the subject of planning the Rose beds without saying a word about the disposition of their occupants, the colours of Roses being so delicate as to lose much of their charm if planted near something which does not agree with them.

Colour Schemes.—White will tone with any other colour, but its pure beauty is most effective with red.

Red and soft yellow and cream shades, pink and any shades of cream and pale gold, blend perfectly; but red and pink, crimson and deep yellow are not harmonious companions. Always have white or cream between these shades if you propose to plant them in a bed or group of beds.

As you know, there are many dwarf Roses, such as Independence Day, in which two, three, or even more colours are blended. One colour is always dominant, and in Independence Day the dominant colour is orange. You should regard this as the base shade with which others are to be blended. An orange shade with a yellow, cream, or coppery-flushed rose is a delight to look upon.

At one time it was considered the thing to fill Rose beds exclusively with dwarf Roses. Such a bed would now be considered too flat, so when planting be sure to break up the flatness by introducing standards. If your bed in not more than 6 ft. in diameter, one standard is sufficient. If above that, you should plant one in the centre and others at intervals of 5 ft.

Unless your Rose beds have a near background of trees or shrubs, the colour of the standard must be deeper than that of the dwarfs growing beneath it. Standards are suitable for sheltered gardens, but in exposed places the heads are liable to be damaged by wind. But the half-standards, having shorter stems, are quite safe. If the situation of your garden compels you to use them, you should make sure that there is a clear distinction between them and the bushes beneath.

A most excellent way of securing this is to plant the base with Roses such as Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, Madame Ravary, and Mrs. John Laing, which can be pegged down. A perfectly charming bed can be made with half-standards of Dame Edith Helen, and Madame Ravary pegged beneath it.

Weeping standards and ordinary dwarf Roses do not mix well, but there is nothing more attractive than a mixture of weeping standards and Polyantha Roses. Unless the bed is very large, only one weeping standard should be planted—at the centre. If there is more than 7 ft. of space from the centre to any point of the bed, other weeping standards may be introduced.

Do not plant any considerable number of varieties in one bed. Should you be filling a group of beds with Roses, stick to one variety of dwarf at the base, and one of standard or half-standard as dot plants. If you are planting one bed only, do not set more than two, or at the very most, three varieties in it.

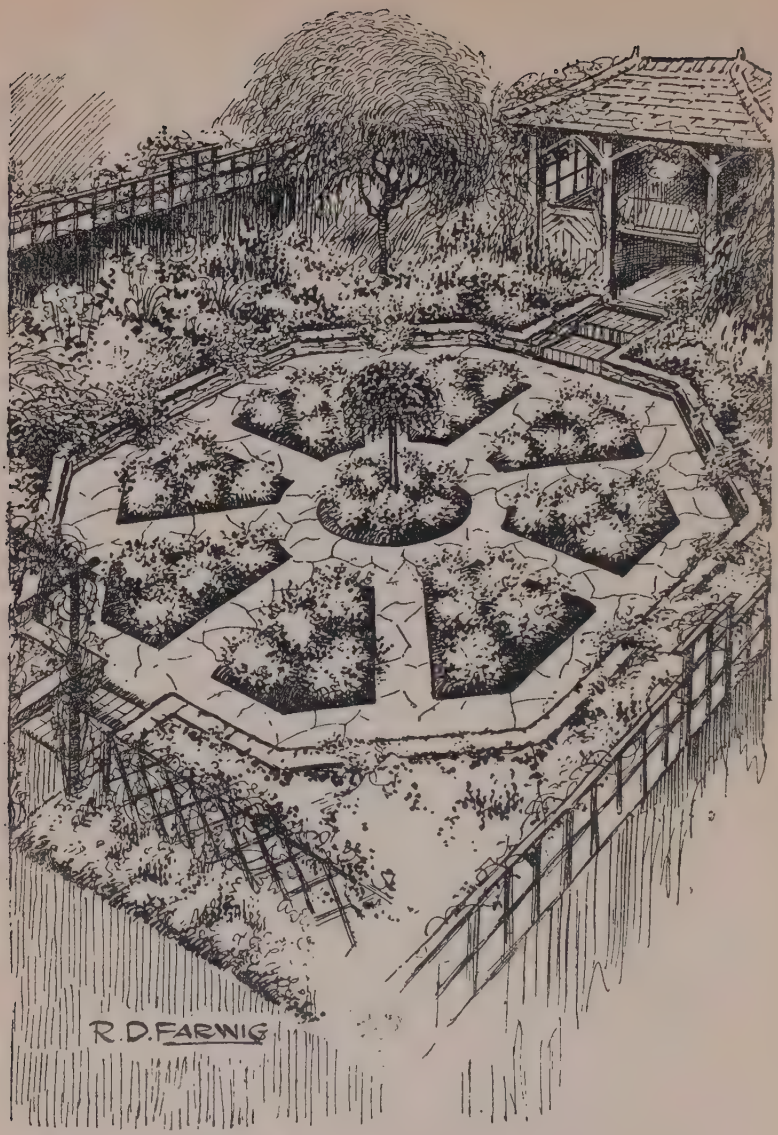
PLANNING THE ROSE GARDEN

In the foregoing chapter, we have considered merely the planning and making of Rose beds, such beds as are to be found in nearly every garden in the British Isles. Here I want to deal with planning on a more ambitious scale, the scale in which a whole garden or the whole of one part of a garden is devoted exclusively to the growing of Roses.

In planning a garden, the first consideration is not so much the Roses you wish to grow as it is what style of planting will best suit your house or its surroundings. Not every garden will admit of pergolas, or arches, or even pillars, although weeping standards, standards, and dwarfs need seldom be absent. As a rule, a corner can be found for almost every kind of Rose, and most gardens are improved by a well-made pergola or arch. But even when the grower has planned his garden and decided as to the position of beds, arches, pillars, and the like, there yet remains the all-important point of suitable selection.

One variety will flourish where another will hardly exist and, unless great thought and judgment are used, years will be wasted before the mistakes are fully realized. For instance, the yellow or the white Banksian Rose seldom does well anywhere except on a south wall, while W. A. Richardson, to retain its colour, should not be exposed to too much sun. Again, some sites are very hard to provide for, and there is but small choice for the grower to select what he would fancy. Having, then, your plan made out, and having in making it given every care to the position of arches, pillars, and the like; also in the making of beds, having exercised due care as to the simplicity in design to save labour in edging and mowing, start to dig and plant your garden.

In planting great attention should be paid to the habit of the various varieties, the time of flowering, height attained, etc. The tallest trees should ever be grown in the centre of a



A DESIGN FOR AN END-OF-THE-GARDEN ROSE GARDEN

In smaller gardens where there is insufficient room for a Rose garden proper the end of the plot may be laid out in Rose-garden style with delightful effect.

bed, or, in the case of a border, under a hedge or wall—at the back. Thus an outside border would be much as follows: Working towards the back from the front would come (1) dwarf Polyantha; (2) Teas; (3) half-standards; (4) H.P.s and H.T.s; (5) standards; (6) weeping standards and pillars; (7) hedge of climbers. Let the grower remember that the charm of a Rose garden is to be able to gather Roses almost all the year round. As I write this I remember in the middle of December, seeing at Messrs. James Carter & Co.'s large establishment at Raynes Park, a Rose garden still in full leaf, and carrying hundreds of Roses. This is what the grower should aim at—namely, Roses from May till December—and if the season is mild they can be had. Varieties can be selected that flower both early and late, and that even bear more than two crops.

If varieties are desired that only bloom once, then care should be taken to plant such alternately with those that flower twice, so that the Rose garden always appears to be in full and equal bloom. Bare gaps must be avoided, if possible; we do not want to find only here and there a bed of Roses; we would rather they were equally distributed.

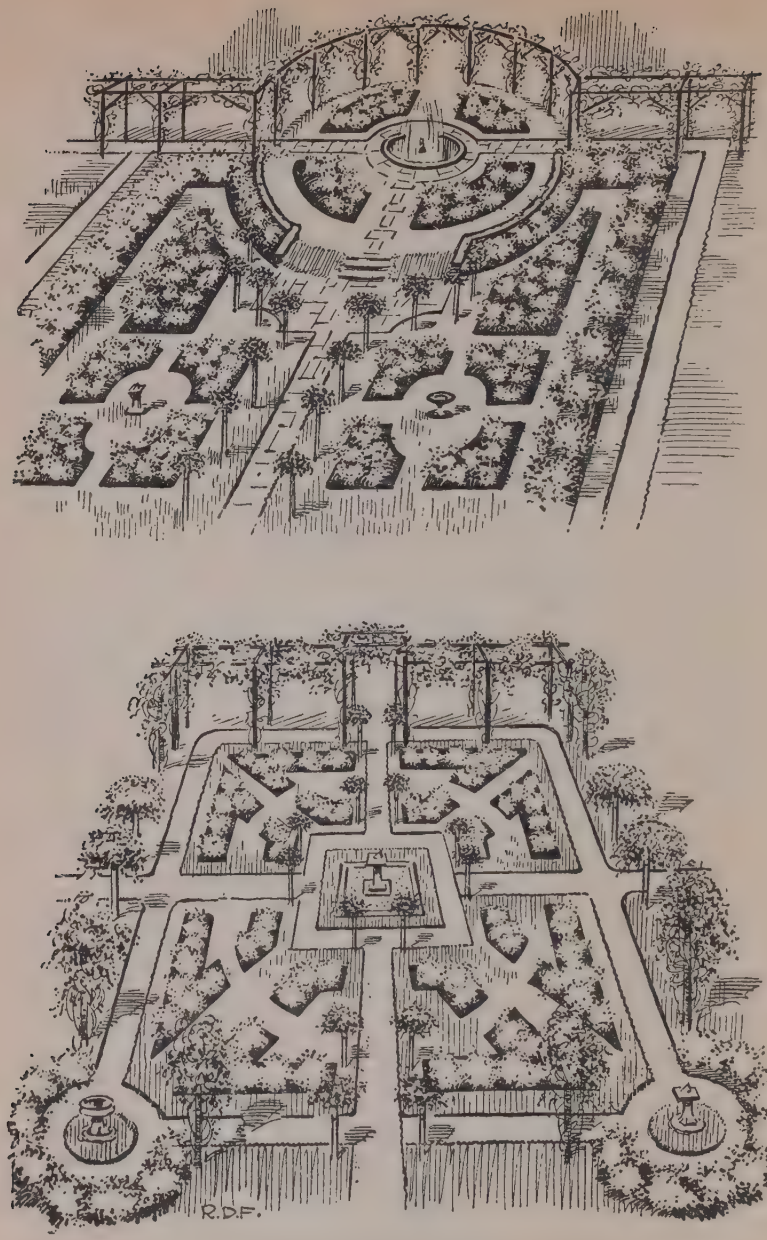
Try to acquire, therefore, some knowledge as to the exact time of flowering and height attained by each tree.

Equal flowering propensity, arrangement of colour, and equal habit of growth are very important considerations that should never be overlooked.

In planting dwarf trees, keep the same from 1½ to 2 ft. apart, and in Rose hedges made of Chinas, Rugosas, and Austrians, 2½ ft. apart; but in the case of Ayrshires, Sweet Briar hybrids, and evergreens, plant 4 ft. apart.

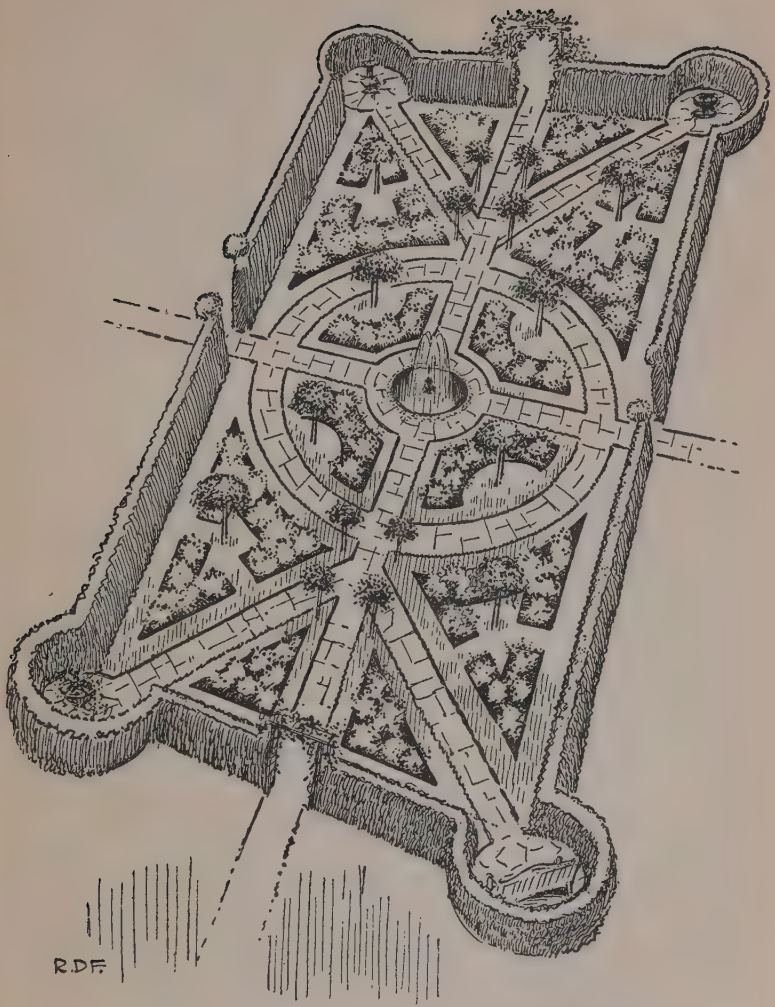
In the case of an outside edge, the three latter kinds are undoubtedly the best, while for an inside hedge the three former may be used. Strong and impenetrable hedges can easily be made by tying down shoots, from which will spring good, sturdy lateral growths, and little pruning will be required beyond the cutting out of dead wood and the keeping of all trees tidy.

In the early spring there is to the Rose-grower no scent like that of the Sweet Briar, after a gentle rain when the sun is warming the earth; and I venture to think that no Rose



TWO MODEST ROSE-GARDEN LAY-OUTS

Though seemingly rather ambitious, neither of these Rose-garden schemes is beyond the scope of any amateur and no more room is required for them than the ordinary garden would afford.



A DESIGN FOR AN ENCLOSED ROSE GARDEN

A scheme for those with sufficient ground to enable a Rose garden proper to be made.

garden should be without it, whether grown as a pillar or as a hedge.

It is not my intention here to discuss or weigh up the merits of countless varieties ; I would but give a few general outlines as to the formation of a Rose garden. Thus, climbing Roses on walls should be early, like the yellow Banksia, Devoniensis, Gloire de Dijon, and Maréchal Niel.

The outside hedge should be high—say 7 ft.—in order to shelter as well as to give a good effect to the garden.

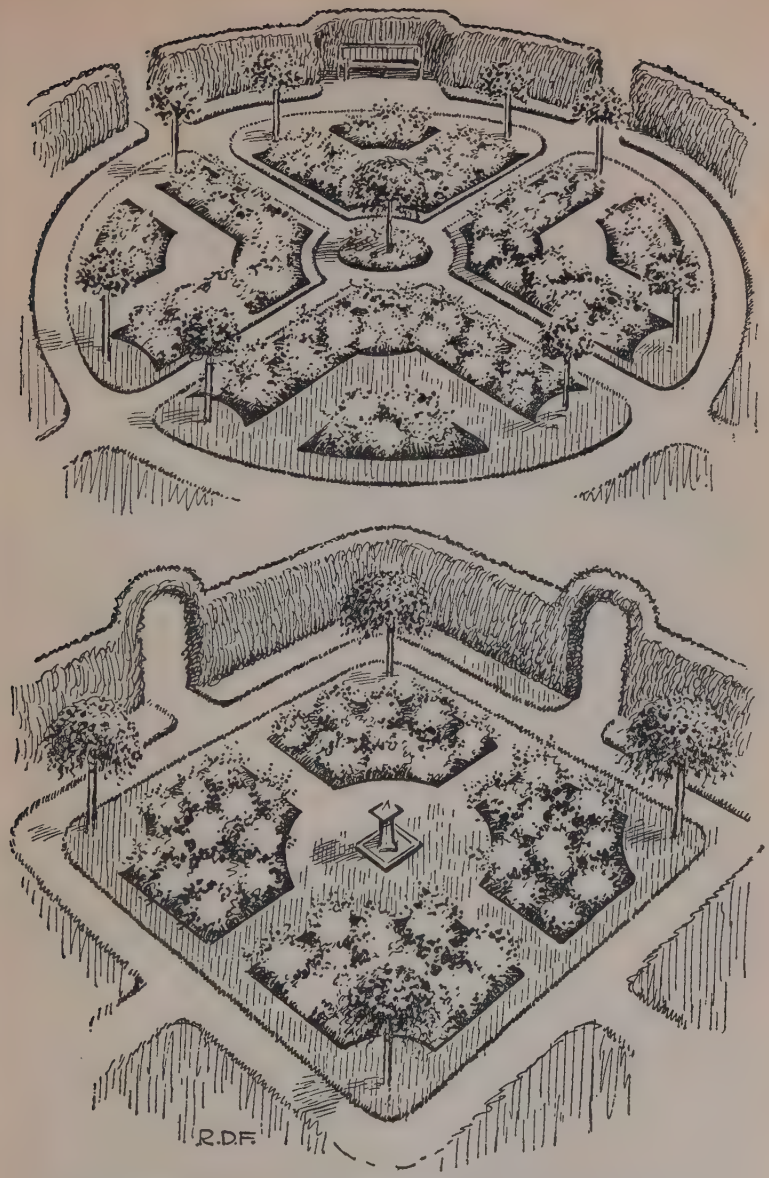
Nearly every bed I would edge with dwarf Polyanthas, and set off all dwarf trees with either half-standards or standards. Where arches and pergolas are introduced, a colour scheme should be in prominence, and care should be taken to blend not only colours, but arrange varieties according to their time of flowering.

Coming now to the actual planning, you have first to make up your mind as to whether you wish to devote the whole or only part of your space to a Rose garden. If the latter is the case, the end of the lawn is a very suitable position. If you have a vegetable plot, this and the flower garden can be conveniently separated by a Rosery, and all kinds of vegetables will be shut out if you surround it with a rustic fence clothed with rambler Roses. If any part of your garden is approached by a surprise path, make the Rosery at the end of it, remembering that one of the secrets of successful gardening is to provide unexpected features.

For the paths the choice between grass and crazy-paving is even. If you have no crazy-paving in the garden, here is a splendid chance to introduce it, and obey the best landscape principles. But should you have crazy-paving elsewhere, make grass walks. These ribbons of green set off the Roses to great advantage, are refreshing to the eye, and delightful to walk upon. The paths should be 2 to 3 ft. wide, according to space.

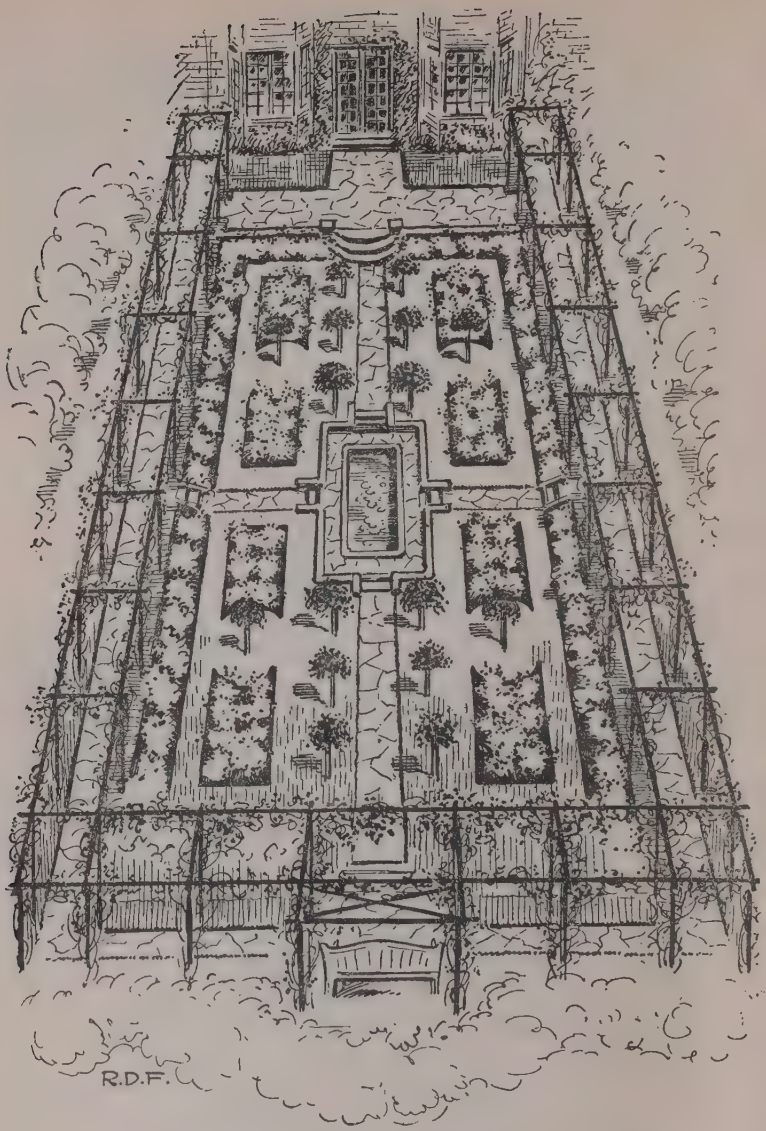
For those who do not want to indulge in very elaborate schemes for their Rose garden, the design given on this page is simple and very effective. The lay-out includes the best varieties of Roses, arranged with a view to glorious colour harmonies.

The key to the Roses shown in the sketch is as follows :



DESIGNS FOR SMALL ENCLOSED ROSE GARDENS

Alternative suggestions for laying out as a Rose garden a small piece of ground enclosed by hedges.



A DESIGN FOR AN ALL-ROSE GARDEN

Some Rose enthusiasts like to have nothing but Roses in their garden. In that case some such lay-out as here will produce attractive results.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RAMBLER ROSES AND CLIMBING ROSES

On the left, a typical Rambler Rose, American Pillar.

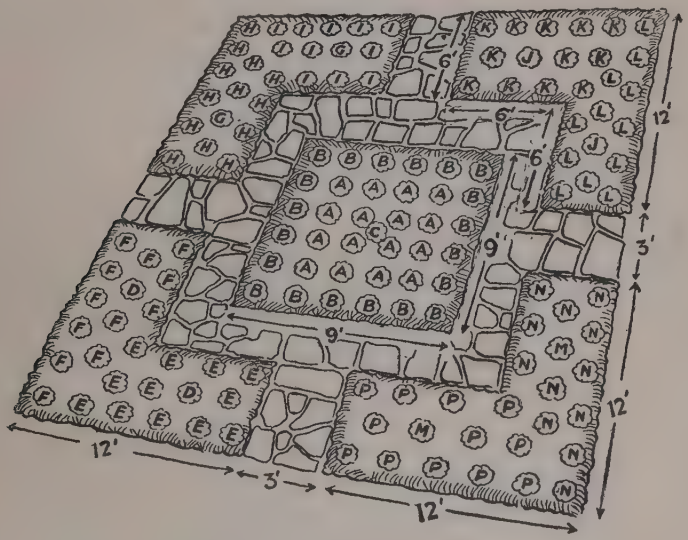
On the right, a typical Climbing Rose, Lemon Pillar.

THE CHARM OF SINGLE ROSES



In the last few years single Roses have become very popular. Their colours are particularly delightful, both in the bud and the fully open stage, and they bloom with amazing freedom. Three particularly attractive varieties are: Dainty Bess (1), salmon, pink, and carmine; Isobel (2), carmine, flushed with orange-scarlet; Billy Boy (3), golden yellow.

(A) Polyantha Gloria Mundi, scarlet ; (B) Polyantha Katherine, white ; (C) Weeping Standard White Dorothy ; (D) Standard Mrs. Henry Morse, cream and rose ; (E) Bush Lady Inchiquin, orange cerise ; (F) Bush Margaret Dickson Hamill, yellow ; (G) Standard Madame Butterfly, salmon flesh ; (H) Bush Etoile de Hollande, red ; (I) Bush Mabel Morse, yellow ; (J) Standard Madame Ravary, yellow ; (K) Bush Dame Edith Helen, pink ; (L) Bush F. M. Vokes, cream ; (M) Standard Salmon Spray, salmon ; (N) Bush George Dickson, deep red ; and (P) Bush Marcia Stanhope, white.



A simple lay-out scheme for a Rose garden, the letters (the key to which appears above) showing the varieties of Roses to plant and the positions they should occupy.

If something more pretentious than the foregoing is required, the plans set out in the previous pages will suggest schemes of varying kinds for all kinds of sites and situations. It will be noticed that, in these schemes, the beds are mostly of the shapes suggested in the previous chapter and, for those who prefer to do their own garden designing, various combinations of these beds should give them all they desire.

THE ROSE CLASSES

THE great majority of my readers would skip this chapter of my book if I entered too fully into the botanical history of the Rose or discussed at length all the species of the genus *Rosa*. In the " Rosarum Monographia " no less than seventy-eight species are described, besides others that are doubtful. Botanists, however, do not stop here ; some have produced a far greater list, and even to-day are adding trouble for the student. The average grower does not care a brass button how many species are recorded, and, since botanists cannot agree, what does it matter ? M. Boitard, a French author, has maintained that there are only three species : (1) *R. simplicifolia ;* (2) *R. lutea ;* (3) *R. mutabilis*. He divides these into races and varieties, and brings most of the cultivated varieties under the third species (*R. mutabilis*). I would like to go further, and say, with the Book of Genesis, " In the beginning," etc., and thus bring " species " down to the one or two common parents.

It is the law of nature that alterations and variations shall take place, and to the end of the world the operation of this law will go on producing in the Rose world new creations that in course of time will vary to such an extent that even scientists will only live in an atmosphere of surmise. The grower, professional or amateur, only concerns himself about clearly defined groups of Roses, by reason of the special methods of culture that have to be meted out to each group or class, and as long as he can get the best out of each from careful proscribed treatment, what does it matter how narrow is made the dividing line between species, groups, or varieties ? You are certain, by hybridization, to produce new varieties with peculiar habits, and these will be so marked that their likes and dislikes in respect to general culture will have to be studied if good results are to be obtained. What is the result ? A new group will be formed, and, like the Pernetiana Roses, will grow and soon give birth to something else more distinct.

Good reader, this book is for practical purposes, and you should only look to find in it hints for culture and advice, for selections, planting schemes, and all those particulars that are calculated to assist in the general advancement of the Queen of Flowers. Let me, then, follow the most accepted lines, and divide the Roses of to-day into two classes. Class 1 : Summer Roses, blooming in May, June, and July. Class 2 : Autumn Roses, blooming from May to November, or until frost shall end their season. These two classes we will divide up into groups, and with each group I will give you a little history and some of the general methods to be adopted to ensure good culture, and thus assist the dictionary of Roses to be found at the end of the book.

EARLY SUMMER ROSES

Under this class come the earliest of all cultivated Roses ; Roses of ancient Rome, medieval England, and far-off lands, where history and mystery have lingered round the scrolls of ancients and the scent of the potpourri jar. Exclusively cultivated up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, varieties of these Roses have gradually dwindled until only the fittest have survived to contest with the more favoured gems of the autumn class.

Provence Roses (*Rosa Centifolia*).

This Rose, better known to the public as the old " Cabbage " Rose, by reason of its full-folded petals shaped like an early Cabbage, is a native of Asia Minor, and in all probability one of the most ancient of cultivated Roses known. The flowers are globular, very full, and sweetly perfumed ; the leaves are light green, with red borders.

A sub-variety of the Provence is the Miniature Provence, not to be confused with the Lawrenceana, or Fairy Roses. The Provence Roses are quite hardy, and will stand the severest frosts. They require moderate pruning and generous cultivation.

Moss Roses (*R. Centifolia*).

The Moss Rose was first introduced into England from Holland in 1596, and was very highly prized in this country.

It has all the characteristics of the Provence Rose, with the addition of the Moss on its sepals and stems.

It is slightly perfumed, and some varieties more so than others.

This group is perfectly hardy, and although the pruning varies slightly according to the variety, yet it may be treated as the Provence Rose, and, generally speaking, cut back moderately. It requires generous treatment, and should not, as it often is, be relegated to any ordinary corner of the garden. It can be grown in bush form or as a pillar Rose.

The Double Yellow Rose (*R. Sulphurea*).

Much has been written about this Rose by reason of the rarity in early days of all-yellow Roses, but it is not of value, and can be dismissed in a few lines. It is a native of Persia, and was first introduced into this country from Constantinople.

It opens badly, and requires a south or west wall. It should be lightly pruned and generously manured.

The Damask Rose (*R. Damascena*).

This group is undoubtedly one of the oldest, and its date of introduction into this country is uncertain. The date 1573 has been generally accepted by most authorities, but Johnson, in *The History of Gardening*, says: "The learned Linacre, who died in 1524, first introduced the Damask Rose from Italy." Modern Rose-growers have produced through it, first the Damask Perpetual, and then the Hybrid Perpetual, which once enjoyed so much popularity.

The Damask Roses are very hardy, free flowering, and the blooms are of fair size. The old York and Lancaster, which is a pale Rose, or white, and sometimes striped, comes under this group. They are all very hardy, and require moderate pruning and good cultivation. They are best grown as standards, and while they do not make very compact heads, yet the growth is graceful.

The French Rose (*R. Gallica*).

The French Rose is termed "Gallica" from its being a native of France, although it is found growing abundantly in Italy, Switzerland, and Austria.

It was for a long time a very popular group in France, and

numerous varieties were raised that were conspicuous for their striped or spotted petals, which with the brilliancy of the stamens and the peculiar fragrance of the bloom, mark this group as being more distinct.

From this group is descended the Hybrid Chinese, but there is little fear of confusing the two groups, as the differences are very marked. They are very hardy, and require to be thinned out well if fine flowers are sought.

The Hybrid China Roses (*R. Gallica*).

This group has originated from the French and the Provence Roses crossed with the Chinese, and owing to their retaining more of the French Rose characteristics they are classed under *R. Gallica*. They are all strong growers, and most of them make good pillar Roses.

The principal feature is that they bloom only in June and July, whereas the Chinese bloom constantly from June to November.

These Roses are very hardy, will do well in poor soil, and often succeed in situations where other kinds will fail.

The Hybrid Bourbons (*R. Gallica*).

These Roses are hybrids from the French or Provence Roses with the Bourbon race. They are more robust in growth than the Hybrid Chinese, and possess a fine broad foliage. They bloom freely, and their large handsome flowers are equally fine when forced under glass as when grown in season in the open.

Charles Lawson is a good type, a fine pot Rose, and equally useful as a standard or pillar Rose.

The White Rose (*R. Alba*).

The Alba Rose, introduced in 1597, ranges over the middle of Europe; this group differs from all others and is quite distinct. It is an old-fashioned class of Rose, and is generally found to-day in old cottage gardens. The majority of these Roses are not pure white, but possess a pink flush towards the centre.

The blooms open rather flat but are most attractive, and are produced in great abundance. The trees are good as either standards or dwarfs. It is a very hardy group, and although it responds to liberal treatment, yet it will do well on poor soil.

The Austrian Briar (*R. Lutea*).

The varieties of this group come from Armenia, Persia, and the Himalaya mountains, also Southern Europe. The blooms are nearly single, and with the exception of Austrian Copper, which is a glorious shade of coppery red, they are yellow. They all like a dry, light soil, and do best on their own roots, the methods of propagation being to take off suckers at the fall and transplant them into fresh ground. Persian Yellow is a very good type of this group. They are all very hardy, but dislike the smoke of large cities and do best in pure air and genial surroundings.

The Scotch Rose (*R. Spinosissima*).

This most thorny of all Roses is found growing wild in many parts of Britain, especially in Scotland, from whence most of our finest varieties have come.

They are easily propagated from seed, and soon make sturdy little trees ; but the usual method is to propagate by means of suckers, which are liberally thrown out, and if taken off in the autumn soon grow into large bushes.

There are a great number of varieties, ranging in colour from white to pink, and including a good yellow. They make splendid miniature hedges for a Rose garden, and if the bloom lasts but a short time, yet it is very sweetly scented and exists in great profusion.

The Sweet Briar (*R. Rubiginosa*).

Who does not know the Sweet Briar, growing, as it does, wild in many parts of our country ?

Eglantine, as it was called in the early days, was cultivated as a good Rose for garden hedges, where, after a spring or summer shower, it scents the whole place. Lord Penzance has raised many valuable varieties, and there now exists a good range of colours, but the foliage is, and always will be, its greatest charm. It responds to liberal treatment, but will also do well in poor ground.

The Ayrshire Rose (*R. Arvensis*).

Found throughout Europe, this Rose is a native of our own land ; it is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. Indeed, it forms one of the most valuable groups we possess. Adapted

for trailing over unsightly fences and old tree-trunks, its long, slender rods push themselves rapidly to the top and hang in graceful fashion, supporting its countless blooms to the delight of all.

They form good weeping Roses on tall stems, and flower from June to July. They need no pruning or training, and do best if allowed to ramble at will, growing where other Roses would not exist and thriving in the poorest of soil. Good types of this group are the Dundee Rambler, and Splendens.

The Evergreen Rose (*R. Sempervirens*).

This group is suited for the same purpose as the Ayrshire, and is even more valuable by reason of its varieties, retaining its foliage almost throughout the winter. It is supposed to have been introduced into this country in 1629 from the Continent. It is found throughout the middle of Europe growing in profusion, and being very hardy is easily propagated and maintained.

Most of the varieties make superb pillar, climbing, or weeping Roses, and need no pruning beyond the tipping of shoots. Alba Plena, Félicité Perpétue, and Rampante are good types, and no Rose garden should be without one or the other, if only for the sake of the foliage when all else is bare.

The Boursault Rose (*R. Alpina*).

The name of this group was given out of compliment to M. Boursault, a French grower, and it was so named after the introduction of the first double Alpine Rose.

The Boursault Roses are very distinct, and form—like the Ayrshire—a most valuable group. The shoots are long, very flexible, and almost free from thorns. The flowers are produced in clusters and are most conspicuous.

Coming, as they do, from the Alps of Austria and Switzerland, as might be expected, they are extremely hardy, and will face almost any situation or soil. Poor soil will not hinder this Rose from doing well, but, like all Roses, the best results will be obtained on good cultivation.

The Banksian Rose (*R. Banksiæ*).

Named after Lady Banks, the white variety of this Rose was introduced into this country from China in 1807, and in

about 1817 the yellow variety arrived to beautify our homes. Flowering from April until the second week in May, it is one of the first Roses to greet us growing in the open. Of most rampant growth, this Rose, not unlike a double-flowering Cherry, delights in a southern aspect and a high wall space, which it will soon cover. The beautiful yellow variety is almost scentless, but the white, with its large flowers, has an odour not unlike that of Violets.

Unfortunately, the Rose is rather delicate, and dislikes an exposed position, but where it is suited to its surroundings it is surprising what growth it will make in a short period of time. Summer is the correct season in which to prune this Rose, and as soon after it has flowered as possible. The Banksian Rose delights in a deep, rich soil, and a good mulching after a storm of rain, when the wood is growing, will greatly help.

Wichuraiana Roses (*R. Wichuraiana*).

In 1860 Dr. Wichura, a famous botanist, discovered in Japan this species, and introduced it into Europe about 1873. Crossed with Tea, Noisette, Polyantha, and other Roses, *R. Wichuraiana* has given to us a group of Roses that to-day is one of the most popular in the Rose world. Dorothy Perkins, with its sport, White Dorothy Perkins, Minnehaha, Lady Godiva, Gardenia, Excelsa, and many others are to be found in the majority of gardens. For the most part late summer flowering, we can hardly do without their presence, and their exquisite beauty and range of colour are too well known for me to dilate upon them here.

Grown on their own roots they soon make fine trees which require but little pruning beyond the removal of dead and weakly wood. However, as the trees grow too thick, young rods should be tied in and the old removed. All this class benefit by liberal cultivation, but at the same time they will do well on poor soil.

The Polyantha Rose (*R. Multiflora*).

This charming group of Roses is best known to all in its dwarf varieties of perpetual kinds, such as Eugénie Lamesch, Léonie Lamesch, Perle d'Or, and others. There have been quite a number of beautiful varieties introduced of late, and all of them are valuable additions to the garden. The little



By courtesy of Messrs. Henry Morse & Sons, Eaton, Norwich

DR. EDWARD DEACON

A fine Hybrid Tea, only faintly scented but having choice blooms of true exhibition size.

trees make fine miniature Rose hedges and border edgings. They are always in bloom and the clusters of tiny flowers last a long time. Called by the National Rose Society Pompons to distinguish them from the climbing Polyanthas, we find them often listed as such. They make good pot Roses and force well. Quite hardy, they do well in poor soil, and only require light pruning and the thinning out of old wood.

CONTINUOUS-FLOWERING ROSES

Under this class is made up species that flower several times from May to October. It especially comprises varieties introduced from Eastern Asia and a number of hybrids created since their introduction. The popularity of the various continuous-flowering groups has quite eclipsed that of the older and summer-flowering kinds, so that in the dictionary of Roses at the end of the book will be found varieties that for the most part come under Class 2. To a certain extent Class 1, summer-flowering Roses, and Class 2, continuous-flowering Roses, overlap, but for general purposes these two classes divide up the ranks of the Queen of Flowers, and help to set before the grower a classification of species which without such divisions would be hard to set in order or group for review. I do not intend to divide up the groups more than is necessary, and therefore must crave the indulgence of the super-critical if I omit some, or combine small groups with others that will admit of the combination.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Before the Hybrid Tea became so popular and the Tea Roses multiplied into so many varieties, the Hybrid Perpetual held the field and contested all comers. Their origin, which is from many sources, many unknown, hardly will interest the reader ; yet this work would not be complete without more than a reference as to their history. The first varieties were raised by M. Laffay from Hybrid Bourbon Roses or Hybrid Chinese and Damask Perpetuals.

Princess Hélène, introduced in 1837, was the first notable variety. Then followed Queen Victoria in 1840. Then a number of other varieties were listed in the trade catalogues, but many of these bore marked resemblances to one or other

of the parent groups, and the distinctions were of a minor character. A good deal of chance work was undertaken, and the French Rosarians who sent out most of the first varieties could not with certainty give any parent or groups. Nevertheless, the rich colours, wonderful scent, and sturdy foliage soon brought this new collection into favour, and grown in our own country they developed a sound constitution and showed their true worth. This resulted in our growers working upon more scientific lines, and the results were so satisfactory that before many years numerous varieties of sterling worth were added to an ever-growing list.

Hybrid Teas.

This group is fast becoming one of the largest that we have, and it is a very difficult task definitely to decide as to classification, since so many growers bring under this heading varieties that well may be called in question.

Originally the cross was between Tea Roses and Hybrid Perpetual varieties, and the progeny bore a resemblance to both sections; but the writer could put his finger on more than one Rose listed as an H.T. that has no right to be classified as such. The great characteristics of this group are that they are very free flowering and supply more than one crop of Roses from early summer right up to November and even December. They are for the most part hardier than the Teas and require less protection. All of them require very liberal treatment as regards manuring and general cultivation, and it is wisest to err on the side of protection against frost.

The Bourbon Rose (*R. Indica*).

This group was at one time quite an important section of the Rose world, but it has almost passed out of sight. Discovered in 1817, it was introduced into this country in 1825. M. Jacques, gardener to the Duke of Orleans, of Nevilly, in 1819, sowed seeds of the Rose discovered, and raised a new variety which he called Ile-Bourbon Rose. From this Rose issued all the varieties produced since that time. Rather sensitive to cold and damp, the blooms often suffer in this country, but the trees do remarkably well, and Souvenir de la Malmaison, Mrs. Paul, and Madame Isaac Pereire, still in

commerce, testify to their worth. Not unlike the H.P.s, these Roses respond to similar treatment in pruning and general cultivation ; indeed, there is little doubt but that many of our H.P.s have the Bourbon strain in their constitutions.

The China Rose (*R. Indica*).

Introduced into this country from China about the year 1789, they form a group of the truest Perpetuals known. The common Pink and Monthly Rose are the parents of all the varieties introduced.

They require very little pruning and do best upon their own roots ; although not very strong growers, yet they are hardy and are constantly in bloom throughout the season.

In spite of the lack of attention that this Rose usually gets, it loves generous treatment and responds to careful cultivation, but, above all, it likes a south aspect and a warm corner of the garden.

The Lawrenceana or Fairy Rose.

This Rose was introduced from China about 1810. It is simply a China Rose in miniature, and must not be confused with the Miniature Provence. It is in constant bloom and makes a good edging to a Rose bed. It is largely used as a pot Rose, and very pretty it is potted up for house decoration. It is cultivated in the same way as all China Roses, and is quite hardy.

The Tea Rose (*R. Indica Odorata*).

This group is a much-valued section of the Rose world, and often the origin of the name is called in question. It is known as the Tea-scented China by reason of its perfume, which resembles the odour of tea. The first variety was a pink Rose introduced from China about the year 1810, and subsequently in 1824 the Yellow Tea Rose was sent over to be the progenitor of a fine list of varieties of a delicate constitution. They all need protection from frost and cold, cutting winds, and in spring very careful pruning. I have always found that the Teas do best when budded on to standards and half-standards, and when pruned rather late in the season.

Many of the varieties make excellent Roses for forcing under glass, and retain their colour and perfume to a marked degree. A rich loam and liberal treatment is necessary for good blooms.

The Noisette Rose (*R. Moschata*).

Named after Mons. P. Noisette, this Rose has its origin in America, and was introduced into France in the year 1817 and into this country about the year 1820. It is considered to be a cross between the Chinese and the Musk Rose, and its principal recommendations were its hardy nature, free growth, and late flowering. The blooms were borne in large clusters and were sweetly perfumed.

The Musk Rose (*R. Moschata*).

Found in Madeira, Persia, and Northern Africa, the Musk Rose is thought to have been introduced into this country about the year 1596, and it is more or less popular, being found growing throughout the country. The flowers are formed in large clusters late in the summer, and possess a faint musk odour. The trees make good bushes, but are not adapted for climbers. Some of the hybrids of this group are most attractive, such as the Garland and Madame d'Arblay ; these are strong climbers and a great acquisition to the garden.

A generous soil and a sheltered site are necessary, for the Musk Rose dislikes an exposed position.

The Climbing Polyantha Rose (*R. Multiflora*).

This group, the varieties of which are by no means all hardy, hails from Japan and China, and varieties introduced have given birth to others of great value.

Introduced into this country in 1804, it soon became popular. Easily grown in dwarf or climbing varieties, it is found in most trade catalogues. One variety, De La Grifferaie, is used largely as a stock on which to bud Tea-scented Roses, and a very excellent foster-parent it makes. A new break was made in this class by the issue of Crimson Rambler (Turner, 1893) ; this, again, gave birth to a fine seedling, Blush Rambler (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1903). These Roses are gross feeders and will benefit from a frequent mulching.

The Macartney Rose (*R. Bracteata*).

Introduced from China by Lord Macartney in 1795, this Rose is little known by amateurs. It does best on a south wall, flowering in summer and autumn. The habit is vigorous, but the Rose is not very hardy. Moderate pruning and good

soil are necessary. A shy seed-bearer, this Rose has not given us many varieties, but it is well worth the hybridist's attention, for it holds out great possibilities.

The Berberry-leafed Rose (*R. Berberifolia*).

A native of Persia, introduced in 1790. It is seldom met with in this country, and does not do well, being rather of a delicate nature. It is of greater interest to the botanist than the rosarian.

The Microphylla or Small-leafed Rose (*R. Microphylla*).

Found in the Himalaya Mountains and also China, this Rose was introduced into this country in 1828. It is rather delicate, and likes a warm, light soil, and grows best under a south wall.

Very little pruning is necessary, but it likes generous treatment, and benefits from having its tiny foliage sprayed in the dry months.

The Japanese Rose (*R. Rugosa*).

These Roses are gaining in popularity every day, and rightly so, for flower, foliage, and seed pods are most attractive. The best-known varieties are the red and the white. They make good bushes, and can be used in the Rose garden to form a hedge, or they can be planted in groups. Very hardy, they require little attention either by way of pruning or feeding, but like all Roses, they respond to good treatment and attention. I have seen these Roses planted in open glades in woods with other berried shrubs, for their fruit in autumn is much loved by pheasants, and it helps to keep the birds from straying.

Under Autumn Roses come also the Perpetual Scotch and the Perpetual Moss, each requiring the same treatment as the summer-flowering groups already described. These two groups are great additions to the Rose world, and growers should pay more attention to them, for they are honestly worth it. There are other groups and botanical varieties of interest, such as the Bramble-leafed Prairie Rose (*R. Setigera*), which comes from India ; but the grower will hardly care to go further, and if he does, I doubt if he will find a garden large enough for them all, unless he is prepared to realize my great dream of a National Rose Garden.

CHOOSING ROSE COLLECTIONS

THERE are no two growers in the Rose world to-day who would agree on any selected list of varieties. We all have our fancies, our likes and our dislikes—that is, if anyone can be found who dislikes a Rose. I have often heard an enthusiast speak disparagingly of a variety, so much so that unless you realized the remarks were the result of selection you would begin to think he had a dual personality, the one loving a Rose and the other hating it. Comparisons are odious at all times, and never more so than in the show tent when playing second fiddle to an inferior box of blooms. Personally, I love all Roses so much that I find it hard to make selections, not that I am afraid of my selections being outclassed, but because I cannot keep my lists within bounds. Ask me my favourite Rose and I will say, " La France," but I could not honestly select La France in a six that had to compete for a challenge cup. It would be like putting up a featherweight champion to fight a heavyweight. But as your class grows, and from six you go to eighteen or twenty-four blooms, then La France finds an honoured place.

What the grower really wants to have is a list or lists of varieties of Roses suitable for certain conditions and arranged in order of merit. It cannot be done ; I am sorry, good reader, but even knowing the possibilities of a Rose, I should not know your garden, and one variety might do badly where another would do well.

I will, however, give you lists of some of the best varieties compiled from personal experience and accepted trade opinions as to their worth for the varied uses required.

If my selections omit Roses of note and include varieties less known, it is because I have given my readers names of Roses I know to be good and on which they can rely. With the confidence of an old exhibitor and a judge at many of our shows, I feel that, armed with perfect blooms of the varieties

I have selected, I would meet all comers and never fear the being outclassed by even the latest novelties for many years. Fashions may change and tastes may alter, but good Roses die hard ; and I venture to predict that most of those selected will contest their position in the Rose world for the best part of a century. If others take their place through honest worth, happy the grower and happy the garden that sees the improvement.

Roses for Walls.

There are two kinds of walls to consider : (1) the walls of the dwelling-house ; (2) the walls of the garden. For the walls of the house should be chosen Roses of free climbing habit, but not of the rambling class. Thus, Gloire de Dijon should be selected in preference to Dundee Rambler, and Reine Marie Henriette in the place of Bennett's Seedling. For the garden wall, well made or rough, it is the other way about ; but wherever possible I consider that all wall space should be devoted to Roses of the exhibition class, and ramblers and rampant climbers should be left to cover arches and fences. However, since some walls are hard to clothe, such as a north or east wall, I have included in the lists the Roses that do best, irrespective of their class.

For Walls facing North.

Albéric Barbier.
Ards Rover.
Bennett's Seedling.
Bouquet d'Or.
Cheshunt Hybrid.
Dundee Rambler.
Félicité Perpétue.
Flora.
Gloire de Dijon.
Mermaid.
Reine Marie Henriette.
Rubin.

For Walls facing South.

Alister Stella Gray.
Banksia White.
Banksia Yellow.
Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot.
Climbing Devoniensis.
Climbing K. A. Victoria.
Climbing Lady Ashtown.
Climbing La France.
Climbing Lady Hillingdon.
Climbing Liberty.
Climbing Mélanie Soupert.
Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Climbing Niphetos.

Climbing Orléans-Rose.
Climbing Papa Gontier.
Climbing Paul Lédé.
Climbing Perle des Jardins.
Climbing Sunburst.
Fortunes Yellow.
Lamarque.
Mme Alfred Carrière.
Maréchal Niel.
Rêve d'Or.
Sinica Anemone.
Wm. Allen Richardson.

For Walls facing East.

Climbing Caroline Testout.
Climbing Captain Christy.
Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Climbing Lady Hillingdon.
Colcestria.
Conrad F. Meyer.
Gloire de Dijon.
Grüss an Teplitz.
Lady Waterlow.
Mme Alfred Carrière.
Madam Berard.
Ruby Queen.
W. A. Richardson.
Zépherine Drouhin.

For Walls facing West.

Alister Stella Gray.
Banksian White.
Banksian Yellow.
Belle Lyonnaise.
Celine Forestier.
Climbing Irish Fireflame.
Climbing Richmond.
Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison.
Cloth of Gold.
Duchesse d'Auerstädt.
L'Idéal.
Madame Isaac Pereire.
Madame Jules Gravereaux.
Ophirie.

Roses for Arches.

Almost any vigorous climber will do well on an arch or pergola, but where arches stand quite on their own I think that the position in the garden must decide as to the variety selected. For instance, climbing La France will make a glorious arch and provide exhibition blooms ; such an arch should be near the house ; Dorothy Perkins will also make as equally a fine arch, but this should be for the more distant scene.

So much depends upon the garden and colour scheme that I hesitate to select a list, for the choice is so large. However, appended are a number of really good varieties.

Aglaia.
American Pillar.
Blush Rambler.
Coquina.
Chaplin's Pink Climber.
Crimson Rambler.
Dr. Van Fleet.
Dorothy Perkins.
Electra.
Euphrosyne.
Excelsa.
Gardenia.
Jersey Beauty.
Leuchstern.
Longworth Rambler.
Mary Hicks.
Minnehaha.
Nanette.
Noella Nabonnand.
Paul's Scarlet Climber.
Paul's Single White.
Psyche.
Rubin.
Ruby Queen.
Stella.
Tea Rambler.
Thalia.
The Garland.
Trier.
Violet Blue.
Wichuraiana.
White Dorothy.
Yvonne.

Roses for Pillars.

A Pillar Rose is hard to define; most of the Wichuraiana Roses make fine pillars, and many of the climbers that are of moderate growth are equally as good. Much depends upon the position of a pillar of Roses before it is possible to decide as to the variety. Also a colour scheme has to be considered in many cases.

A tall pillar needs a very vigorous grower, but a medium or dwarf pillar should only be formed from free and shy climbers. Thus American Pillar or Mrs. F. W. Flight will clothe a very tall pillar, but Bardou Job or Gustave Régis will only be equal to filling a short one. I have selected some of the most suitable varieties for each case, but in instructing my readers I would not hesitate in advising them to consult the trade when laying out a garden. Select your colour, then the length, and then the time of flowering. A beautiful pillar is "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." Yes, even when the Roses have gone.

Tall Pillars.

American Pillar.
Ards Pillar.
Flower of Fairfield.
Goldfinch.
Jersey Beauty.
Madame d'Arblay.

Mrs. F. W. Flight.
Paul's Carmine Pillar.
Paul Transom.
René André.
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg.
Paul's Scarlet Rambler.

Medium and Low Pillars.

Avoca.
Bardou Job.
Billard et Barré.
Boule de Neige.
Danäe.
Gustave Régis.
J. B. Clark.
Johanna Sebus.
Lemon Pillar.
Mme Wagram.
Moonlight.
Pax.
Purity.
Penelope.
Tausendschon.
Una.

Roses for Weeping Standards.

Most of the Wichuraiana Ramblers make fine weeping standards. Budded on to a seven, eight, or nine-foot briar, they trail right down to the ground a mass of bloom, and the effect is a very telling one in any garden. They need space to be seen to advantage, but when introduced into the Rose garden they lend a wonderful beauty to the general effect and seem to set off to advantage standards and half-standards growing in the vicinity. In every case a trainer should be used, for without a trainer they present a poor effect, and also there is a danger in a rough wind of the head being blown away from the stock.

As there is always a very limited supply in this country, it is wisest to give an order very early, or even to get budded what you require for the following year.

In giving the following varieties, I would point out that although each variety will do well as a weeping standard, yet so will others of a like character ; and it therefore is for the grower to decide not only what he wants, but what he will choose if his selection is not in stock.

Débutante.
Evangeline.
Excelsa.
Hélène.
Hiawatha.
Lady Godiva.
Lady Gay.
Minnehaha.
Purity.
René André.
Sander's White.
White Dorothy.

Roses for Standards.

The Rose garden would not be perfect without its standard or half-standard Rose trees; it would lose half its beauty did we take away those slender stems that support such a wealth of bloom above the dwarf trees. To be able to look into the growing Rose without stooping down, to smell it and touch it, is indeed a pleasure. Many Roses, too, hang their heads, and it takes a standard tree to set off their charms. A great number, also, do far better as standards than as dwarfs, especially the Teas, which seem to develop larger flowers and to have a better constitution when grown in this way.

When pruning has to be done, and later, when insect pests abound, who would not attend to the wants of the standard before the dwarf tree, or even the climber? I give a list of H.P.s, H.T.s, and T.s that grow well as standards, but these are given more as a guide to the kinds that need to be grown in this way by reason of their drooping habit or because they make fine heads, bloom freely, and possess attractive foliage. Of course, you will have at times some difficulty in securing certain varieties in standards, for the trade cannot meet the demands of all. I would advise you, therefore, to leave the selection of standards to your nurseryman if he is unable to supply the varieties that you seek.

H.P. Standards.

Captain Hayward.
Duke of Edinburgh.
General Jacqueminot.
Hugh Dickson.
Louis Van Houtte.
Mrs. John Laing.
Margaret Dickson.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.
Prince Camille de Rohan.
Sir Rowland Hill.
Snow Queen.
Victor Hugo.

H.T. Standards.

Augustine Guinoisseau.
Bessie Brown.
Betty Uprichard.
Caroline Testout.
Covent Garden.
Duchess of Wellington.
Earl of Warwick.
Etoile de Hollande.

Frau Karl Druschki.
General McArthur.
George C. Waud.
George Dickson.
Joseph Hill.
Killarney.
Lady Ashtown.
La France.
Los Angeles.
Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Mrs. Henry Bowers.
Mrs. Henry Morse.
Ophelia.
Shot Silk.
W. F. Dreer.

T. Standards.

Alexander Hill Gray.
Anna Olivier.
Innocente Pirola.
Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Plymouth.
Lady Roberts.
Madame Cusin.
Mme Jean Dupuy.
Marie van Houtte.
Mrs. Edward Mawley.
Mrs. Hubert Taylor.
Molly Sharman-Crawford.
Souvenir d'un Ami.

Roses for Growing as Bushes.

If we want a bush of Roses we have to select from the Queen of Flowers varieties that are of free and vigorous growth, and, requiring little pruning, soon acquire a good size and carry a large quantity of flowers. In most catalogues the words "dwarfs" and "bushes" are used to denote all Roses that are not grown as climbers or standards, and, in a way, it is correct; but we mean by our title more than the cut-back H.P., H.T., T. or N. We allude to all those Roses that will make good bushes of from 3 to 6 feet high.

There are, of course, a very great number, but the following varieties are a fair sample of Roses possessing the growth desired:

Blanc Double de Coubert.
Conrad F. Meyer.
Dame Edith Helen.
Danäe.
Etoile de Hollande.
Fellenberg.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Grüss an Teplitz.
Gustave Régis.
La Tosca.
Lady Penzance.
Lilian.
Mabel Morse.
Macrantha.
Madame Butterfly.
Mermaid.
Nova Zembla.
Pax.

Roses for Pegging Down.

There are a few Roses that will bloom more profusely if their branches are bent back and pegged down. The effect is a very pretty one, and often, where there is a blank space in a border, this method has helped to fill it for the season. The most suitable Roses for this purpose are Roses with habit of growth similar to :

Grüss an Teplitz.
Gustave Régis.
J. B. Clark.
Madame Isaac Periere.
Madame Jules Gravereaux.
Snow Queen.

Roses for Covering Banks.

Most of the Wichuraianas do well for covering banks and old tree stumps, and these being very hardy can be planted anywhere. A good selection of Roses for this purpose is the following :

Albéric Barbier.
Coquina.
Dorothy Perkins.
Gardenia.
Hiawatha.
Jersey Beauty.
René André.
Wichuraiana.

For Dry Banks.

Some types of Roses do particularly well when planted on a fairly dry bank and, of these, some of the choicest are :

Albertine.
Augustus Hartmann.
Brilliant.
Dorothy Perkins.
Emily Gray.
Excelsa.
Frau Karl Druschki.
George Dickson.
John Henry.
Lady Godiva.
W. E. Wallace.
White Dorothy.

Roses for Shady Places.

Although most Roses do best when exposed to full sunlight, there are some which, owing to their irrepressible flowering tendency and power of maintaining firm, bushy growth, flower almost as freely in shade as in sunshine. Such Roses are :

Alberie Barbier.
Betty Uprichard.
Climbing Mons. Paul Llal.
Clovelly.

François Juranville.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Gerbe Rose.
Ivy May.
Mme Jules Gravereaux.
Mrs. Wemyss Quinn.
M. Nabonnand.
Sir David Davis.

The Best Single Roses.

Bushes.

Billy Boy.
Dainty Bess.
Flame of Fire.
Hawlmark Crimson.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
Isobel.
K. of K.
Nora Henslow.

Standards.

Mermaid.
Paul's Carmine Pillar.
René André.
The Beacon.

Roses for Bedding.

It is a very easy matter to select from the catalogue all you require by way of bedding Roses and to work to a colour scheme ; but the principal thing here is height, and we will at once divide up our trees under the headings of Tall, Medium, and Dwarf, and give a few selections for a guide to the grower.

Tall Varieties.

Betty.
Caroline Testout.
Corallina.
Gustave Régis.
Hugh Dickson.
Lady Waterlow.
La Tosca.
Madame Melanie Soupert.
Marie Van Houtte.
Peace.
Pharisaer.
Snow Queen.

Medium Varieties.

G. Nabonnand.
Homer.
Lady Battersea.
Lady Pirrie.
Mme A. Mari.
Mme E. Herriot.
Madame Jules Grolez.
Madame Ravary.
Mrs. E. G. Hill.
Mme S. Weber.
Papa Gontier.
Viscountess Folkestone.

Dwarf Varieties.

Coral Cluster.
Ellen Poulsen.
Tessie.
Katharine Zeimet.
Little Meg.
Mme N. Levavasseur.
Maman Turbat.
Mrs. W. H. Cutbush.
Orléans Rose.
Perle d'Or.
Rödhätte.
Yvonne Rabier.

Roses for Exhibiting.

In making a selection of the best Roses for exhibiting, I feel that I shall not be able to please, for there are so many varieties, both new and old, to select from, and it is doubtful if any two exhibitors would think alike. However, I present my selection for the grower with every confidence, feeling that although many Roses may be found of equal merit, yet few can be chosen that will in any way prove of greater worth.

For beginners in show work I would suggest that they enter in classes for bunches or boxes of six blooms, and below I give selections of half a dozen H.P.s, H.T.s, and T.s particularly suitable for this purpose.

Six H.P.s for Small Growers.

Hugh Dickson.
Mrs. John Laing.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.
Snow Queen.
Ulrich Brunner.
Victor Hugo.

Six H.T.s for Small Growers.

Caroline Testout.
Dean Hole.
Earl of Warwick.
Lady Ashtown.
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.
William Shean.

Six T.s for Small Growers.

Madame Jules Gravereaux.
Molly Sharman-Crawford.
Mrs. Edward Mawley.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting.
White Maman Cochet.
W. R. Smith.

For growers anxious to exhibit a box of twelve blooms in either the above classes, I will add now a list of twelve varieties of H.P.s, H.T.s, and T.s, and with this list should be included the six varieties in each case already given.

Twelve H.P.s for Large and Small Growers.

A. K. Williams.
Capt. Hayward.
Charles Lefêbvre.
Comte de Raimbaud.
Duke of Wellington.
Dupuy Jamain.
Etienne Levet.
Her Majesty.
Helen Keller.
Horace Vernet.
Marchioness of Londonderry.
S. M. Rodocanachi.

Twelve H.T.s for Large and Small Growers.

Bessie Brown.
Florence Pemberton.
K. A. Victoria.
Killarney.
Lady Moyra Beauclerc.
La France.
Lyon Rose.
Madame Mélanie Soupert.
Mildred Grant.
Marquise Litta.
Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Monsieur Joseph Hill.

Twelve T.s for Large and Small Growers.

Alexander Hill Gray.
Anna Oliver.
Catherine Mermet.
Comtesse de Nadailac.
Lady Plymouth.
Maman Cochet.
Madame Hoste.
Madame Constant Soupert.
Media.
Mrs. Hubert Taylor.
Mrs. Myles Kennedy.
Mrs. Foley Hobbs.

If I extend my lists, I must include a large number of the new Roses and many more of the old varieties which are purely exhibition Roses or are at present too costly or hard to get. The grower cannot go far wrong if he selects from the list of the National Rose Society gold-medal Roses reproduced below what he requires, and when he has exhausted this source he will be in a position to judge for himself from trade catalogues and the like as to what he should grow.

Admiration.
Candeur Lyonnaise.
Capt. Kilbee-Stuart.
Dame Edith Helen.
Earl Haig.
Frau Karl Druschki.
George Dickson.
Gorgeous.
H. V. Machin.
J. G. Glassford.
Julien Potin.
Lady Inchiquin.
Louise Cretté.
Mabel Morse.
Mabel Turner.
Miss Willmott.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough.
McGreedy's Ivory.
Mrs. Beatty.
Mrs. Charles Lamplough.
Mrs. Henry Bowers.
Mrs. George Marriott.
Mrs. Henry Morse.
Portadown.
Rev. F. Page-Roberts.

Roses for Suburban Gardens.

Some of the most beautiful Roses I have ever seen have been grown in suburban gardens, and it is absurd to decree that Roses cannot be grown in the environment of large cities. Of course certain varieties, being of a more hardy constitution, will do better than others, and in making a selection I would choose those that are most free from attacks of Mildew.

I give a list of varieties for the small grower who has little time to spare for gardening, and these have been well tried and proved, and under trying conditions have done well, but the list can be enlarged, and in doing so the grower should take great care that only free flowering and vigorous kinds be selected.

Dwarf Rose Trees.

Caroline Testout.
Clio.
Madame Gabriel Luizet.
Madame Isaac Periere.
"Daily Mail" Rose (or Mme Edouard Herriot).
General McArthur.
Grüss an Teplitz.
Homer.
Hon. Edith Gifford.
Hugh Dickson.
J. B. Clark.
Lady Ashtown.
Margaret Dickson.
Mrs. John Laing.
Prince de Bulgarie.
Robert Duncan.
Snow Queen (or Frau Karl Druschki).
Souv. de la Malmaison.
Ulrich Brunner.
Victor Hugo.

Standards.

Augustine Guinoisseau.
Molly Sharman-Crawford.
Viscountess Folkestone.

Pillars.

Boule de Neige.
Dundee Rambler.
Gustave Régis.

Climbers.

Dorothy Perkins.
Excelsa.
Hiawatha.
Reine Marie Henriette.
White Dorothy.
W. A. Richardson.

Roses for Culture under Glass.

I have dealt with the growing of Roses under glass in another chapter, so that beyond giving a list of varieties suitable for pot culture, and also a list of climbing varieties that do well under glass, I need add little upon the subject here.

Pot Roses.

Alexander Hill Gray.
Catherine Mermet.
Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Plymouth.
Lady Roberts.
Liberty.
Melanie Soupert.
Melody.
Molly Sharman-Crawford.
Ophelia.
Richmond.
Sunburst.

Climbing Roses.

Cl. K. A. Victoria.
Cl. Lady Hillingdon.
Cl. Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Climbing Niphetos.
Climbing Richmond.
Maréchal Niel.

ORDERING THE ROSES

NEARLY all the Rose nurserymen send out their Rose catalogues and price lists during September and it is advisable for those who require new trees to make up and send off their order for them as soon after as possible. Early ordering means that one can be sure that all the varieties required will be in stock and will be despatched in due course. When ordering is postponed there is always the chance that one's nurseryman may have sold out of some much-wanted Rose.

When the order should actually be despatched, however, depends, of course, upon when planting can be done. It would be foolish to order trees in October, say, if the ground for them could not be got ready until February. The Rose-planting season extends from October to mid-March (though December and January are naturally awkward months with always the chance that the ground will be snow-covered or frost-bound) and the correct procedure is to place an order for Rose trees about a month before they will be required, the nurseryman being asked to deliver on a stipulated day or—if in mid-winter—as soon after that day as the weather permits him to lift the trees from his nursery.

In compiling the list of your requirements your first step, if you are a beginner, might be to go through some current catalogue and jot down the varieties whose colours appeal to you most. But if you have nothing more substantial than a batch of names to guide you, you are almost certain to make mistakes. For some reason or other one is liable to favour the most attractive names, but these are not always the most attractive Roses !

The fact is, successful Rose-buying is an art which is founded on some technical knowledge. It is to give you that knowledge that there has been inserted in this book a complete dictionary of all modern Roses, with descriptions which not only give their colour but also their class and characteristics. With the

aid of the dictionary a satisfactory list of Roses to suit any purpose and situation can be drawn up.

Buying Bush Roses.—Let us assume that you desire to purchase bush Roses. There are three classes—Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. If your garden is at all exposed, avoid the Teas. They are a tender class which, even in sheltered places, only winter well when earthed up or wrapped in bracken or similar material.

With the exception of a very limited number of varieties, Hybrid Perpetuals are a class from which the glory has departed. They only bear two outbursts of bloom per season, whereas Hybrid Teas are never really out of bloom. Theirs is a season-long tale of brightness. I strongly advise the beginner at least, to make his purchases from this class.

The Question of Stocks.—Ascertain, if possible, what stock the Roses are budded on. If they are on Briar or Laxa, they are on the best stocks going. They maintain health, vigour, and long life in the variety. The Manetti stock is not so good. Roses on this stock flourish well for a year or two, but after that they are liable to collapse.

Sometimes it is mentioned in a catalogue that the Roses are frequently transplanted stock. In this case you can be sure that the bushes will take hold readily after planting. Frequent transplanting encourages the free formation of small fibrous roots, the very life-blood of a Rose. A nurseryman who has worked on the most progressive lines will gladly lift a sample bush and show you the root system. If this consists of three or four strong roots and a mass of fibres, there is a splendid Rose.

Avoid the bushes that make very weak and much-divided growth. These have not taken to the stock well, and will never be good Roses.

If you are able to visit a nursery and inspect before buying, choose Roses that have four or five fairly vigorous branches of equal length and strength and have, too, a strong fibrous root system.

Avoid the Continental stuff—not merely on grounds of patriotism but because you invariably run the risk of finding yourself with inferior plants and with plants which are not the varieties named on their labels.

It does not matter so much from which part of our own country the Roses come. Those from up north ought to be hardier, and possibly are. But those from the southern half of England are likely to be more vigorous and have better ripened wood. And ripe wood leads to hardiness. Irish Roses (Northern Ireland) are quite reliable.

Climbers and Ramblers.—Perhaps you desire to cover some arch, pergola, or wall. If so, choose from the Wichuraiana, Polyantha, or Climbing sections. For all practical purposes the two first-named can be regarded as one. They are the Roses of the Excelsa and Dorothy Perkins class, popularly known as Ramblers. Their flowers are always borne in clusters.

Climbing Roses are really a climbing edition of the bush Roses. Their flowers are similar in form and, though bigger than the ramblers, never occur in clusters. Neither is their growth so vigorous. If you want to clothe something quickly and thoroughly, Ramblers should be your choice.

The Two Types of Standards.—Perhaps you require some Standards. Of these there are two types—weeping and upright, and though these terms practically explain themselves, you want to be quite sure. Weeping Standards are really Ramblers whose growths droop on all sides from 2½ to 5 ft. tall stems, whereas the flowers of upright Standards are like those of bush Roses. On looking at the names of varieties, you see that the same run through Ramblers and Weepers, and upright Standards and bush Roses respectively.

This affords an explanation of the statement that the nurseryman has budded his upright Standards on Rugosa or Briar stocks. You see, these Roses don't grow on their own roots. By a special process, growth buds from them are united with the roots and stem of a strong Rose—Rugosa or Briar. If you are assured that this partnership exists, you can buy with confidence. No such claim will be made on behalf of Ramblers and weeping Standards. Unlike the other mentioned, they grow successfully on their own roots.

Weeping Roses, trained to umbrella-like frames, are particularly suited to isolated positions on the lawn, at the centre of small beds; or along walk-sides they are delightful.

The upright Standards are ideal for the same purposes. They can also be used with great effect as dot plants in beds

of Hybrid Teas. Varieties in this section are taken from the Hybrid Teas.

The Polyanthas.—Dwarf Polyanthas are ideal bedding Roses, particularly for small beds. Really they are a dwarf type of the climbing Polyanthas, which means that on an 18 in. tall bush you get similar clusters to those of Rambler Roses.

The hints given above in regard to buying bush Roses apply with equal force in the purchase of Polyanthas.

When and How to Buy.—Having decided on the actual lay-out of your Rose beds or garden and carefully estimated the number of plants of each class you will require, send off your order to the nurseryman, writing very clearly and, as already mentioned, allowing a month between the sending off of the order and the time you wish to plant.

On no account have too big a delivery at one time, unless you have the hands to cope with the careful planting, staking, labelling, etc., that must be done. It is a bad plan to keep trees too long before planting, or to leave them tied up in the nursery bundles. I have seen large bundles of trees delivered, which, owing to frost and snow, could not be unpacked, and then, when the weather changed, heeled into trenches prior to planting so long that they lost their labels, and even started to root.

MANURES FOR ROSE BEDS

Roses are gross feeders, and every Rose-grower who is desirous of being successful must study their likes in that respect.

Even if the soil is ever so good it will, unless the stores of nourishment are augmented, gradually become exhausted of all those properties so necessary to Rose life ; while if the soil is poor the building up of the same will be an annual consideration. As to what manures to use, much depends upon what you can get. It is an easy matter for the man who keeps cattle and horses to obtain all that he requires, but not so for the suburban gardener who neither keeps a horse or pig, nor lives near a farm. Yet most difficulties can be overcome. Even the suburban gardener *can* usually get supplies of manure if he tries hard enough. And if he *really* cannot—well, there are always artificial manures to fall back upon.

Two Kinds of Manure.—If I divide up all manures under two headings, natural and artificial, I shall doubtless be better able successfully to deal with the subject. Under natural manures I would place farm-yard manures, such as that of the cow, pig, horse, and sheep ; house manures, such as soot, the cesspool, and night soil ; garden manures, such as leaf-mould, green refuse, burnt ash, and turf. Outside these come poultry manure, bone-meal, fish manure, guano, shoddy, etc. Under artificial manures we have a variety of compositions all containing in various quantities those ingredients so necessary for plant life, namely, Lime, Nitrogen, Phosphates, and Potash.

No matter what manure we use, a plant will only assimilate a certain quantity of those ingredients necessary for its well-being. If too much of any of its foods be given to it the results are disastrous. Like a greedy child, it will devour more than is good for it and suffer in consequence.

The earth, with its inexhaustible stores, is so ordered that seldom do we find in soils such an overplus of foods as to be

detrimental to plant life; on the contrary, it is noticeable that for higher cultivation it is essential to increase the properties required, but there are limits, and enough is as much a feast as a feast is enough.

Technical books tell us—quite rightly, of course—that the nutritive value of manures varies according to the source. For instance, manure from cattle fed on cake and corn is of far greater value than that from hay- or grass-fed beasts. Even soot varies, while bone-meal and guano are hardly ever the same. Such matters need not concern the Rose-grower, however. The Rose, fortunately, is a plant of generous habits, possessing a constitution not easily upset, so that one need have no fear of a slight overdose doing much harm, even if it does not do any good.

The Needs of Various Soils.—In considering what manures we shall use and how much, it is necessary to take some stock of our soil. Fresh-broken land *may* be poor and need more manure than land that has been worked for many years, but, speaking generally, fresh-broken pasture land with a good depth of loam is usually rich to commence with and should need very little manure for a year or two. All it requires to bring it into perfect condition is to dig in stable or farm-yard manure. Let it be said here and now that in no case should any fresh manure be placed in contact with the roots of the newly planted tree.

Fresh-broken land, if poor, is better enriched with shoddy, bone-meal, soot, old stable manure, and the like, a similar point being made, when the trees are established, of feeding them from the surface.

Old garden land, as a rule, is rich in humus or decayed vegetable matter, but having been cropped heavily it is generally found to be lacking in many mineral ingredients so much required by the Rose. Lime is the best tonic that can be given to old and often sour land, and it is perfectly marvellous what a coating of lime will do for worn-out soil that has been overfed for years. In addition, a supply of rotted farm-yard or stable manure should be dug in.

So far I have mentioned farm-yard and stable manure as if one or other could be used at will. Actually, in some circumstances, one will be better than the other.

ANIMAL MANURES

Which is the Better—Farm-yard or Stable Manure?—Speaking generally, farm-yard manure (that is cow manure, pig manure, or a mixture of cow, pig, sheep, etc., manure) is the better for nearly all soils, having that "heaviness" which suits the Rose's requirements. On the other hand, I recommend stable manure for soils which are naturally on the heavy side.

Neither farm-yard, cow, nor stable manure should ever be used fresh from the stable or byre for digging into the ground when preparing Rose beds. It must be well-rotted. Fresh manure—especially if any of it comes into contact with the roots—will cause rank growth and may even kill the Roses.

Fresh stable manure may be used as a *top*-dressing for a Rose bed when the Roses are growing, but to my way of thinking, being of a strawy nature, it is far too untidy and makes a Rose bed something of an eyesore.

The best condition in which to apply stable manure is when it has decomposed enough to cut with a spade. The manure which formed the bed for a garden frame, or the contents of last year's pit frame, is in an ideal state in which to apply it to the garden.

When one has a choice of either cow or pig manure I recommend—for all ordinary soils—cow manure, this because it is cool, and of a less fiery nature than pig manure, and is the soonest found in a suitable condition for application.

Sheep Manure.—What about sheep manure? I shall be asked. I do not recommend this for digging into the ground in preparation for planting Roses. Its proper use is in liquid form (a bag of it should be suspended in a tub of rain-water and the liquid drawn off as required, as advised in the chapter on "Feeding Roses"), when it is very valuable.

It is well worth while for all who have facilities to collect a supply of sheep manure when the ground and the manure are dry, place it in bags, and stand these under cover in a dry place.

Poultry Manure.—Poultry manure is another of the readily available manures which I do not recommend for digging into Rose beds-to-be. Its value comes in as a top-dressing. If it is stored under cover with about three times its bulk of sand or

dry soil and is well mixed before use, it can be scattered over the Rose beds in June.

I would add this, however: Be sparing in its use, for it is very strong and rapid in its action. *Never* apply it "neat." Always, as already advised, mix it with soil or sand, or, if you like, with leaf-mould. Further, I would strongly advise that fowl manure be only used with well-established trees that are making big growth. Then scatter evenly over the surface of the soil and rake it in very lightly.

Pigeon Manure.—Pigeon manure is even stronger than fowl manure, and should only be sown over the surface, never dug in when preparing the bed. I once nearly killed a bed of fifty La France trees through too liberal an application of droppings from a pigeon loft. It is, however, a fine fertilizer, especially for H.T.s, and if it can be secured there will be no need to buy artificials. However, it must be kept very dry, and not allowed to heat. Before applying it to the soil mix it with leaf-mould, soil, or sand, and scatter it evenly over the surface; do not fork, but rake it in very lightly. It is very rapid in its action, and a few days after a storm of rain its effects will be seen in the growth of your trees.

Guano.—All guano, which is bird deposit, should be treated in the same manner as pigeon manure, although it may be used more liberally, for no guano is as strong as pigeon manure. Guano is much older; often it is collected after many years' exposure to the elements. Some guano even has ceased to be of great value as a fertilizer, although it will ever retain many of its valuable plant properties.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ANIMAL MANURE

As I have already said, there is nothing to equal horse, cow, or pig manure for use in the preparation of Rose beds, and there are very few gardeners who definitely cannot get one or the other.

When reasonable exposure does not matter overmuch, the townsman and suburbanite can order supplies to be delivered from the country. Alternatively, the local nurseryman has always stocks of manure to sell. Those local tradesmen known to use horses for their transport (and these are still numerous

even in these days of motor vans) will usually let their customers have an occasional load of manure.

Where manure really *cannot* be obtained, then recourse must be had to substitutes.

Hop Manure.—First and foremost among substitutes for animal manure I place hop manure—which is not a manure *for* hops but consists of spent hops treated with chemical fertilizers. It is to all intents and purposes as good as good stable manure. It possesses the great advantage that it not only supplies plant foods to the soil, but adds " hody "—that is humus—to it. In other words, the hops play the same part in hop manure as straw plays in stable manure.

Hop manure can quite well be used when preparing a bed for Roses. It should be dug into the lower soil at the rate of a double handful per square yard. The top soil should at the same time be enriched by working into it 4 oz. of bone-meal per square yard.

Hop manure is also useful for top-dressing Rose beds. Two handfuls should be worked into the surface soil around each tree.

Compost.—The second alternative to animal manure is compost. Compost is a mixture of tree leaves and such garden rubbish as can be collected during the year—vegetable leaves, lawn mowings, turf trimmings—anything, in fact, that will not burn.

Compost may be made either by digging a pit and storing the rubbish in that or by building up the rubbish into a heap. The proper procedure is to put a " sandwich " of soil in between each 6 in. or so of rubbish and to let the last layer be soil. The value of the compost is improved by occasionally pouring the household " slops " over it.

If any objectionable smell arises from the compost, this can be neutralized by occasionally putting a layer of lime over the material.

The compost is ready for use after it has had three months in which to rot down. It is better if it can be given six months in which to " make," however.

It may here be mentioned that there is a preparation called Adco which, poured over the compost, greatly improves its manurial value as well as accelerating rotting. It is claimed

that compost treated with the preparation is a complete substitute for animal manure.

When compost is to be used for the making of Rose beds, it should be dug into the lower soil. It will greatly improve the moisture-holding capabilities of the soil. The top soil will, of course, also need enriching. Four ounces of bone-meal per square yard will be beneficial.

When Rose beds have been manured with compost, generous surface feeding will be needed during the summer. (See chapter on " Feeding Roses.")

Shoddy.—In some districts shoddy is available. This can be used for a Rose bed, but in no case must it be dug in " raw." The following is the plan I recommend: Take, say, a couple of two-bushel bags of shoddy, break it up well, mix with it twice the quantity of spent hops, and then four times the bulk of these two combined of leaves. Give it a shaking out and rebuilding once a week for two months, after which it will be ready for use.

Dig it into the lower soil and enrich the top soil as advised with compost.

PREPARING BEDS FOR ROSES

To the lover of the Rose no trouble is too great to ensure that Rose beds are exactly what the Rose requires. There is no need to be extravagant or expensive in one's ideas, however, for the Rose is as much the poor man's flower as it is the rich man's, and a little thought and prudence will save much unnecessary labour and expense.

If you have a garden ready-made with a good depth of soil of a nice retentive loam, you have got all that you require for the Rose. Manures, natural and artificial, in season will do the rest. Granted that every soil can be improved or altered a little so as to suit all classes or variety of Roses ; yet when you have that which will do, to go to additional labour and expense is not unlike the cook who uses six eggs in a cake where two are sufficient, or vintage port in a trifle when the ordinary wine is good enough.

To come to actual practice, the great point to remember is that a Rose bed has to last for years, and that means not only getting the top soil into the right condition, but also paying special attention to the subsoil.

The Treatment of the Subsoil.—When making my own Rose garden, all the small beds were emptied of soil to the depth of 3 ft., the bottom of the bed picked over, rough stone and broken brick was then thrown in to a depth of 6 in., upon this came a heavy coating of manure to about 5 in., then the roughest of the soil was put back to the depth of 1 ft., and then the last foot of soil. Allowing for additions, such as broken brick and manure, this procedure raised the bed to a nice height above the level of the ground.

Before replacing my last foot of soil I scattered some old, well-rotted manure, burnt garden ash, or old leaf-mould to the depth of 2 in. ; then threw back the top soil and shaped up my bed, leaving it to settle for a few days before planting the Rose trees. By this means I grew perfect Roses.

The Best Surface Soil.—The best soil to use for surfacing the Rose beds is the soil that lies 3 or 4 in. beneath the turf of old pasture land; but if you are on a good loam, the soil of your garden should suffice, and, according to its nature, so you can improve it. Try to keep the top soil light and retentive of moisture. If there is too much clay in your soil, dig into the surface some sand or road grit that has been screened or sifted.

I am a great believer in working plenty of sand into the top 6 in. or so of soil, for it promotes root growth.

The Value of Clay.—People have got it into their heads that Roses to do well must be grown not *on* but *in* clay, and it is a very hard matter to dispel this notion. There is only one thing in clay that is of real benefit to the Rose, and that is water. For this very reason, a percentage of clay in the soil is beneficial. If, then, we add feeding properties and good drainage, we are working on right lines. Clay that has been exposed to frost and sun soon gets into a friable condition, and is ready to dig into a light soil during dry weather.

TREATMENT REQUIRED BY DIFFERENT SOILS

With all soils, as already mentioned, deep digging is essential, but with none is it advisable to bring the subsoil to the top—let it remain where it is, below the surface, keeping the naturally better top soil above it.

You can easily keep the two spits separate when digging by taking out two trenches, both 1 ft. deep. Make the top trench 3 ft. wide, the bottom 1½ ft. Turn over an 18 in. wide strip of both spits, and you have the two-step arrangements still in existence. Remove the excavated soil to the other end of the bed, where it is necessary to fill in the last trench.

Break up the bottom spit thoroughly, but leave the top fairly rough. When you chop the top spit finely, the surface cakes and you lose the benefits of exposure. A fortnight before planting, fork 1 ft. deep, this time reducing the soil to the finest tilth. In all types save heavy clay the lumps fall naturally, thus revealing the benefits of early preparation.

Heavy Loam.—This being the soil Roses like best, it requires comparatively little preparation.

All that need be done is to dig 2 ft. deep, incorporating with the bottom spit three-quarters of a bucketful of fairly littery

manure, and with the top, half a bucketful of well-rotted manure. Your Roses when planted will take hold at once.

Clay Soil.—With each square yard of the bottom spit of clayey soil, mix thoroughly three-quarters of a bucketful of the most littery manure you can find, and with the top, half a bucketful of well-rotted manure. Through both spits work into every square yard half a bucketful of lime rubble, road grit, or sand. Lime rubble is preferable, because it contains lime in the form that Roses love.

The best time to prepare clayey soil is when it is drying after rain. Then the lumps, which otherwise are most intractable, will break up without difficulty.

Sandy Soils.—The weakness of sandy soils is their extreme porosity. They don't hold the manure you dig in. You can make them do so by placing between the two spits a 3 in. thick sandwich of turf, grass side downwards. Chop it into pieces approximately 4 in. square. In turf there is food for the Roses and, while it dams no water, nor prevents root penetration, it does arrest rapid seepage.

By the time the turf decays, the nature of the upper spit will have completely changed and it will be an ideal home for the roots. In addition, incorporate with each spit three-quarters of a bucketful of fairly littery mixed stable manure or cow manure alone.

Chalky Soils.—In spite of the fact that Roses are considered shy on chalky soils, they do really well if these are given body. Their warmth is their greatest advantage. Provided the roots are fed well, you will have no difficulty.

Cow manure is the best manure to use on chalky soils. It is not easily washed out, is slow to decay, and it binds the loose particles of which chalk is composed, giving the cohesion which otherwise is sadly lacking. Mix three-quarters of a bucketful per square yard of each spit. The turf sandwich advised for sandy soils is helpful here, too.

Use Lime in Preparing Rose Beds.—Considering the supreme importance of lime to most subjects, it is surprising how often Roses—real lime-lovers—are forgotten in this respect. The result is a plethora of blind shoots, pale leaves, and general constitutional weakness.

The best way to apply lime is to spread it on the surface of

the bed immediately after digging. Use 4 oz. of freshly slaked lime per square yard. Do not dig it in ; let it be washed down by the rains.

Every type of soil needs lime. It helps to lighten clay, and binds sand. Though chalk is a form of lime, this may be so locked up as to be no practical good. So you must lime chalky soil, too.

On no account, though, allow lime and manure to come together, or you will destroy the value of both. No destructive action ensues, however, when you spread lime on the surface. By the time it washes down and reaches the manure, it has changed chemically to such an extent that the two work together in harmony for the general good of your Rose soil.

When to Prepare Rose Beds.—The best time to start making new Rose beds is as early in the autumn as possible, preferably in early September. In any case all digging, preparation, and liming must be finished a month before actual planting is done, for this amount of time is necessary to allow the soil to settle and consolidate.

For Single Rose Trees.—When only one or two Roses are to be planted, individual sites can be prepared by digging and turning over the soil in a circle from 2 to 3 ft. across and 2 ft. deep.

On no account use fresh manure for digging into the soil ; it might cause too rank growth in subsequent years. But if you have some very old and very well-rotted hotbed or Mushroom-bed material, then a thin layer spread on the bottom of hole or trench, and a little also worked into the top soil, will be a help.

It is important to break up all lumps and clods of soil as you dig, for only in this way will the soil settle down again properly and not leave spaces to collect moisture and also leave the roots at a dead end.

When Stable and Farm-yard Manure are Not Obtainable.—Would-be Rose-growers who definitely are not able to obtain either stable or farm-yard manure for the preparation of their Rose beds—and there will be very few, for manure *can* be secured by those who have the will in almost every district—are advised to turn to the chapter on " Manures for Rose Beds " and see there the alternatives that are available to them.

PLANTING THE ROSES

THOUGH Roses may be planted at any time between the beginning of November and the middle of March (except, of course, during spells of wet weather), November is definitely the *best* planting month. Roses planted then will produce a perfect display of bloom the following summer, whilst the flowering of late planted Roses is, to say the least, a doubtful proposition.

When New Roses First Arrive.—If your newly purchased Roses arrive before you are ready to plant them, the question arises as to what shall be done with them during the waiting period. Nurserymen, who are past masters in the art of packing, make provision for moderate delay in planting, and place damp moss and litter round the roots inside the bundle in case frost or snow should suddenly delay their being put in. The gardener need only place the bundles in a shed or cellar free from frost and, having damped the base of the bundles, throw one or two sacks over them to make all safe.

Still, the sooner the Roses are unpacked the better. The moment the weather breaks the bundles should be opened and, wet or fine, a trench should be got out, the trees should be placed in it in a leaning position, and the roots, together with a third of the tree, should be covered with soil, over which should be placed one or two mats.

When unpacking, use every care, for the trees cling together and a disinterested helper is sure to pull or shake them apart roughly, and so damage the trees.

If you have to heel or trench them in the open before planting, see that all labels that are attached are shifted to the tops of the trees. The reason is this : If they are too low when earthed up, the names will get obliterated or the labels destroyed. It is not easy in a large collection to find experts to name every variety at any stage of growth, and it is most annoying to have Roses growing whose names you do not know.

Spacing out the Trees.—Before actually starting to plant Roses, you must first mark exactly the place where you are going to put each Rose. If you are going to have several bush Roses together, each must be quite 18 in. from its neighbours. Some bush Roses, though, are very strong-growing, and these must be even farther apart—from 2 to 2½ ft. Examples of such Roses are Hugh Dickson, George Dickson, and Frau Karl Druschki.

Bush Roses should also be 18 in. from the edge of their bed or border; otherwise, during the summer, the long growths they make will cause annoyance to people walking on the adjoining paths or lawn, apart from the damage suffered by the growths themselves.

Standard Roses planted in a single row should not be any nearer to each other than 3 ft.

The distances apart of pergola Roses are regulated by the support poles, and whether you want a Rose climbing up each, but the roots should not be planted in the hard rammed-down soil at the immediate foot of a post. Actually, it is best to plant *between* the posts.

A wall Rose should be planted so that its growths will fan out on either side. Wall Roses should be kept from 6 to 12 in. away from the base of the wall; otherwise they will receive no moisture.

Preparing the Planting Holes.—It is unwise to dig out the holes in advance of planting, especially if your soil is on the sticky side. A heavy rain will fill them with water and delay planting. Wait until the right weather for Rose-planting—a dry day, free from wind, when the soil is not very wet and sticky—comes along and then take out the holes immediately prior to setting in the plants.

The holes must be large enough to allow the roots of each Rose to be spread out naturally. Wide and comparatively shallow holes are needed—never deep and narrow ones.

Before-planting Examination.—All being ready for planting, carefully unpack the nurseryman's bundles and examine the roots of each plant. If any are damaged they must be cut away just above the breakage, where the wood is sound. Make the cuts cleanly with a sharp knife in order to avoid "snags" or whippy ends to the roots. In any case, long

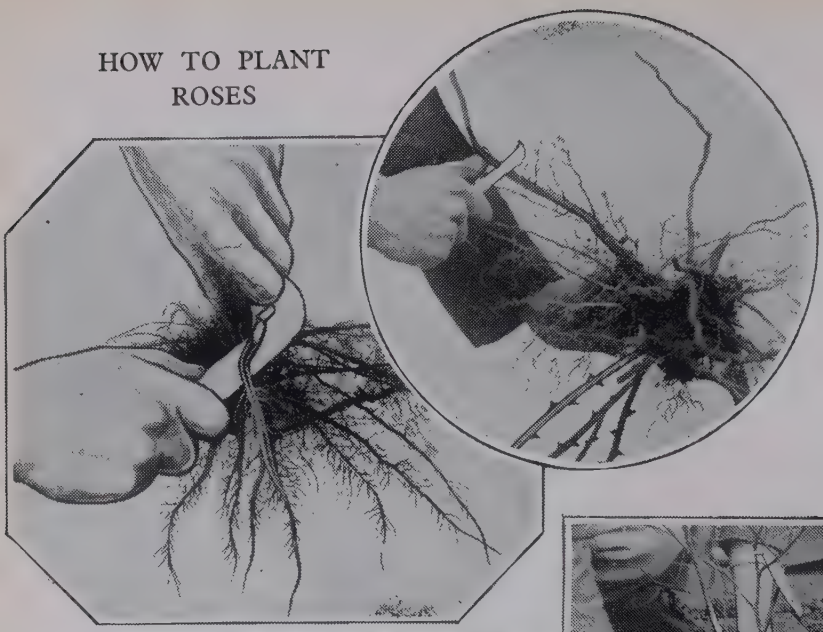
SOME BEFORE-PLANTING PRELIMINARIES

If new Rose trees arrive before their bed is ready for planting they should be roughly planted in a trench.



(1) Rose trees that have come from a distant nursery are all the better for having their roots soaked in water for an hour or two before planting. (2) If any buds are seen just above the roots of bush or standard Roses, these are Briar buds and should be nicked out. (3) Rose trees which are laid out on the ground preparatory to planting should have their roots protected with a damp sack.

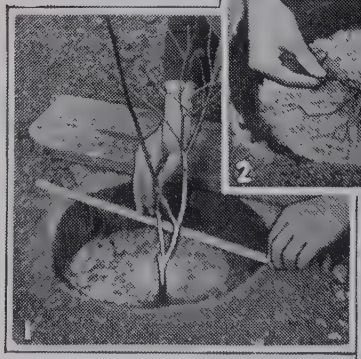
HOW TO PLANT ROSES



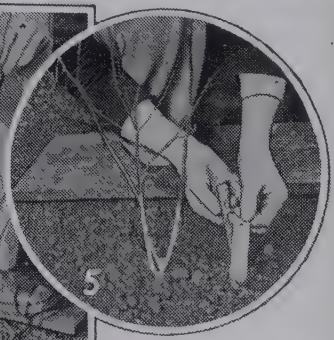
Before planting, cut back all damaged roots to well above the point of injury; also cut off all thick, fibreless pieces of root (circle).











As regards the actual planting: (1) Take out holes to the exact depth to enable the "knuckle"—or budding point—to be just buried and (2) large enough to permit the roots to be spread out to their fullest extent. (3) Use fine, sifted soil for the first layer over the roots. (4) As each layer of soil is put in, firm it by treading. (5) Give each newly planted tree a permanent label, attaching this, not to the Rose, but to a separate stake.

roots (if the Roses *should* come to you with long roots, for nowadays they are generally shortened to facilitate packing) must be shortened back until they are only about 8 in. long.

When planting bush Roses, another thing you must watch for is suckers. These may be apparent as little buds *below* the bulge in the stem just above the roots—the place where the Rose was budded on to the "stock." If allowed to grow these would rob the proper Rose of food. Rub off these buds with your thumb. These are the only buds which should be so treated. This applies also to standard Roses, but not to Ramblers, Rugosas, Sweet Briars, or double white Scots Roses.

The Right Planting Depth.—As regards depth at which to plant, this, with all trees, should be about the same, with the exception of standards, which may be planted a little deeper.

If you look at a tree that has come from the nursery, you will see a soil mark on the stem showing the depth at which it was planted before, and, generally speaking, it will be found to be 4 in. This is deep enough so long as the point of union with stock and bud is just covered when the soil round the tree has been firmed down and all has been finished. It must be remembered that every year additional covering will be added in the nature of manure, which soon becomes soil.

It is dangerous to the life of the tree to plant too deep. If the budding has been done carelessly, so that the point of union is too high up the stock, it is far safer to leave it above the level of the soil than plant deep so as to cover it.

Planting the Roses.—Stand each tree in the centre of its hole and spread the roots out evenly all round it. Do not let roots run upwards or cram them in or twist them round the hole to save trouble. Try also to avoid letting roots cross each other.

To complete the planting, first throw a little fine soil over the roots. Then lift the tree slightly by its branches and jar it gently up and down, to allow the soil to filter round the roots and distribute itself amongst the small fibrous roots. Add a little more soil, and then firm down with your foot all round, and fill in with the rest of the soil, and the planting is accomplished.

Staking.—The Roses which require stakes—standards, weeping standards, etc.—the stake should be driven into the bottom of the planting hole before the Rose is actually put in. If this job is left till after the Rose is planted, the stake may be driven through one of the main roots, thus doing irreparable damage.

Tie the stems quite loosely to the stakes at first ; otherwise the settling of the soil about the roots may leave the tree "hanging in mid-air," as it were.

After-planting Treatment.—For a little while after planting, settlement of the soil may leave a depression around the bottom of the stem. This depression would hold water, with harmful results, and must be filled in without delay.

With climbing Roses, it is necessary, immediately after planting, to shorten back the strongest growths to one-third their length. Cut back the shoots of Ramblers to within 1 ft. of the soil. Do *not* cut back bush or standard (including weeping) Roses, however.

Protection from Frost.—If Roses are planted at the best time—i.e. in November—they may be called upon to face severe frost very soon after they go into the ground. Therefore some sort of protection is necessary and for this most growers advise litter and bracken. I have tried both. The former is far too unsightly and untidy ; the latter is, in my opinion, none too certain a protection. I strongly advise nature's natural covering—leaves—and plenty of them. Do not be afraid to pile them on, and then scatter soil over them to keep them down and from blowing about over the garden. Leaves soon decay, and by April they can either be removed or left to incorporate with the soil.

For standards, leaves, again, should be tied loosely around the bud or union with raffia. I will not perplex the grower with all sorts of alternatives, for most entail labour and few are effective. Stick to leaves, which can be found anywhere and used with ease, and which do not look unsightly or spoil the effect of a well-planned garden even in winter. If the frost is severe, draw them well round your trees and you will find that they will preserve the trees when everything else will fail.

THE LATE PLANTING OF ROSES

How often it is that we find the most careful gardener unable to plant his Roses until after the planting season proper has passed. Yet it is frequently advised that to plant after the first week in March is to court failure. Frankly, I do not hold with that. Late planting will be attended by quite good results, provided due precautions are taken. I have even planted Roses as late in the year as May 1st and picked excellent blooms from them in July.

How Late can Roses be Planted?—I have given above an extreme instance of very late planting, and although I would not advise it as a practice, yet the question does present itself: "How late can I safely plant?"

Well, without considering any qualifications, such as the nature of the soil, the aspect of varieties, I would roughly give to the end of the second week in the month of March for H.P.s and other early kinds, and to the end of March or the first week of April for H.T.s and T.s. An early season may make a little difference in date, but it is only a matter of a day or so.

Trees must be Specially Prepared for Late Planting.—Late-planted Roses will do better if the co-operation of the nurseryman supplying the trees is obtained. The nurseryman should be asked:

1. To supply trees which have been lifted from their original position and moved from time to time until sent out (this so that they will not have started into growth);
2. To supply trees which have come from the coldest part of his ground;
3. To select varieties which are unusually late in the season to flower;
4. *To prune the trees when they are growing in the nursery, so that they come to their owner ready-pruned*, this being most important.

How to Plant Late in the Season.—In planting Roses after the planting season proper has passed, you have to remember that the conditions are altogether different from those of autumn. Roses planted then had all winter in which to settle

and form fibrous roots ready for action in spring. Roses planted late have all this work to do in a few weeks.

The following procedure has been found to give every satisfaction :

Supposing the beds have not already been prepared, the first job will be to get the soil into condition. You must break up the soil very finely indeed, so that water and air pass about freely and give every encouragement to the high-speed formation of fibres. For bed and border planting dig 2 ft. deep. Don't mix these spits. To the lower one add three-quarter bucketful of strawy manure per square yard.

With the top spit mix a three-quarter bucketful of the mellowest manure you can find—cow manure for preference—per square yard. After digging, leave the soil for a day or two to dry. Then tread firmly, and rake fine and even. Firm soil is absolutely vital. Spongy, rooting conditions have killed more spring-planted Roses than anything.

No matter whether the Roses have come direct from a nursery or have been heeled in in your garden for a while, soak the roots in water for half a day before planting.

While the Roses are soaking, take out the planting holes. Do this as advised for normal planting. After the holes are taken out, loosen the soil at the bottom and spread over it an inch layer of finely riddled leaf-mould, with, if possible, a sprinkling of moist Sphagnum Moss in it. The Sphagnum Moss is obtainable at most gardening stores. Mix with each bucketful of leaf-mould a thumb-potful of superphosphate of lime. The former conserves moisture, the latter encourages prompt root action.

Place the Rose firmly in position at the middle of the hole and cover the roots with a mixture of equal parts leaf-mould and garden soil. Fill up gradually and firmly with fine soil. Immediately afterwards, water well. A few days later spread over the soil around each tree a 3 in. deep layer of old hotbed manure. This will prevent undue evaporation of the natural stores of moisture in the soil and will also help to conserve water that is subsequently applied to the trees.

ROSE PERGOLAS, SCREENS AND ARCHES

THERE are very few gardens which cannot be improved by the inclusion of a well-built pergola; very few Rose-garden planning schemes are complete without one. And yet it is surprising how comparatively few people will go to the trouble of making one.

Pergolas are of two kinds—one which is made of cut and squared timber and the other which is made of rustic work, that is, wood of medium size retaining its bark or not, as may be desired.

A pergola made of cut and squared Oak or Teakwood is well suited to the formal garden, being of a heavier and more solid character than rustic work. It is in keeping with the set paths and beds, the squared turf, the paving, and the well-built walls of such a garden. It conveys finish and an old-world touch, too.

The Climbing Rose, nailed or tied in, should clothe it in preference to the frivolous Rambler, ever sporting with the breeze. Oft-times, however, it is necessary to construct the pergola on the rather tall side, and it is not easy to find Roses that will clothe it quick enough outside the rambling classes, so that these have to be included to secure a good effect in a short space of time.

Where the garden is of an informal character, often far from the house, or even when adjoining, full of trees and shrubs and winding paths, then the rustic type of pergola is more in keeping. Further, the rustic pergola is better suited to the rambling Rose, which more often than not is selected by reason of its hardy and vigorous growth.

How to Make a Rustic Pergola.—Properly made, a rustic pergola will last for years. The best material to use in its manufacture is stout brushwood from the periodical clearings out of Hazel and Birch coppices, and the timber toppings of Ash, Oak, Larch, and Fir, all of which should be winter-felled,

if you wish to retain the bark. Should you prefer peeled and varnished work, however, you should select material which has been spring-felled.

Coppice clearings are usually made up into faggots of various lengths and sizes on the site and, if you can cart them yourself, may usually be obtained quite cheaply. Otherwise you must purchase suitable faggots from the rustic-ware merchants who cater for this trade.

A pergola may be built to conform to any garden lay-out. You may build on curves or straights, as surrounds to central lawns and flower-beds, or as intersecting walks where the corner-work will be found of great assistance in steadying the structure against high winds.

The sketch on page 82 shows one complete bay with the corner-work, which illustrates the principles to be followed for pergola-work of any length.

The main posts consist of 8 or 9 ft. poles of Ash or Hazel not less than 2 in. diameter, which must be sunk at least 12 in. into hard ground, the bases to be charred and creosoted before erection.

Horizontal pieces of the same dimensions are fixed crosswise to these, as shown, and divided into intermediate panels, which are then filled in with short bracing according to individual taste. The roof of the pergola is similarly divided into panels and filled in with shorts and diagonal struts, as indicated in the sketch.

A diagram is also given on page 82 of the arrangement for a crossways pergola where paths intersect, which may be made in the form of an octagon so that seats may be set at each angle, thus giving a pleasant vista down any two paths.

Erecting Rustic Work.—In putting a rustic framework together, the greatest care should always be taken to get closely fitted joints, as on these the whole strength depends. It is not enough merely to spike the pieces together as is so often done by amateurs in a hurry, as this usually ends in splitting the wood and the whole affair blowing down in a gale.

As all the wood is practically circular in section, the joints must be cupped in, as shown, a fine compass-saw being used for this purpose. When the joint is properly fitted, a galvanized wire nail makes it secure.

ORNAMENTS TO THE GARDEN



A partly trained weeping Rose. Note the wire framework to which the shoots are tied in order that they may "weep" gracefully.



(Above) A group of pillar Roses planted on a lawn. Their support is a tripod of rustic poles.



(Right) An artistic method of training a Rambler Rose to pillar form.

HINTS ON PLANTING ROSE HEDGES



With most kinds of Rose hedges it is necessary to erect a wire support.



For a quick hedge it is best to buy well - rooted young plants, but where time does not matter so much cuttings can be inserted in the positions where they are to grow.



A Rose hedge is certainly a most delightful garden feature, ensuring privacy and at the same time being colourful.

As regards the elbows off your main stems, you may leave as many of these, neatly sawn short, as taste dictates. But wherever a cross-joint has to be negotiated, it will be necessary to saw quite close and smooth down with a spoke-shave to the main stem.

If you intend to peel the bark, it is usually best to remove all side-growths in this way as it helps in getting the bark off.

How to Bark Rustic Work.—Bark may be removed all in one operation, an old table-knife being much the best instrument for the purpose. If you can afford to wait, though, it is only necessary to peel off a few strips longitudinally and lay the wood outdoors for a few weeks, when the bark will shell off naturally.

When the wood is peeled, it should be scrubbed with soap and water, stood up to dry and afterwards rubbed down with glass-paper ready for varnishing.

Home-made Varnish for Rustic Work.—A good and cheap varnish for rustic-work, which dried a nice nut-brown, can be made by dissolving common resin in naphtha at the rate of one and a half ounces of resin per pint.

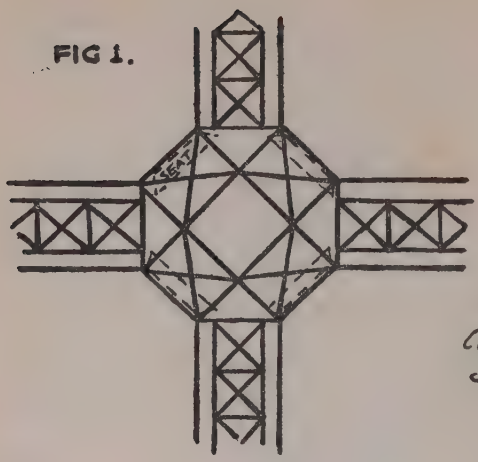
Place the resin first in an old tin, cover with a little naphtha and put the tin in a pot of water kept boiling over a slow flame, stirring as the resin melts, and adding the remainder of the naphtha carefully until a smooth varnish has been obtained.

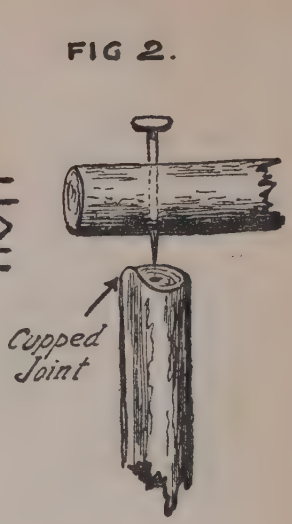
This will soak well into the dry wood and set hard with a medium gloss.

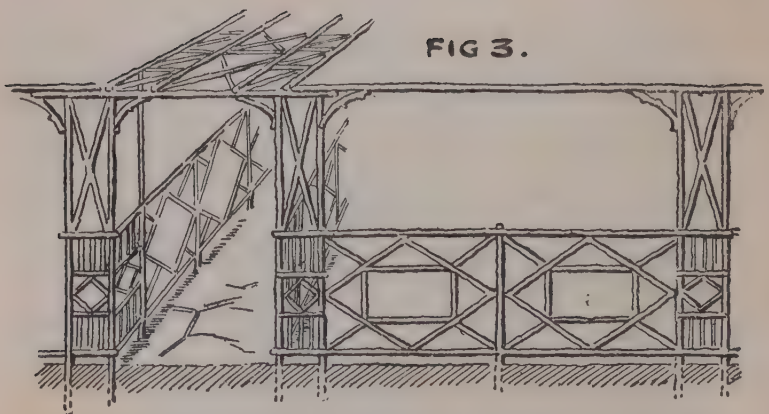
You will find it easier and more satisfactory to apply the varnish before putting up the pergola.

To Prevent Rustic Work Rotting.—Improvements have been made recently in rot-proofing and fungus-resisting processes for garden woodwork, and a new treatment which has been adopted with success in America is known as the sulphate dope.

It is quite simple to carry out. First mix up a solution of 2 oz. of copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, per pint of hot water, using an earthenware vessel for the purpose. Apply this freely to the wood, giving it two or three coats until it is well soaked. Leave it for a few hours to dry, and then apply a second solution consisting of 2 oz. of lump ammonia per pint of hot water, putting this on hot also, and in two or three coats, letting each dry on first.





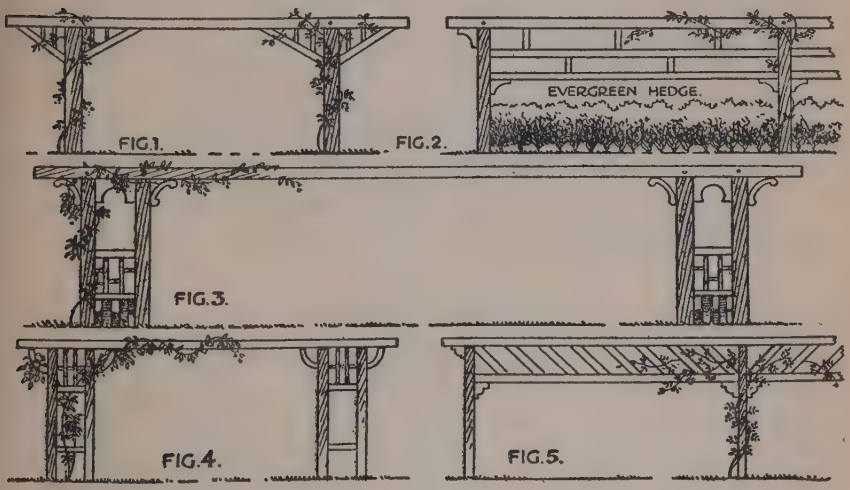


"Working drawing" for the guidance of the pergola builder, Fig. 1 being a plan for a pergola to be erected at the junction of two paths; Fig. 2 the way to join the wood, and Fig. 3 one of the many designs which can be carried out in the construction of the sections or "bays."

Thus an insoluble metallic sulphate is deposited in the pores of the wood, keeping it permanently proof against rot and fungus.

More simply the rustic work may be washed over with creosote or, better, with Solignum. It is a good plan to char the ends of all posts that are let into the soil. Place the posts in a slow fire and let them char until the outer surface is just burnt.

To Make a Formal Pergola.—Formal pergolas, which should be constructed of strong, well-seasoned timber such as Oak or Teak, should be more or less severe in design, any necessary softening of the general line being left to the Roses which will ultimately clothe them.



Alternative designs for a formal pergola made from cut and squared timber.

Of the various schemes shown on this page, Fig. 1 shows a type which can be used either singly as a screen, or in a double line as a pergola, and can be made from ordinary square timber.

In Fig. 2 there is a novel idea, the lower portion being intended for growing an evergreen hedge, while Climbing Roses are grown against the stout Oak posts. The combination of colour thus produced is very effective and is worthy of consideration where an effective screen is desired.

A more elaborate design is shown in Fig. 3, and this would be best constructed entirely of Oak. It is a structure that can be adapted to many uses, giving a very pleasing effect, for example, as a screen spanning the garage drive, where it would form a most delightful entry. It would be still more effective if the space allows for a narrow flower border abutting the side panels of the screen. As a pergola it is equally attractive placed over a flagged walk, or on the lawn, with Oak beams supporting the plants above.

The style shown in Fig. 4 is more of the Japanese order and much lighter in construction than the former types. This can be made from small round timber. The particular design lends itself to many uses in the garden and should create a most imposing feature.

The design shown in Fig. 5 can be arranged either singly, or in pairs—the top panels giving a good base for training Rambler or Climbing Roses. Care must be taken in erecting these over the intersection of paths, in order to secure sufficient height for walking underneath. In such cases it is best to omit the lower bar altogether, fixing an arched piece in the place of the straight length.

TRELLIS SCREENS

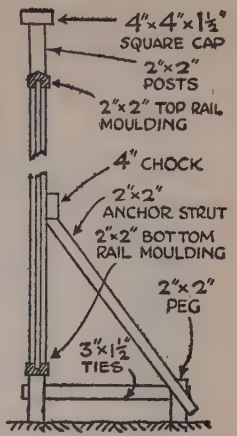
The very latest vogue for garden screens is to make trellis-work of laths and rails of Teak. The great advantages are that Teak requires no paint, is both insect and rot-proof, while its handsome colour blends beautifully with the Roses trained over it—or indeed with any other climber. Its main drawback is, of course, the expense, but more material comes on the market every year, and a small screen of Teak which can be added to from time to time is much better than a lot of work done in soft wood which perishes after a few seasons.

If, however, you are not disposed to go to the expense of Teak, the best substitute is Pine, protected with two coats of priming and white lead paint, and finished in light grey, or dark green as you prefer.

The accompanying sketch shows a Teak or Pine screen carried out in the latest style, picked out with caps and ornamental work to taste.

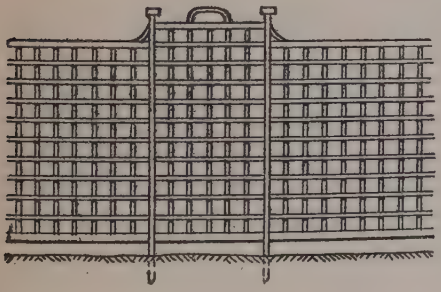
It is made throughout of 1½ in. by ¼ in. planed lath which can be bought from the timber merchant in the wood required, the posts and bracings being 2 in. by 2 in. scantlings.

The best dimension to work on is 6 in. squares generally, with posts in 8 ft. lengths or bays, this giving the length for the horizontal laths, the height being as required—up to, say, 7 ft. When the correct number of vertical and horizontal laths are cut for one day, they are laid out on the ground, a stone path being the best place and the spacings for the joints are carefully measured and marked in black pencil. All that is necessary for the joints where laths cross one another is a ¾ in. brass shoe-brad, which will be rust-proof and can be clenched down nicely by hammering on the stone.



Showing the various sizes of wood required for an artistic trelllis screen.

The top and bottom rails for this lattice should be formed of 2 in. by 2 in. grooved mouldings, as shown in the accompanying sketch, which can be bought ready for the purpose, and into these the laths are carefully secured by means of a fine 1½ in. galvanized wire nail at each lath.



A good design for a lattice-work screen suitable for use as a support for Rambler and Climbing Roses.

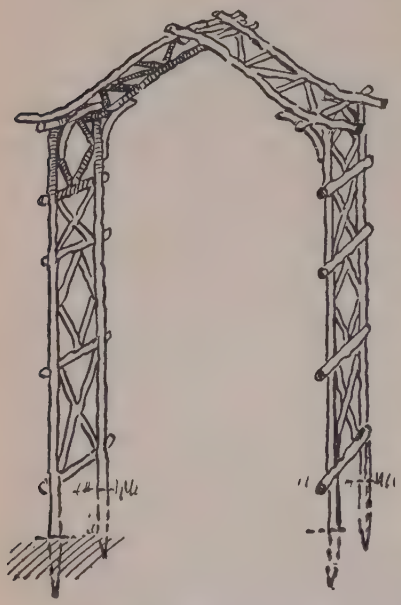
In a long length of screen it is advisable to have anchor struts and ties at every alternate post.

Where, however, there is a "return," or screens cross one another at right angles, the change of direction provides an excellent support for the structure both ways, and no anchors will be required.

ARCHES

In regard to the making of rustic arches for Roses, much the same rules apply as for rustic pergolas.

The poles should be 3 in. thick, main side-pieces and braces 2 in., and the filling-in can be 1½ in. down to 1 in. material. Be sure that the nails are accurately driven, and where they pierce through completely they must be well clenched to make a tight joint.



A simple design for a rustic Rose arch.

See that the four uprights are firmly set and kept perfectly vertical. If you bed them soundly in the ground and see that the corner braces at the top are well fitted, your arch will be quite firm without any ground braces or anchors, thus keeping the soil as free as possible for plants.

Tar, creosote or Solignum the bases of the uprights and get them dry before sinking them 2 ft. below the surface, and make the cross pieces complete before putting on the arch itself. It is often better if the whole arch is made intact on the ground first, then being lifted and set in place.

All arches should give 7 ft. clear of head room.

ERECTING PERGOLAS, SCREENS AND ARCHES

The most important aid to long life in Rose pergolas, screens and arches is a firm stance. Uprights must be fixed absolutely vertical and be set solidly in the ground.

If the ground is very hard—if the subsoil is gravel, say—and it is impossible to drive in the uprights to any depth, it is best to set them in concrete. With the spade cut out a

box-shaped cavity 9 in. square and fill it with a mixture of four parts gravel to one part cement, and sufficient water to make the whole the consistency of stiff mortar. Whilst this is still moist, insert in the centre a piece of 1½ in. iron bar of a sufficient length to extend 12 in. out of the ground, this portion being drilled for bolts. The wooden uprights may then stand on top of the concrete and be secured to the iron with two ½-in. bolts.

With ordinary soils it is sufficient to make holes in the ground with an iron crow-bar and sink the uprights in them, a few taps with a mallet making them secure.

REPAIRING AND RENOVATING PERGOLAS, SCREENS AND ARCHES

Every autumn, Rose supports, be they pergolas, screens or arches, should be overhauled and put into trim ; not only so that they may be neat and tidy, but also to avoid any danger of collapse.

Pay particular attention to the feet or supporting posts of all grounded structures, so that if any part in or near the soil is shaky or rotted, this may be made good.

In the case of a decaying post there is no need to pull up the whole of the top work. Such repairs are done quite simply and effectively by driving in a stub piece beside the weakened upright, bolting or clamping this with strong nails in two places.

Of course, you will see that the new foot is charred and tarred and is driven down hard and solid.

The treatment of the upper parts of pergolas and rustic work depends on their nature and upon what was done previously. Should it be stripped and varnished wood, all you need to do is to wash it down with soda-water and put on a fresh coat of the same varnish, first making good any loosened nails or split pieces. Material with the bark on, if it is stout stuff and is standing well, only needs washing down with a solution of 1 oz. copper sulphate per gallon of water, followed, when this is dry, with a solution of 1 oz. lump ammonia per gallon. This will destroy any insects and fungoid spores, and also lengthen the life of the bark.

If the material has been creosoted then it is best to creosote it again. As creosote is harmful to plant life, the Ramblers,

etc. must be taken down and laid on the ground before painting commences. Sheets of brown paper laid over the growths will guard them against splashes.

A difficulty arises that wood treated with creosote or other preservative remains poisonous to plants for some while after. Ill effects can be warded off, however, by spraying the structure with a solution made by dissolving 4 oz. soft soap in a gallon of water. Do this a week after the creosote has been applied. The Roses can be tied back to their supports the day following the spraying. A certain amount of creosote is bound to drain down on to the soil at the foot of posts. Such soil should be dusted with lime ; this neutralizes any poisonous effect.



By courtesy of Messrs. Henry Morse & Sons, Eaton, Norwich

CHEERIE

Sometimes listed as "Chérie." One of the most free flowering and beautiful of the dwarf Polyanthas.

PILLAR, PORCH AND WEEPING ROSES

A Rose garden or ordinary garden looks very beautiful when planted up with beds of bush and standard Roses only; their charm is very greatly enhanced, however, if their contours are broken up a little with tastefully arranged Rose pillars. Just as the hard outlines of a house are very greatly improved by the addition of a porch over front or back door or both, so the lines of the porch itself are softened by the gracefully winding tendrils of a Climbing or Rambler Rose.

Supports for Pillar Roses.—The first consideration, if you wish to have pillar Roses, is to make the pillars themselves. These can either be very simple, consisting of single poles or three poles arranged tripod fashion, or they may be very elaborate affairs constructed of squared timber and trellis-work. Seeing, however, that whatever they are made of, they will ultimately be almost hidden from sight by the covering Roses, it would seem that the simpler the construction, the better—and certainly the more economical.

Good, stout poles will be required, of course, for they will have to carry a heavy load when each Rambler is fully clothed with foliage in summer. Lighter poles can be used if the tripod scheme is followed—that is, if three poles are driven firmly into the ground and secured at the top.

As regards the timber to use for the poles and the method of erecting them, I refer readers to the chapter on pergolas, the procedure recommended there being the procedure to adopt here.

Good Positions for Pillar Roses.—A very good position for a Rose pillar or two is among dwarf shrubs. If two or more pillars are set up they should be kept well apart so that each variety of Rose can be displayed to full advantage. A pillar Rose or two along the edge of the lawn is another good idea, the grass setting them off effectively. Pillars near the house, on a terrace, say, are charming; while advantage should

be always taken of the "natural" pillars sometimes found supporting house eaves and porches.

While the chief use to which pillar Roses are put is to relieve that flatness which spoils so many otherwise pretty gardens, they can also be used to hide unsightly objects—a clothes' post or wireless-pole, for example. What better than to clothe either with a mass of foliage and bloom?

If the garden boasts any stone work, a rockery or sunk garden, then a finish can be given to the picture by having pillars of brick or stone and training Roses up these, as stone and brick pillars naturally last a lifetime, and are easily erected with the aid of cement.

The Best Roses for Pillars.—The best Roses to grow on pillars are given on page 102.

Porch Roses.—For covering a porch in a sunny position you may use either Climbing or Rambler Roses, but when the porch is in a sheltered position, it is safer to confine your choice to Ramblers. Similarly, Ramblers are the preference if the situation is at all exposed. When selecting varieties be guided by the advice given in the chapter on Rambler Roses, paying due regard to the best varieties to plant in any given aspect.

The soil around a porch is often on the somewhat poor side and it is therefore necessary to incorporate an allowance of rotted manure with the bottom spit when preparing sites for planting such Roses and to feed generously during the spring and summer. It will also be found that the majority of such sites are apt to become dry very quickly and so plentiful waterings should be given.

Weeping Roses.—These are planted in exactly the same way as Standards, particulars of which are given on page 50, the stakes being inserted in the planting holes after putting in the Roses and spreading the roots but before replacing the covering soil.

Immediately after planting, the training should start. The thing to do is to fix a wire framework to the top of the stake. On this you train the long growths of the Rose. Special wire frames for this purpose can be bought from a garden shop, or the handy man could make a framework at home, using a child's wooden hoop as the foundation.

Fix the frame securely to the end of the Rose's stake, after slipping it over the growths.

Now you are all ready to tie the shoots into position. Bend them down carefully and, spacing them out in a shapely manner, tie them to the wire.

To preserve " balance," it may be necessary to cut off the ends of one or two longer shoots.

In subsequent years only shoots produced *during* that year should be tied in place. The previous year's shoots should be cut back to within a couple of inches of the branching-out part of the Rose stem. This should be done after flowering.

The feeding and general management of Weeping Roses is exactly the same as that recommended elsewhere for Standards.

ROSE HEDGES

One sees hedges of Privet and Quick and Yew and a dozen-and-one other subjects everywhere, but how often does one see hedges of Roses ? Yet a Rose hedge is often itself a delightful feature and, further, it performs all the duties required of a hedge just as well as any of the commoners.

Probably—and for obvious reasons—a Rose hedge is not to be recommended as the boundary between the garden and a public thoroughfare, but I do urge that Roses are *the* hedging subjects for dividing off one part of the garden from another, for screening the garden's unsightly corners, and for such like purposes. What better bordering for a Rose garden, too, could one have than a hedge of Roses ?

Of course, one does not use the ordinary everyday Roses for making a hedge. One uses the special hedging Roses. These will form a hedge either tall or dwarf, as required. Whether the height is to be four feet or seven feet, the hedge Roses are at your service, as will be seen on reference to the paragraphs given later in this chapter.

Preparing the Soil for Hedge Roses.—The great secret of success with Rose hedges is to prepare the soil well. It must be trenched two or three feet deep, the lowest spit being well broken up with the fork and having incorporated with it plenty of good rotted manure. Basic slag, applied at the rate of about ¼ lb. per square yard is also a helpful addition to the subsoil. If garden refuse or wood-ashes are available these also may be added to the lowest soil, all helping to improve its moisture-retaining qualities.

With the top layer of soil bone meal should be mixed, and leafmould is also a useful addition, but, in the ordinary way, no animal manure should be added. Only if the top soil is particularly poor, will it be advisable to dig in a little old hot-bed material.

For Tall Rose Hedges.—Coming to practical details, for the

construction of a tall boundary Rose hedge of from 6 to 7 ft. high, all you have to do is to secure as many poles or iron uprights as you require and, having placed them firmly in the ground at equal intervals, attach four rows of strong galvanized wire to them, making the wire taut. Dig out your beds and plant your trees in a single row at 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. apart. As they grow, tie in the shoots to the wire.

In two or three years they will have made a perfect hedge which can be cut with shears every spring. No actual pruning will be necessary except the thinning-out of dead and useless wood.

Any of the Lord Penzance Sweet Briars will make a strong, tall hedge ; so also will the Wichuraianas and other rampant growers.

For Dwarf Hedges.—For a hedge 4 to 5 ft. high there is no need to employ posts and wires as advised above. The trees will be self-supporting.

Prepare a wider strip of ground for in this case the trees, instead of being planted in a single row, must be planted in a double row. Set them 2½ ft. apart in the row with the same distance between the rows.

There is a big choice of Roses for dwarf hedges. Specially to be recommended are the Rugosas, the China Roses and the Sweet Briars (the latter having, of course, the charm of fragrant foliage). Then there are the Austrian Briars (ideal for a front border to a tall hedge) and the Hybrid Musk Roses. I have even known some of the specially strong-growing H.T.s to be used for hedge-making, one variety in particular, Grüss an Teplitz, having been seen thus to particularly good effect.

For quite a low hedge—where little more than an edging is wanted—nothing better or more ornamental could be had than the Polyantha Roses.

In no case should the classes be mixed. Let your hedges be either all Rugosas, or all Chinas, or all Sweet Briars etc. Mixed classes will never make a good hedge.

Pruning Hedge Roses.—I have already said that the tall Hedge Roses need no actual pruning, their trimming being done with the shears, just like any other hedges.

In regard to the other Roses, no pruning will be needed by

any of the plants during their first year or so, all growths produced being tied out to the best advantage over the wires, the endeavour being made to fill space as fully as possible. In two or three years the hedge will be a solid mass of growths and then pruning may commence if required. It will be found that systematic pruning (on the lines suggested on pages 151 to 161, according to the type of Rose used) will result in a far thicker and finer hedge. When time is of value, however, quite good results can be obtained with the shears, with here and there a more careful cutting back with the secateurs.

Encouraging Growth.—In order to encourage the growth of plenty of wood at the bottom of the hedge and thus maintain an evenness of growth throughout its height, cut down one or two of the oldest shoots every yard or so annually. Young growths will then spring from the base of the cut-down ones.

In addition to this it is a good plan to layer several of the old shoots (as advised elsewhere), thus promoting a supply of new growths from the base.

Feeding Rose Hedges.—Throughout the summer occasional doses of liquid manure are of great benefit to Rose hedges whilst once a year a thick dressing of hotbed farmyard manure should be applied along the foot of the hedge, the best time for this dressing being during the latter part of the winter.

The Caterpillar Danger.—Owing to the fact that one does not prune away the old growths upon which moths lay their eggs, caterpillars are a special plague of Rose hedges. Hand-picking, of course, is out of the question and therefore you should be particularly careful to spray the plants with a poisonous wash in early March. Many suitable washes are available, but the best for the purpose is arsenate of lead made by placing 1 oz. of arsenate of lead and $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of acetate of lead in 10 gallons of water and stirring till dissolved. This is applied through a fine sprayer and is effective for dealing with Winter Moth, Tortrix Moth, and all kinds of grubs.

Those who do not wish to make their own arsenate of lead mixture may buy the preparation in paste form, this having only to be diluted with water to be ready for use.

WALL AND CLIMBING ROSES

THERE is no more beautiful way of covering the walls of a house or outbuilding or garden than with Roses. Although both Ramblers and Climbers do well in such places, preference. if there is any choice in the matter, should be given to the latter. Ramblers, being perfectly hardy, are eminently suited to pergolas, arches, and the like, but Climbers, about which there is always a certain strain of tenderness, will gratefully repay you for the warmth and protection afforded them by a stout brick wall.

This chapter deals only with climbing Roses. Where Ramblers are used for clothing walls their treatment is the same as advised in the chapter on Ramblers.

Choosing Wall Climbers.—There are climbing Roses to suit walls of every aspect. A good selection would be: *For south walls:* Marechal Neil, strongly scented, golden-yellow; Madame Alfred Carrière, white with yellow base. *For west walls:* Banksian White and Banksian Yellow. *For east walls:* Gloire de Dijon, scented, buff-yellow; Mrs. Herbert Stevens, white; Lady Hillingdon, orange-yellow. *For north walls:* Félicité Perpetue, evergreen leaves, white blooms; Flora, bright rose.

Other varieties for the different aspects are listed in the chapter on Choosing Rose Collections.

Preparing the Soil.—No matter whether the wall faces north, south, east or west, the soil must be well prepared for the Roses. In nearly all cases, you will find that the best of the soil was removed from such sites during the building of the house, or the erection of the wall and so on, the foundations having been filled in with rubble, brick-dust, and all kinds of rubbish. Obviously such "soil" is no good for Roses and improvements must accordingly be made before attempting to plant.

The best thing to do is to trench the whole border, working plenty of hotbed farmyard or stable manure, as well as basic slag (at the rate of 4 oz. per square yard) into the subsoil, and bone meal and old hotbed material into the surface. Alternatively, you can take out separate planting holes for each Rose, removing the whole of the soil 2 or 3 ft. deep over an area of a couple of square yards and filling in again with rich soil from another part of the garden. Avoid using fresh manure. Avoid also making the topsoil rich with manure.

How to Plant.—Having prepared your site, take out a planting hole sufficiently large to allow the Rose's roots to be well spread out and deep enough to allow the topmost roots to be buried about 3 in. below the surface. Do not put the stem close up against the wall; keep it about 6 or 7 in. out, thus allowing plenty of air to circulate around the stem and preventing rubbing against the wall's face.

Cover the roots first of all with some extra fine soil and then fill in with the remainder. Firmness of planting is essential with wall Roses and so, in addition to trampling over the roots immediately after planting, make a point of repeating this performance a day or two later, filling in a little more soil if the previous lot has sunk at all.

Training Wall Roses.—If wall Roses are to do really well every care must be taken to ensure that sunlight and air reach all parts of them; otherwise they fall victims to Mildew and other complaints.

They cannot receive the necessary sunlight and air if they are trained flat against a solid wall. Moreover, walls get too hot in summer-time, and encourage Red Spider, which suck the sap from the plants and cause wilting, shabbiness, and the death of young growths. Another point is that it is not possible to train the Roses over the wall or fence without disfiguring it with nails and cloth shreds.

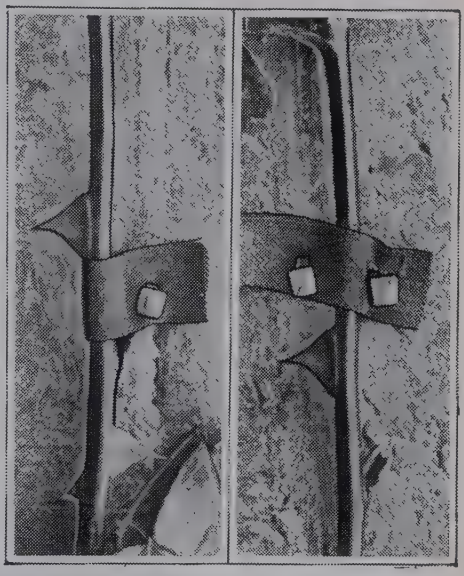
All these difficulties are overcome if the Roses are grown on trellis-work, placed against the wall but some little distance away from it, say, about 9 to 12 in.

A very attractive trellis can easily be made from a bundle of builder's laths costing two or three shillings. First make a "frame" the size you wish the trellis to be, using double laths or lengths of slightly more substantial wood for the purpose.

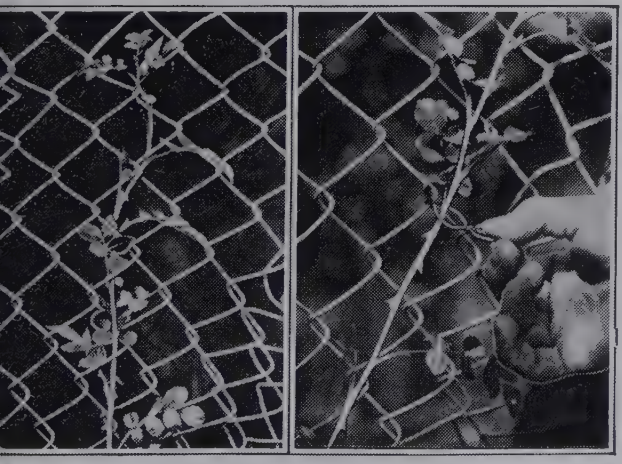
HINTS ON TRAINING CLIMBING ROSES



Roses are best affixed to walls by means of a strip of cloth nailed securely to the wall.



Wrap the cloth strips round the Rose stems and drive in one nail through the two ends (left). It is incorrect to use two nails for thus the stem is held too close to the wall and is likely to chafe.



Sometimes Climbing Roses are trained to wire-netting or trellis. In such cases don't thread the growths in and out of the mesh (left) ; tie them in with twine (right).

PLANTING AND TRAINING RAMBLER ROSES



Rambler Roses need a planting hole sufficiently wide for their roots to be spread out fully (top left). If the growths are retained they should be tied to a stake (top right). In the training of Ramblers never twine them among the wires or rustic-work of an arch, etc.; loop each growth with twine to its support (circle).

Then fill in with laths, 4 or 5 inches apart, down and along the frame, fastening these laths in place with brads.

The trellis can then be painted or creosoted. If creosote is used, however, the trellis must be left to "weather" until all the fumes have gone before Roses are fastened to it; or it must be treated with soft soap, to kill the fumes, as described on page 88.

The above is the best method to adopt with newly planted Roses, but where the climber is already established and no such trellis is available, the growths must of necessity be nailed to the wall itself. In such cases, it is very easy to harm the growths by nailing in the shoots in the wrong manner. So many people nail the growths to the wall by means of strips of cloth fastened with two nails. This is the *wrong* method. Fastened in this way the growths are blown about by the wind, are certain to chafe against the wall and thus suffer injury.

The *right* method is to take the strips of cloth right round the shoot and then fasten them with one nail apiece. Nailed in this way, each shoot is properly supported, but is left with sufficient "play" to prevent chafing.

The First Cutting Back.—Very few beginners with climbing Roses—planting their trees in, say, November—realize that, within fourteen or sixteen weeks, all the shoots will have to be cut right back. As a rule, we find the grower nailing up and tying in position every shoot and rod, without a thought that, come the spring, heavy pruning will have to be done and many of the growths so painstakingly tied in will have to be cut away.

I therefore counsel only rough tying in after planting.

So far as the cutting back is concerned, I know that it is, to the uninitiated, a great act of faith to cut away often from 4 to 6 ft. of growth, and in the very place where it is most wanted, then to wait for long months before the tree so hardly done by covers the same space with luxuriant growth. To this day, I must confess, I have often left one, and sometimes two, small rods, as countrymen say, "to draw the sap"; I so wanted in the early spring to see some foliage on a bare wall to cheer me and give evidence of the good things to come.

But every time I was wrong so to act. If you desire a

strong, healthy tree the same law holds good with newly planted climbers as with dwarfs. You must cut them back in spring. On the other hand, I don't agree with those experts who advise a ruthless cutting back.

Often one sees it recommended that all growths be cut back to just above the second or third " eye," or bud. Playing for safety, I cut back to the fourth, fifth, or sixth " eye " in the ordinary way ; if the wall is facing full south and the position is a warm one, then cutting back to the third or fourth " eye " would be permissible.

The disadvantage of cutting back each growth very closely is that if the shoots should start to grow with undue rapidity, as they often do, and some sudden frost should nip them, that is the finish. When from four to six shoots are left, a late frost does not matter so much. The upper " eyes " shoot first and hold the lower ones in check. If the upper ones are nipped there are always the lower ones to fall back upon.

After the first year, pruning follows the ordinary course, as set out in the chapter on pruning.

Feeding Wall Roses.—Because the soil adjoining a wall is always hungry, wall Roses need generous feeding. Towards the end of summer, every tree, whether newly planted or old-established, must be made to pack as much nutriment as possible into the young growth. Only by so doing can the flowers of the following year be really helped.

Starting at about the end of July and carrying on until the end of the first week in October, feed every five days with liquid manure made the colour of malt vinegar. Give to each Rose one gallon per application. If the soil is caked, stir it 3 in. deep and 2 ft. on all sides of the main stems beforehand.

Though liquid manure is the best fertilizer, where it is not available the following mixture of artificials (used weekly until the end of September) is a good substitute : Superphosphate of lime and sulphate of potash, six parts each, and sulphate of magnesia, one part. Mix the ingredients well together, and give each Rose 2 oz. at each application. Spread the mixture evenly on the soil, and water it in unless the weather is showery.

Mulching Climbing Roses.—One of the most important items in the culture of climbing Roses is manure mulching.

The mulch, however, has to be applied in a somewhat different way to that adopted in the case of other Roses. A thick mulch of farmyard manure that would bring out a great crop on the Ramblers would make a Climber sickly for the season.

The best plan, I have found, is to make up a compost in this way: With half a bucketful of riddled leaf-mould, mix a 7 in. potful of lime rubble, a 5 in. potful of poultry manure, and a 3 in. potful each of soot and bone-meal. If you can't get poultry manure, use as a substitute a 3 in. potful of Peruvian guano. Don't, however, use freshly slaked lime in place of lime rubble. It would release in gaseous form the food from the manure and soot. Should lime rubble be unavailable, spread a 4 in. potful of freshly slaked lime per square yard on the surface of the soil a week afterwards.

The best time to apply this dressing is about mid-February.

Spread the mixture evenly 2ft. out on all sides of the main stem of each specimen, and fork it in 4 in. deep. Use a hand-fork and, if you encounter roots, withdraw it at once. Climbing Rose roots are very full of sap and bruising may cause them to bleed severely.

The advantage of this top-dressing is that the food will operate in time to strengthen the first batch of young shoots. If they develop vigorously, the second batch will do likewise. If they don't, your tree will be unsatisfactory all the season. I have never known this treatment fail to bring out the best in climbing Roses—in even such coy, shy sorts as William Allen Richardson.

Lime for Climbing Roses.—If any grower prefers to use a light mulch of rotted manure in place of my own "special mixture," well and good. Let him, however, remember that climbing Roses love lime rubble. In spring he should sprinkle this substance (broken up to the size of Broad Beans) thinly on the surface of the soil as far as the branches extend and fork it in to a depth of 4 in. Before long the roots will be found forming fibres and clinging to the rubble, from which they will derive much benefit.

When Climbers are Thin at the Base.—During the first autumn after planting, growers may be disappointed at the appearance of their Climbers. The trees may have made

hardly any growth—merely a few young shoots sprouting from the original stems.

This is nothing to worry about. Given feeding on the lines mentioned above, all should be well in subsequent seasons.

It may be, however, that all is *not* well. Sometimes after a few years of growth Climbers become over-tall and bare at the base, thus producing an abundance of flowers high up on the wall, but very few low down where they are equally wanted. Such, however, can, with a little trouble, be persuaded to behave properly and produce blooms over the whole of their area.

The operation is best performed in March. The plan is to compel the new shoots then breaking from the lowest parts of the old stems to lengthen and plump up quickly, thus becoming fit to supplant the old stems.

The procedure is to cut down the very oldest of the stems to within about 3 ft. of the ground and to loosen all the others from the wall and bend them to left or right, according to where they lie best. Get them down as nearly horizontal as possible. This treatment will divert the rapidly rising flow of sap from them to the young shoots. When the young shoots have made a foot or so of growth, cut back the end of the old, trained ones, as far as necessary.

To stimulate the young growths, fork a layer of old manure into the upper 2 in. of soil.

As regards artificials, a mixture of superphosphate, two parts ; sulphate of ammonia, one part, may be pricked in in place of animal manure. Three ounces spread over a square yard suffice for one plant.

RAMBLER ROSES

RAMBLER ROSES are a delightful section indispensable to every garden. Their disadvantage is that they have but one burst of flowering, then being finished for the year, but their display extends over a fairly long period and is so glamorously colourful whilst it lasts that one easily forgives any shortcomings.

The term " Rambler " is often used very loosely as if it also included climbing Roses. Actually, Ramblers and Climbers are two entirely different classes needing very different treatment so far as pruning and general management are concerned. The two are easily distinguished from one another, too.

The Difference between Ramblers and Climbers.—The first thing to bear in mind is that Ramblers produce suckers, or growths, from below ground, whilst Climbers don't, save in the very few cases where they are on their own roots. Even then suckers are a rarity. The main branches of the tree go on year after year, thickening each season. So that, in the case of an old specimen, the principal stem may be as thick as your wrist.

The flowers are borne differently. In Ramblers you have a cluster formation, whereas in Climbers the flowers come singly, in twos, or in threes. In shape they resemble those of a bush Rose, of which in most cases they are but climbing forms. The individual flowers of Ramblers are smaller, daintier altogether.

A guide to identity is given by the leaves also. Most Ramblers have a palish leaf divided into seven or nine small leaflets, with an odd leaflet at the end. The leaves of Climbers have three, five, and in very vigorous examples seven leaflets, darker in colour and twice or thrice as big.

The Uses of Ramblers.—Ramblers have numerous uses in the garden. They are ideal for training over pergolas and archways, for use on pillars in the border, for clothing fences and screens, for covering porches, and so on.

For pillars choose moderately vigorous kinds that bloom all the length of their trails. In its colour you cannot beat Goldfinch. Imagine a Rose golden-yellow in bud, passing to pale yellow, finishing choice cream, and you have a true idea of this glorious, free-flowering sort.

As a glowing red, Edgar Andrieux is a marvellously successful pillar Rose ; it keeps up an unusually long succession. Sander's White is similar in appearance to White Dorothy, but, not being quite so vigorous, is a perfect pillar Rose. So long as Mary Wallace keeps its free-flowering qualities and handsome leaves, it will be the queen of pink pillar Roses.

Hiawatha is a beautiful crimson with a pure white eye ; Mermaid, an exquisite pale yellow, with amber stamens and fine spreading trusses of bloom ; and Queen Alexandra is a warm, pleasing pink. All are single sorts that make rustic pillars a fairyland.

If you wish to cover a trellis screen, pergola, or arch with Ramblers, select sorts that have vigorous growth, or half the background will be bare. I hold the opinion that Dorothy Perkins is the finest pink, though Doctor van Fleet runs it close. The flowers are larger—almost as large as a Hybrid Tea, in fact—though, of course, the trusses are not so numerous. The purest scarlet is Paul's Scarlet ; its vivid flowers make a glorious picture. Excelsa is a rich crimson whose blooming capacity will amaze you. Mary Hicks, a newer kind of the same shade, has bigger blooms and more ornamental foliage. It, too, sacrifices numbers to size, but is a great Rose. No white Rambler is equal to White Dorothy.

Some singles you must have—American Pillar, for instance, a vigorous grower, having pink flowers with a pure white eye ; Chaplin's Crimson Glow—a newer kind of tremendous promise ; and René André, whose lovely yellow blooms are rendered lovelier still by a delicate perfume.

Preparing for Ramblers.—Rambler Roses may be planted at any time between the beginning of November and the end of March. The sites must be very well dug—two spits deep at least—but don't overdo the manuring. Unless the soil is particularly poor and hungry, as it is apt to be near a wall or fence, be sparing with supplies. Always let the manure you use be well rotted.

Leaf-mould may be dug in freely, especially if the soil is of a sticky nature, for although Roses like heavy soils they also want well-aerated ground in which the roots can run easily.

Planting Ramblers.—The general details of the planting of Ramblers are the same as those recommended for bush Roses on page 75, but particular attention must be paid to the depth. Your guide here is a dark ring towards the bottom of the stem—which, of course, shows the previous planting depth.

Set the plants 6 or 7 in. from the wall, fence, or pergola and, having filled in the planting holes, trample the soil firmly over the roots.

Pruning after Planting.—Some growers let their newly planted Ramblers—which consist of one or more whippy growths—remain just as they are after planting on the off-chance that some bloom will be produced in the first summer. A few flowers *may* appear, but they will not be worth having, and their appearance will have taken strength out of the plants which *should* go to the formation of new growths for blooming the following year.

If you plant in the autumn immediately planting is finished, cut back all shoots to within a foot of the soil. If you plant after Christmas, wait until signs of growth appear in the spring ; then cut all weakly growths back to within a foot of the ground and cut off the unripened tips of any shoots that remain. Usually these tips are 3 to 4 in. long and you can identify them by their soft " feel " and often rather shrivelled look.

Training Pergola and Archway Ramblers.—Newly planted Ramblers—unless cut back completely—should be tied or nailed in to their supports a fortnight after planting—not before, for the ground may settle and the Roses sink and when that is happening the shoots must have free play.

There are various forms of tie you can employ. As the methods are the same as used for tying in the new growths that appear in summer, readers are referred to the information on that matter given later in this chapter.

There is this to be added : In no circumstances must the ties be tight. Neatly loop your string or twine or whatever you use round each stem. Let the tie pass *once* round the stem and twice round the support, the knot being made against

the support. Don't follow the practice of so many novices and tie a piece of string to the growth and fix the other end of the string to the support. That way you "strangle" the growth—check the flow of sap and also cause your string to sink into the flesh of the growth, when it begins to swell.

Training Ramblers on Fences.—For the sunny fences the Rose branches have to be trained out in a manner which is a cross between fan and horizontal training. That is, about a third of the total length of each main branch is bent over as a curve, the other two-thirds being trained horizontally.

About 6 ft. is a good average length for each branch to be produced later, which means that to clothe the fence fully with flowers all the way, the Roses have to be planted 12 ft. apart.

Should a fence be overshadowed by trees—planted on the other side—it will not matter so long as the fence faces south-east, south, south-west, or east. Then the sun will still get in to the Roses. But no Rambler will flower well in continuous shade. Where a fence faces towards north or north-east, you will not be able to get the side of the fence covered with flowering Rose trails. On the other hand, there is plenty of room for them at the top of the fence, and it would be a good plan to increase the height of the fence by fastening 2 ft. long pieces of stout strap-iron to it and threading a couple of wires through these.

The Care of New Rambler Rose Growths.—Rambler Roses flower on new shoots produced the previous summer, the old growths that have borne blooms being finished and done with and having to be removed entirely.

The new growths begin to appear at about the same time as the current summer's flower buds are showing. Mostly they shoot up from the ground but at times they spring out from the old stems near the ground. At first they are mere tufts, but they grow steadily until, at the end of summer, they will be 6 or even 12 ft. long. I have seen a Rambler Rose growth make 15 ft. of growth during the summer.

Right from the moment they are noticed the new growths should be carefully safeguarded. They are very brittle, very whippy, apt to be blown about, apt to be trodden on, apt to be brushed against. In the slightest accident they will snap



By courtesy of Messrs. Henry Morse & Sons, Eaton, Norwich

WESTFIELD SCARLET

A Hybrid Tea, one of the finest scarlets in existence. It flowers very freely and is strongly resistant to disease.

off short, and every shoot so damaged means one less flowering growth the following summer.

You will gather from this that the shoots must be tied up to some support, more ties being added as growth proceeds.

Now, in tying them, remember that they need light and air to ripen them. They must *not* be just pushed among the older growths. They must be so placed that they are unshaded and uncrowded.

The best way with wall Ramblers is to nail the shoots to the wall with a good type of lead-capped wall nail, such as the well-known Chandler brand. After driving in this nail, all you have to do is to push back the flexible cap, gently bring the shoot to position near the nail, and enclose it within the cap, leaving room for later expansion.

The great advantage of these lead-capped nails is that they never constrict the stems. The growth is strong enough to push back the lead as it expands.

Alternatively, ordinary wall nails answer quite well if you enclose the shoot in a ½ in. wide strip of cloth, through the free ends of which the wall nail is driven.

With Ramblers trained to trellis, pergolas, wire-netting, etc., the growths must be tied in with close hempen string; raffia is not strong enough, while rough fillis and binder twine are undesirable because they act as a breeding-ground for Red Spider.

In all cases more nailing and tying will be needed as growth develops.

Occasionally the old wood is so dense that there is no suitable place on the support for the young. The best way then is to stake each growth separately, pointing the stakes outwards so as to bring them into full light.

The growths will not become hardened and fit to stand the winter weather if, as is frequently done, they are tucked out of the way by pushing them into the mass of older growth. They *must* be drawn well to the outside, where sun and air can have full play all around them.

Syringing regularly with quassia solution, Abol, or other well-known insecticide is first-rate insurance against green-fly —which otherwise may weaken the shoots by extracting much-needed sap, from the soft tips especially.

Watering and Feeding.—During summer, when they are making flowers and new growths, Ramblers *must* have copious supplies of water.

One is apt to overlook the fact that roots near a wall or fence are more in need of moisture than roots anywhere else. Theirs is a naturally dry position, even in showery weather. If water is not given generously there is a big danger that the early buds will drop.

If you have some newly planted Ramblers, don't try to bring them along by giving them doses of liquid manure or fertilizer. Until they are well established, the Rose roots are more harmed than benefited by stimulants.

An aid to Ramblers at this time is to spread a mulch over their roots. This is where any lawn mowings you may have will come in. Spread them on the soil in a 3 in. deep layer. They will help to conserve moisture.

If the Roses are established, a manure mulch will be better, enriching the soil as well as conserving moisture.

Autumn Care.—Early autumn—during September and October—is the time to prune Rambler Roses. Full particulars of how to do the pruning are given on page 157, and great care must be taken to do the work properly ; otherwise the display of bloom the following year is bound to suffer.

When fixing up the Roses again after pruning, make quite sure that all loose, straggling shoots are tied in securely, so that there will be no fear of them being bent and battered about by wind.

Where Ramblers appear to be in need of food it will be a good plan to put a layer of half-decayed manure over the roots. Alternatively to applying manure mulches, a dressing of lime or soot soon after pruning will be very helpful—just enough to lighten or darken the soil, as the case may be. The dressing should be applied over the roots, and lightly forked in.

Liquid manure can be given to the Ramblers from September on through the winter. A bag of fresh cow manure in a tub of water makes an excellent liquid manure. Soot-water is the next best liquid to use.

Transplanting Ramblers.—Quite often Rambler Roses make little growth in their first season, especially if planted in the spring ; that is nothing to worry about. Given careful feeding

and management, they will usually grow away well in their second summer. Occasionally, however, they fail to make any progress. Time goes by and still no new basal growths appear.

In such cases the chances are that the Rose is not happily situated and will never do well unless it is replanted. November is the best time to do the replanting and the following is the procedure :

Having lifted the plant, examine the roots and cut off any short pieces that have formed no fibres and have on them a white mould or little white, jumpy, springtail insects.

Prepare the new site thoroughly this time, in accordance with the advice given earlier in this chapter. In replanting, make the hole large enough to accommodate the roots when spread out to their fullest extent, and only bury them just below the surface of the soil. Riddle some leaf-mould through a ½ in. sieve and spread a 3 in. layer immediately beneath the roots. This will stimulate the formation of fibres and prepare the way for strong young growth the following season.

If you live in the neighbourhood of malt kilns, try to obtain some malt culms, and spread a 4 in. layer on the surface of the soil after you have finished planting, as far as the roots extend. This material is splendid for ailing Roses. If it is not available, old lawn mowings or leaf-mould will answer the purpose.

Remember that the more you spread out your Rose growths, the better will be the distribution of sap, on which the production of the next year's blooms and young shoots depends in no small measure. In re-attaching your Rambler Rose to its support, bear this in mind : If you fasten the branches straight up, most of the sap will rush to the top and produce an unbalanced growth.

Also cut out any twiggy growths that are obviously too weak to bloom.

Reparing Damaged Ramblers.—During the winter Ramblers are apt to be severely damaged by wind and snow, often being torn from their supports and thrown down flat to the ground. In such cases, the supports must be erected again and the Ramblers tied in without delay.

When the new support has been got ready, disentangle all the Rose growths and lay them out separately. Then you will be able to see how to cut out broken and hopelessly injured growths.

The useless growths having been cut out, fasten up the retained growths.

PEGGING DOWN ROSES

VERY charming effects can be obtained by pegging down Roses. By so doing you not only add very considerably to the amount of bloom produced by any particular Rose bush but also, by forming a series of arches amongst established plants in a bed, you greatly enhance the beauty of that bed.

The principle upon which pegging down depends is that, by bending over the longer stems of the Roses, you induce each of the eyes along that stem to start into new growth and produce blooms on their own. If the growths are not so bent, the sap all flows to the tips and only the uppermost buds spring into active life

Apart from the ordinary Rose beds, pegging down can be carried out with pleasing results in a variety of places. Say you have a Rose bush in a centre bed in your front garden. The shoots of this Rose could be pegged out to radiate over the whole bed. When flowering-time comes, each "arch" will be smothered with Rose blooms and will make a unique feature.

Again, the idea can be adopted with Roses growing in lines, or round the edge of a bed. By pegging down certain shoots, a continuous chain of hoops or arches could be formed, with striking results.

The Best Roses for Pegging Down.—Bush Roses are the most suitable type for pegging down, especially such varieties as Hugh Dickson, General Jacqueminot, J. B. Clark, Mrs. John Laing, Ulrich Brunner, and Frau Karl Druschki. Other varieties can be used, providing they are vigorous growers, that is, providing they produce shoots sufficiently long to form arches. If you have any Rose with stems about 4 ft. long and ½ in. thick, it will be quite suitable for pegging down.

Certain climbing Roses may also be pegged down, Zephyrine Drouhin and Lady Waterlow being suitable varieties.

When to Peg Down Roses.—The operation of pegging down

can be carried out either at pruning time, retaining for the purpose extra-long shoots which would otherwise be cut right out, or during the summer when the long, waving growths usually removed at summer-pruning time should be utilized.

Of course, shoots pegged down at the end of summer will not produce their flowers until the following season.

How to Peg Down Roses.—If you are pegging down in March choose stout shoots that were first produced the previous year. They should be quite firm, and the tips should not be soft or dying back. If an inch or two of the end *is* affected, the soft or blackening part may be cut back to hard, green wood. The shoots must also be long enough to bend down without splitting or cracking.

If you are doing the operation in summer choose sappy and pliable growths and, instead of cutting them off in the usual way, allow them to grow until they are long enough to be bent down so that their extreme tips touch the ground.

Only three or, at the most, four, shoots on any bush should be pegged down, the rest of the bush being pruned back in the ordinary way.

Having selected the shoots, stout pegs and some tying material should be procured. The pegs should be at least a foot long, so that they can be driven well into the ground, as there will be considerable strain on them. Raffia, tarred twine, or similar stuff should be used for the tying.

Drive the pegs into the ground at the required places and, gently bending down the growths, tie them securely into place. It is a good plan to make notches in the pegs so that the raffia cannot slip out of place.

If any shoot shows resistance against being bent right to the ground all at once, draw it down a little further every few days until it is in the required position.

Pegged-down Roses need no other special attention beyond that described, their management, feeding, etc., following ordinary procedure.

It is hardly necessary to add that the pegged-down shoots are not likely to flower satisfactorily for more than one season. Fresh shoots should therefore be pegged down each season, the old pegged-down shoots being pruned each in the ordinary manner.

THE SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF ROSES

APART from the constant care which must be taken during summer to keep Roses clear of pests and diseases (both of which vastly important subjects are dealt with in separate sections of in this book), there are many other jobs falling due during this season which, properly attended to, will ensure that the plants keep strong and healthy and in constant bloom.

Mulching.—A question often asked by Rose-growers in the early part of the summer is whether the trees should be mulched or not. The answer depends on the state of each Rose.

For established Roses and Roses planted in the early winter, a mulch will be of great benefit. The roots will be ready to absorb the nourishment thus supplied to them. If, however, the Rose was planted late and has not yet become established, the rich feeding supplied by mulching would be too much for the tender young roots that are endeavouring to get a hold on the soil.

In short, the rule to work to is to mulch only when a Rose is growing vigorously.

When mulching is possible, apply rotting, strawy manure, but don't put it on the soil until you have first stirred up the top inch depth of earth. A mulch on caked, hard soil is useless.

Put down a layer of manure 2 to 3 in. in depth, circling the stem but not actually touching it, to a distance outwards of about 12 in.

Subsequent rains and artificial waterings will carry the nourishment in the manure down to the roots, besides preventing rapid evaporation of moisture already in the soil.

The best time to apply the mulch is after pruning is finished.

Hoeing.—Throughout the summer, the soil around Rose trees should be constantly stirred with the hoe. Should the soil harden and be allowed to remain thus the leaves will go

yellow and the growth weaken, while the buds will remain hard, refusing to open.

Do not go more than 3 in. deep when soil-stirring, or you may damage the roots and cause suckers to form.

Thinning the Shoots.—In the spring, as soon as the shoots have started to grow, it is a good plan to remove all superfluous growth.

On most bushes a shoot or two goes blind. You can see that they are neither going to lengthen nor to bloom. Cut back such shoots half-way, thus causing them to branch strongly and form fine successional flowers. Remove also the weedy inside shoots that frequently arise where the branches fork, and shoots that, from any part of the bush, cross from outside to centre. They cause congestion where there should be abundant light and a healthy circulation of air.

This is really part of the summer-pruning programme, full particulars of which are given on page 160.

Feeding.—In order to secure adequate growth of wood and a full supply of flowers, Roses must be fed with some kind of artificial manure throughout the summer. Details of the feeding of Roses, however, are given on page 120.

Disbudding.—Disbudding is essential if you desire really fine flowers, and must be done as soon as you can safely remove unwanted buds with nail scissors or the blade point of a sharp penknife. Don't rub them out with finger and thumb, or you may tear off strips of tender bark and admit diseases.

Varieties differ slightly in their manner of bud formation, but all have the common characteristic of bearing three buds at the tip of the stem—a central and two side-buds. The side-buds, being the weaker, should be taken out. Certain strong, long-jointed varieties, like Madame Butterfly and Betty Uprichard, bear side-buds on long stems about half-way down the main stem. These need not be removed unless you propose to exhibit, as they weaken the main flower but little.

Burn all rejected buds in case they harbour pests.

Should quantity and not quality of flowers be your aim there is, of course, no need to disbud.

Keep the Blooms Cut.—One of the most important routine summer jobs is to remove faded flowers promptly, cutting back each stem to within 6 or 8 in. of its base, just above a

HINTS ON THE SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF ROSES



To get really worth-while blooms, disbudding is essential. At least remove the secondary buds from all clusters.



Frequently spindly or inward-growing shoots are produced during summer; these should be removed.



When watering Roses keep the spout of the can well down to the roots of the tree and give a good allowance of water each time. Less watering will be required if the soil around the trees is mulched with lawn mowings.

HINTS ON KEEPING ROSES HEALTHY



An aid to health is regularly to pick off spent blooms, and to spray trees and soil with permanganate of potash whenever the foliage looks "suspicious."



At the end of summer always gather up and burn fallen leaves—never fork them into the soil—for they may contain disease spores.

joint. This is the only way to get strong flowering shoots for succession.

From about the beginning of July, certain varieties will begin to push forth pink secondary shoots from the bottom joints of the flowered stems, and from some stems that missed flowering. In a few days some will be showing bud. You will encourage these to develop and other flowering shoots to form by cutting the spent flower stems immediately above the top good leaf. Often there are two or three rather poor leaves a little below the flower. Cut below these.

On no account cut in between two leaves, or you will leave a snag of sap-dry, bare wood that will soon perish and act as a host to Canker disease.

Certain varieties, such as Madame Butterfly, Ophelia, and Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, bear blooms on long-jointed, sappy shoots, thrown from the base of the bush. These, being soft at the top, must be cut half-way back (immediately above a leaf).

Cutting Blooms for Decoration.—For a similar reason to the above, you should cut blooms for the house and other decorative purposes as often as possible. There are, however, right and wrong ways of doing even this simple job. Be sure, for instance, to cut each bloom with a good stem—anything up to 9 or 10 in. in length. Apart from the fact that long-stemmed Roses are so much more effective in the vases, the removal of the " wood " benefits the trees. To take good long stems is, indeed, an important aid in securing a good second show of bloom.

Always use a sharp knife or sharp secateurs for cutting the Roses. Anything blunt would bruise the wood and might lead to trouble for the tree. It is quite wrong to snap off the blooms with the fingers, of course ; that would be sure to mean a jagged, torn shoot.

Whenever possible, gather Roses early in the morning, while dew is still on them. And gather them before they are fully open ; then they will slowly expand in the vases and be beautiful for a long time.

A little slit cut upwards at the bottom of each stem will also help the flowers to last longer.

Attend to the Stakes.—Regular attention to the stakes of standards and weeping standards is necessary. Replace with

a substantial round stake (round stakes are preferable to square ones, as being less likely to cause bark bruising) any that have rotted at the bottom. Make safe for the season by replacing defective ties.

Tie in Waving Growths.—Rambler Rose growths must be tied out equidistant, giving each room for proper development. Burn all old ties ; they may harbour insects' eggs.

Where weeping standards have recently been planted it will probably be found that the growths, instead of weeping, grow upright. Train them to droop by fixing a wooden hoop to the top of the stake and tying the growths loosely to it. (See also the chapter on " Pillar, Porch and Weeping Roses.")

Keep the Soil Firm.—All the various summer operations—hoeing, etc.—on the Rose beds tend very much to loosen the soil over the roots of the plants. Many Roses are killed during the winter because the soil is too loose over their roots. Go over the beds therefore towards the end of summer and tread down any loose soil, giving the immediate surroundings of each bush a rather firmer tread. Rake out your footmarks after so doing or they will act as catch-pits for rain-water.

Watering Roses.—The question of whether Rose trees should or should not be watered is a much-debated one. Of course, in a summer like that of 1933 it answers itself ; the weather was so hot and dry that, in naturally dry soils, Roses would have died if they had not been watered. What should be the procedure in a normal year, however ?

My policy (except in the case of late-planted Roses, which need frequent watering) is to postpone watering as long as possible.

If, at the height of the growing season, no rain has fallen for some weeks and the rest of the flowers in the garden are beginning to wilt unless watered, then the Rose trees have their thirst quenched, too. Each tree is given a real good soaking—say, two gallons for a bush or a standard, twice as much for a Rambler or a Climber—and then receives no more for a week. Then comes another similar soaking and so on until the drought breaks.

It is important to avoid frequent dribbles—say a sprinkle from a rose-can or a pint or two from the water-can's spout. Such waterings do more harm than good, encouraging the root

fibres to come up to the surface, there to be scorched by the following day's sun.

Roses growing on sloping ground naturally need more water than those planted on level ground. In the case of the former it is a good plan to sink a large flower-pot into the soil just above the Rose and pour the water into that. The water percolates slowly through the hole at the bottom of the pot and so moistens all the soil around the roots. If poured direct onto the surface, much of it would flow away downhill without getting to the roots at all.

Syringing Roses.—It is of great assistance to all Roses to syringe them overhead on the evening following a warm dry day. It is best to do the syringing with an insecticide sprayer. Rain-water or, failing that, sun-warmed water must be used. Tap-water may cause blotched foliage.

END-OF-SUMMER ATTENTIONS

Towards the end of summer all Rose beds should be thoroughly weeded and carefully stirred over to sweeten the soil. Leaves that have fallen ought to be gathered up. Careful gardeners nowadays make a point of burning these, so that if there has been disease it will not spread to the soil.

At the end of the Rose season one often sees clusters of seed-pods hanging about the trees. It is not a good thing to let these remain ; they are only a drain on the trees' vitality.

With bush Roses, a little trimming up may be necessary, to expose the younger growths to the sun and assist their ripening. Five or six healthy young stems should be kept as the framework of the bush ; any others that are more than two years old may well be cut back to their point of origin.

One or two of the younger growths remaining may have made considerable growth during the summer and be projecting well up beyond the general height of the bush. The ends of the longest of these growths should be cut back to an outward pointing bud, leaving them not more than 2 ft. long altogether.

Weak, whippy growths should be cut off close to the branch from which they spring.

In the case of standard Roses, it is necessary to cut back the over-long growths springing from the head. The correct

thing to do is to cut them back to an " eye " or a joint in the stem, to leave them be about 18 in. long. Quite old, and diseased, branches can be cut right back.

LATE-PLANTED ROSES

It has already been mentioned that Roses planted late in the season should be mulched in spring with well-rotted " powdery " manure.

Frequent watering is another prime necessity with all late-planted trees. We hardly realize what a thirsty tree the Rose is and, provided the drainage is good, it is difficult to give it too much. Again, when the foliage is matured, in hot, dry weather, when the sun is low, it should be syringed occasionally, as this helps to keep the tree in a healthy condition, and certainly imparts additional vigour.

Do not let late-planted trees be too prolific the first year; it weakens the trees. For this reason you must disbud as closely as possible and rest content with few Roses. Even these are better cut when matured, and, if not, the moment they die the dead blooms should be removed.

Late-planted trees, as a rule, are more liable to suffer from, green-fly and mildew than those that have been planted early, or that are established and, not having as yet the same vigour, are often seriously affected. But, no matter what the onslaught, avoid using strong insecticides. If the hand or a brush will not remove the scourge, then syringe with half-strength insecticide, and after some hours again with clear water. Such treatment, if applied a few times, should remove the trouble.

Every chance must be given to late-planted trees to ripen new wood, and for this reason in the autumn it is advisable to cut out all growths that tend to cause overcrowding.

ROSE SUCKERS AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM

Rose enemies are of two kinds, those which attack from without, and those that assault from within. Of the latter, suckers are the most destructive.

Suckers are growths which grow from the roots of Tea, Hybrid Tea, Perpetual, upright standard, and occasionally from climbing varieties of Roses. Ramblers have suckers, too, but not of the destructive kind. They grow on their own roots, and, of course, the suckers are an integral part of the tree. The other sections mentioned (unless they have been grown from cuttings, when suckers will not be produced, all growths that appear being true Rose growths) don't grow on their own roots, but on those of the stock used for budding, most often a Briar.

Now the stock is so much the stronger partner that if you allow suckers to remain, they will kill the cultivated variety and themselves dominate the situation. In other words, the tree will become all briar, the cultivated Rose blooms that were formerly produced being replaced by ordinary "dog" Roses. It may take two or three years, but all the time the struggle goes on, the Rose gets the worst of it and your display suffers. As a Rose-grower, you serve your own best interests by removing suckers as soon as you see them.

It is particularly important that you should tackle the suckers before the end of summer. If you leave them to autumn the leaves will begin to yellow and fall off, after which identification, though possible, isn't quite so easy.

How to Distinguish Suckers from Rose Growths Proper.—It is not always plain at a glance which shoots springing up from a Rose are unwanted suckers and which are Rose growths proper. If careful examination is made, however, various points of difference will be noticed.

To begin with, no sucker ever arose above the knuckle

which you find at or immediately above the soil level of a bush Rose, or at the end of the upright stem in the case of a standard Rose, and no growth belonging to the variety ever sprang from below it. The knuckle shows where the bud was worked or budded into the stock, and ever afterwards each keeps to its own territory.

So, with every growth of which you are suspicious, the first thing is to trace it back to its point of origin. If it arises from the soil, or from below the knuckle, in the case of a bush Rose, or if it sprouts out from the stem or roots of a standard Rose, it is a sucker. If it shoots from somewhere above the knuckle it is a Rose growth proper.

Here it must be repeated that Roses grown from cuttings produce no suckers. Shoots that appear from the roots of these need not be interfered with. Neither must shoots that appear from the roots of Rambler Roses be tampered with ; all such are wanted.

You will ask : If with some Roses ground shoots *are* suckers and with other Roses ground shoots are wanted growths, how then is one to tell which is which ?

The answer is that the *appearance* of sucker growths is definitely different from that of Rose growths.

Suckers are thin and wiry, and usually closely set with small thorns which break off easily. Frequently the growths branch at the top like those of a wild Rose, with which indeed they have close affinity. You get exact opposities in true Rose variety growths—thicker stems, fewer thorns, and more equally distributed side-shoots. Further, the leaves of suckers are smaller and a paler green.

Again, with many suckers (those from a Rosa *rugosa* stock in particular) most of the leaves have nine leaflets as compared with the five leaflets of most proper Roses. (Some Roses—Caroline Testout is an example—have only three leaflets.) Also, the sucker's leaves are much rougher than the true Rose's leaves.

Suckers which spring from a Rosa *manetti* stock are different from those which come from a Rosa *rugosa* stock. But they can still be distinguished from the Rose proper by the fact that the growth is thin, and the spines small and dark. Suckers from a Dog-briar stock are also thinner in growth than Rose

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ROSE SUCKERS



Suckers are to be recognized by their paler green foliage and their exceptionally spiky stems. Also there are usually seven leaflets to the spray (B) in comparison with the three or five of the Rose leaf proper.



In the case of standards, sucker growths may appear on the stem of the tree, but—



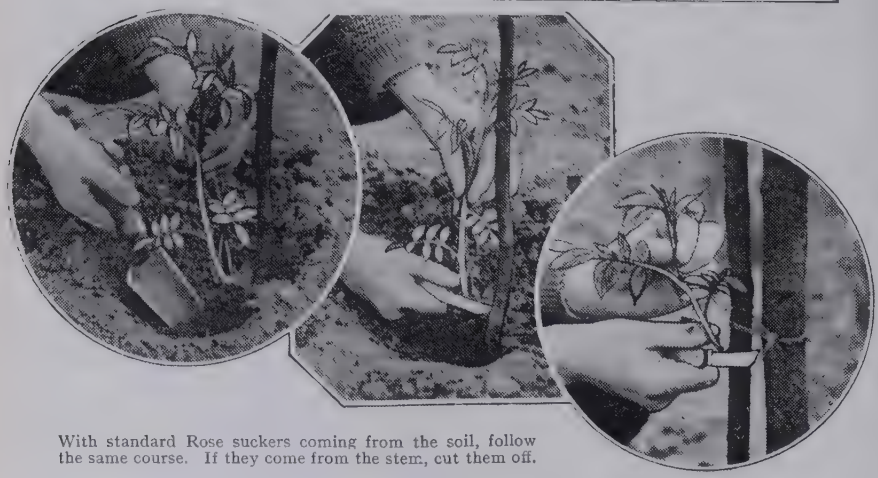
—sometimes they also spring up from the ground around a standard. In the case of a bush Rose, they either spring from the roots or from the stem below the branches.

HOW TO REMOVE ROSE SUCKERS



Bush Rose suckers must never be pulled up or they will grow again; the only way is to scrape away the soil (above) and cut them off flush from the root or stem from which they shoot.





With standard Rose suckers coming from the soil, follow the same course. If they come from the stem, cut them off.

growths proper, while the leaflets are smaller, the thorns very sharp and hooked.

How to Remove Suckers.—Having made sure which are suckers, proceed to remove them at their point of origin on the roots. This is important. If you cut them off at the soil level, you reinvigorate them. Next season the left-on stem end will throw up not one but several suckers, each stronger than the original parent.

With the trowel scrape away sufficient soil to expose the root. Here you will find the base of the sucker. Cut it off cleanly and at once fill up the hole.

Should any suckers arise between the knuckle and the ground, cut them off flush with the main stem.

It is much easier to make a clean cut through these wiry growths if your Roses are full of sap. Either await showery weather or ensure the right cutting conditions by watering your bushes a few hours before removing the suckers.

Suckers commence to appear quite early in the season and are liable to show themselves for the first time any day in the summer or early autumn. Therefore never visit or attend to your Roses without giving them a glance over to see that all is well. If a sucker *is* seen, get at it at the first opportunity.

FEEDING ROSES

FEEDING is one of the most important items in Rose cultivation. No greater mistake could possibly be made than to think that, because you enriched the ground generously when you first planted your Roses, no further attention need be paid to their manurial requirements. The Rose, no less than human beings, animals, and every other form of plant life, must have nourishment regularly if it is to remain resistant to the attacks of pests and diseases, and make that strong, healthy growth which is so necessary for the production of good-quality flowers.

What Roses Need.—The chief " foods " required by Roses, are lime, nitrogen, phosphates, and potash, and most soils, as a rule, are more or less deficient in these substances.

Lime acts directly on the soil, sweetens it, and improves its condition ; incidentally it keeps down pests and fungoid diseases. Nitrogen promotes the development of the foliage. Phosphates encourage root development, accelerate growth, induce fruitfulness (that is, bud formation), and impart strength to the tree. Potash aids in the process of assimilation, which, in the words of an able chemist, transforms the atmospheric carbon into the carbon compounds of starch, sugar, and cellulose, of which latter the cell walls of all plant life are composed.

Liming Rose Trees.—References to the liming of Rose trees will be found elsewhere in this book. In each chapter having to do with planting or management, in fact, the use of lime in one form or another has been recommended.

Let it be said here again that, in my opinion, Rose beds should be limed at least every other year. The best time to apply the lime is in spring if the soil is light, in autumn if the soil is heavy. One form of lime—lime rubble—*can* be applied with manure, but in a general way it is a mistake to apply other lime and forms of manure together, for the lime has the

property of neutralizing the good qualities of the manure. Preferably two months should elapse between liming and manuring.

Of all forms of lime I prefer lime rubble for Roses, this giving the trees an ingredient of the exact nature they like. A suitable dressing is a 4 in. potful per square yard of ground. Failing lime rubble, slaked builders' lime will serve. Of this use 4 oz. per square yard.

Builders' lime is now sold by most gardening shops. To slake it—that is, take the fieriness out of it—pack the lumps in a heap, pour a little water over it, and leave it. In due course it will be found to have crumbled down to a powder.

All forms of lime should be distributed evenly over the surface and forked into the top 3 or 4 in. of soil; it should on no account be dug in deeply.

Some Rose experts pin their faith to the crushed oyster shell supplied for poultry feeding. This material certainly is very beneficial, though it comes rather expensive. The dressing is 2 oz. per square yard, spread over the bed and pricked into the surface.

The Three Methods of Feeding Roses.—In order to supply the other manurial needs of Roses, three methods are available—mulching, liquid manuring, and giving artificial fertilizers. Each of these methods has its own particular use.

Mulching.—Mulching has been fully dealt with elsewhere in this book. Suffice it to say here that this form of feeding is best carried out in the early part of the year—from January to March, or immediately pruning is finished—and consists of applying a layer of manure to the soil over the Roses' roots.

The manure to use is rotted stable or farm-yard manure—quite mellow stuff. This should be teased and shaken loose, and then spread in a 2 or 3 in. thick layer around the stems and as far out as the branches travel. A *thin* layer of soil may be spread over the manure if desired. The manure layer should not actually be in contact with any Rose stems.

How to Make and Use Liquid Manure.—If the material for making it can be obtained, liquid manure is the best of all forms of food for Roses in summer.

To prepare liquid manure you require a tub or tank holding a fair quantity of liquid, so that small quantities do not have

to be made up frequently. A useful size of container is one holding about thirty-six gallons. A peck of horse, cow, sheep, or poultry manure—say, a two-gallon bucketful—is the quantity required for this amount of water.

The manure should be placed in a coarse bag, tied around with cord, and suspended in the water. A brick can be tied to the bag to keep it down in the water. The manure-bag should be allowed to soak for a week ; but the time when the liquid will be ready for use can be considerably accelerated by frequently prodding the bag with a stick.

The liquid will be too strong for general application to start with, so when required for use any quantity taken out should be diluted, until it is the colour of weak tea. Generally two-thirds the amount of water is required.

When the first lot of liquid has been drawn off and used, the tub can be filled up again and allowed to soak for another week. This time, of course, the liquid will be rather weaker and will not require so much dilution. After the second and perhaps third time of refilling the tub, the liquid will probably need no dilution at all.

Many gardeners, however, have no facilities for making large quantities of liquid manure. If the " tonic " is required for only a few bushes at a time, then a little liquid can be made up two or three days before required, or within twenty-four hours, if the manure-bag is stirred about frequently. An old pail to hold two gallons of liquid will do very well. For this, 1 lb. of manure will be required. This will be amply strong enough if diluted with an equal quantity of water.

Liquid manure should be applied fortnightly throughout the summer.

It is possible now to buy dried poultry manure. It is cheap, costing about ten shillings a hundredweight, and, being in dry powder form, is convenient and not unpleasant to handle. It is excellent material for making up into liquid manure. A handful or two can be dropped into a two-gallon can of water. After a vigorous stirring the manure will all have dissolved and will be ready for immediate use.

Similarly, chemical manures, patent manures, such as Clay's fertilizer, guano, and the proprietary Rose manures, can be stirred into water and got ready for use with equal rapidity.

Rose trees can safely be given a dose of liquid manure regularly once a fortnight from the time the buds first show until the end of the season. It is advisable to discontinue the doses for a while whilst the first batch of buds are colouring up and flowering.

The amount of manure to give each tree will naturally vary with the size and strength of the tree, but, on an average, a gallon per tree for established bush and standard Roses and two gallons apiece for established Climbers and Ramblers would be about right.

Liquid manure should never be allowed to touch the leaves of the Roses and should be applied if possible when the soil is wet after rain. If the weather is dry, the soil should be well watered the day before applying the manure; otherwise the roots may be scorched.

Chemical Manures.—I have said above that chemical and patent manures may be used in place of the liquid manures just referred to. They may be applied either in liquid or dry form.

Many Rose-growers pin their faith to proprietary fertilizers, two famous brands of which are Clay's and Tonk's. These are admirable in every way and, provided they are used as directed by the makers, give excellent results.

On the other hand, there are growers who would prefer to mix their own ingredients and, in that case, the following is the mixture I recommend for use early in the season:

Take four parts of nitrate of potash and superphosphate, and mix them well. Then add one part of sulphate of magnesia and mix again. Give to each tree 1 oz. of the mixture every fortnight until the beginning of June. It makes shy openers open freely, improves colour, and increases stamina and size.

Sprinkle the mixture evenly on the surface and hoe it in.

As soon as flowering commences, drop this mixture and use alternate doses of ½ oz. of nitrate of soda and 1½ oz. of superphosphate per tree.

How to Apply Chemicals.—Chemical manures, like liquid manure, must never be allowed to touch the foliage of the bushes; otherwise burning may take place. They, even more than liquids, must be applied only to moist soil and, what is more, they must be hoed under the surface immediately after

application. If this is not done a great deal of their value may be lost owing to evaporation.

It will be noticed that the amount of chemical to be applied in each case is exceedingly small, and it may be wondered how such a small amount is to be spread evenly over the surface of the ground covering the Roses' roots. The best plan is to mix the required amount of fertilizer with three or four times its bulk of dry, fine silver sand. This can then be easily spread over the surface of the soil with a trowel without any fear of exceeding the dose.

Autumn Feeding of Roses.—When the last of the autumn flowers have faded, of course, there is no further need to stimulate Roses. It would, in fact, be bad for them to do so. The use of liquid manures of any kind, and of chemical fertilizers which are quick in action, must be completely discontinued until after the Roses are pruned in the spring.

In some cases, though, rotted stable manure is beneficial. It depends on the nature of the soil. The effect of a layer of manure on the surface soil when the latter is heavy is bad. It keeps the soil colder and wetter than it would otherwise be. Even on light soil a layer of manure would hinder the entry of air and sunlight and the surface roots would be inclined to perish.

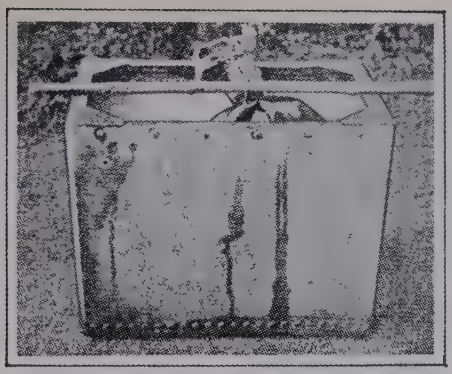
But a little rotted manure lightly forked *into* the soil is permissible in autumn, where the ground is not heavy loam or clay.

Even better for use in the autumn is bone-meal or crushed bones. Both these are very slow in action, and their application to the Rose bed in, say, November, can do nothing but good. Scatter the material over the soil at the rate of 4 oz. to each square yard, then hoe or lightly fork it in—*after* all weeds and other rubbish have been removed.

SPECIAL FEEDING FOR SPECIAL CASES

To Strengthen the Leaves.—If any Rose bushes were very seriously attacked by any of the leaf diseases in the previous summer, it is a good plan to strengthen the resisting powers of the leaves in spring by special feeding. In this case, the following mixture is ideal: Superphosphate, three parts;

HINTS ON FEEDING ROSE TREES IN SUMMER



One of the best foods of all for Roses is liquid manure. This is best made by suspending a bag of manure in a tank or tub of water.



Always when feeding Roses prick over the surface of the soil beforehand (1), and, if the soil is dry at the time, also give it a good preliminary soaking with clear water (2).

When giving Rose trees dry fertilizers, the best "tool" to use is a teaspoon (3), this allowing the powder to be distributed evenly and thinly over the surface. It should afterwards be pricked in.

TOP-DRESSING ROSES



Climbing and Rambler Roses are greatly assisted by spreading around them in spring a good layer of leaf-mould to which has been added a little fertiliser.



With bush Roses, the better plan is to take off the top soil to the depth of about 2 in. around each tree, put in an inch layer of sifted leaf-mould. Do this in April.



After the top-dressing has been applied it should be covered over with the soil removed in the first place.

sulphate of iron, one part. Give each tree 1 oz. of the mixture. Sprinkle it thinly round the main stem, work it in with a hand-fork, and, unless the weather is showery, water well. This mixture also increases the plant's resistance to Mildew.

Anti-Mildew Feeding.—Where the above food was given in the spring, the following is the best scheme to adopt during May and June to keep the Roses clear of Mildew. Give dilute liquid manure and soot-water, used alternately at weekly intervals, or the following mixture: Take four parts each nitrate of potash and superphosphate. After mixing the two, add one part of sulphate of magnesia and mix again. Each tree should receive 1 oz. fortnightly until the beginning of June. After that you can carry on with the ordinary feeding programme advised above.

When Roses are Frost-bitten.—When Roses are severely crippled by frost during the winter, they should be given a dose of special food as early as possible in spring. For this purpose, there is nothing to beat a solution of sulphate of ammonia (1 oz. dissolved in a gallon of water), given quite independently of the general feeding programme.

THE WINTER MANAGEMENT OF ROSES

Some Rose-lovers are apt to lose interest in their Roses with the fading of the last blooms in autumn. Such people will never obtain real satisfaction from their Rose trees, for winter, apart from being the main Rose-planting season, is also the season for all manner of important cultural operations, each of which must be attended to if the best results are to be obtained.

The Mulching Question.—The first question that arises is: Shall Rose beds be mulched in winter?

Elsewhere in this book it has been said that to apply a thick "poultice" of manure to the beds in autumn is a mistake, that spring is the time to do this.

But the mulching referred to now is not the mulching which is applied to feed the trees but to keep the ground over their roots warm and safeguarded against frost. To repeat the question, then: Is such a mulching necessary or advisable?

The answer really depends on whether the soil is pesty or not. If pests are present, then it *is* better to leave the ground uncovered and so let the frost play its part in killing off the surface grubs.

If the ground is clean, then it is worth while to place a mulch around the finer Roses, at any rate, some time in November or December. The mulching material then protects the stems, and the parts below the mulch level seldom suffer, even in the most severe weather.

If you decide to mulch, what material, you may wonder, should be used? A strong or heavy manure should *not* be used on any account. Instead of doing good, this would have an adverse effect on the soil, rapidly causing it to go sour.

The very best mulch to use is light strawy or littery stuff, composed largely of straw with a little manure in it. Ferns,

bracken, rotted straw, and spent hotbed material are also good. These are infinitely better than ashes or old potting soil.

Of course, it is only in cold districts or in exposed gardens, or where the soil is cold and heavy that soil mulching is required. In normal gardens there is no likelihood of even the hardest frost penetrating to and damaging the roots.

Protecting Roses for the Winter.—The next question to be decided is : Do Roses need to have their top growth protected ?

The answer is yes and no.

It is entirely unnecessary and definitely inadvisable to provide protection for all Roses indiscriminately, as some authorities advocate. This will be good news to you for all protective devices have to be dried after heavy rain or thawed snow, and it is no light task to go around, haul off the material, dry it, and then replace it.

Some Roses, however, *do* need protection. Choice standard Roses are among them. These bear the full brunt of a frost, and they should therefore be assisted by twisting a few fronds of dry bracken or some tufts of straw among their branches. The litter should, however, be removed directly rainy or muggy weather comes along.

Tea Roses, which are more tender than the others, should similarly be protected.

Wall Roses known to be susceptible to frost or growing in a cold and exposed situation should be safeguarded by hanging straw mats or tiffany over them during frosty spells.

There is one form of protection that can be given to all bush Roses and it will undoubtedly save many winter losses.

The weakest part of a bush Rose is the " collar "—that point where the Rose proper was budded or grafted on to the briar or other root stock. It is at this point that frost can cause the greatest injury. Obviously the thing to do, then, is to give that point additional covering, and the way to do that is to draw up soil, with the hoe, around the stem. Don't earth up too high ; just a little soil up to the collar is all that is necessary.

Some growers take even more care to protect the collars in the case of newly planted Roses. They wrap a wisp of straw round the point of union. This is a good plan.

PREPARING ROSES FOR THE WINTER

Some time in autumn it is necessary to overhaul the bush and standard Roses and remedying any defects that may be discovered.

Start off by cutting back any long runaway shoots there may be. These might be broken off in the winter gales or by the weight of snow; in any case, by waving about in the wind they tend to loosen the trees in the soil.

Securing Stakes and Ties.—Next examine the stakes and ties of all standard and other Roses which are supported. Replace all stakes that are broken. Firm all stakes that are loose or wobbly. Give new ties where these are needed. Take particular note of the manner in which a standard is tied. The stem must not be coupled to a stake in such a manner that it chafes against it, or, alternatively, so tightly that the twine is cutting into it and strangling it. The correct procedure always is to encircle the stem with a strip of cloth and to let the twine pass over the cloth. The cloth serves the purpose of acting as a cushion between stem and stake and also prevents the twine from chafing the stem.

Check the hold on the soil of every Rose tree, bush, or standard. If any tree is loose, tread the soil against its stem, afterwards bringing more soil to fill the depression made by your shoe.

If, by blowing about, a Rose tree works a hollow round its stem, that hollow will collect rain-water which, in times of frost, will freeze. A block of ice at its foot cannot possibly be good for a Rose tree!

Cleaning up.—As you are examining your stakes and ties, note all seed-pods and any spent flowers that remain. Clip off these at the first opportunity. They harbour diseases and pests and also would have a weakening effect on the ties if allowed to remain.

The next operation is to tidy up.

Start by gathering up all fallen leaves from the ground and picking out any accumulation of leaves from the branch forks. These lie damp during the winter; also they harbour disease.

PROTECTING ROSES FOR WINTER



In cold districts Tea and other tender Roses often have straw or bracken placed among their branches as a safeguard against severe frosts.

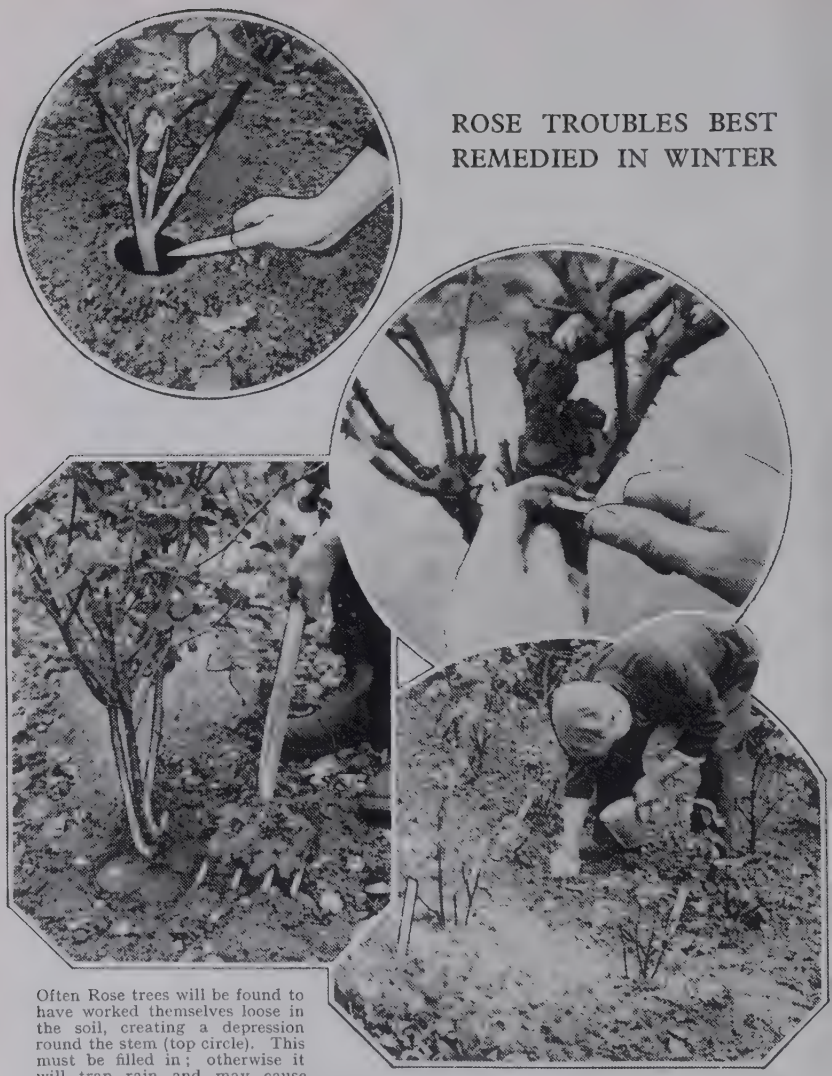


With most Roses, however, the only protection necessary is a little fine soil placed around the stem.



The old-time practice of mulching a Rose bed with strawy manure has largely gone out of fashion; it is now only carried out in very exposed gardens.

ROSE TROUBLES BEST REMEDIED IN WINTER



Often Rose trees will be found to have worked themselves loose in the soil, creating a depression round the stem (top circle). This must be filled in; otherwise it will trap rain and may cause Canker. Even if no depression has formed the soil may have sunk, leaving the point of union exposed. In such cases earth up the stem by forking soil around it (above). Some Roses grow more strongly on one side than the other; these can be made a better shape by cutting a half-way-round ring in the bark on each of the more productive branches (top right). If a Rose bed's soil is mossy or sour-looking, the remedy is to dress it with lime (bottom right).

Next pull up all weeds and whilst at that work watch for suckers. Any of the latter that are seen must be promptly removed. (See the chapter on " Suckers.")

Burn the seed-pods, fallen leaves, weeds, and suckers. The fire is the best place for material having such disease and pest-harbouring possibilities.

Cutting back Over-long Shoots.—Often in late summer vigorous varieties of Roses, particularly Madame Butterfly and Hugh Dickson, start producing long new growths. Such growths rise considerably above the average level of the others. Ripe Rose growth should not be cut back in winter, but the ends of this long stuff are not ripe. Frost will kill the soft shoots if they are left in—and perhaps start an outbreak of Canker—so cut them back to the hard, ripe part, which probably means shortening them to about half-length. This treatment, in addition to its hygienic value, will reduce the possibility of wind wrench, to which overgrown Roses are exposed.

Long shoots are likely to be snapped by winter gales, anyway, and it is better to shorten them of one's own accord than have the shortening done perforce.

Digging the Beds.—When all trampling over the beds has been finished then is the time for the annual digging.

This digging must not be the digging you give to the vegetable garden or to an ordinary flower bed. You must not use a spade or you are certain to damage some roots. A fork is the only tool to use. When roots are cut by a spade the almost inevitable sequel is a crop of suckers.

Turn over the soil to a depth of 6 in. as far as the branches spread and to a depth of 9 in. in the open spaces between. If your fork meets any roots, withdraw it at once and plunge it in elsewhere.

If you decide to manure your bed, the time to dig in the manure is at digging time. (See chapter on manuring.) After digging, apply the mulch if mulching is to be done.

Liming the Beds.—If Rose beds are to be limed, the lime should be spread on the surface after digging—provided manuring has not been done—and pushed into the surface. (See the chapter on " Feeding Roses " for kinds and quantities of lime to use.)

Basic Slag for Rose Beds.—Digging time is the time to apply basic slag to Rose beds.

Basic slag is not exactly a manure or a food, but it is definitely very beneficial to Rose beds. It is always cheap to buy and easily obtainable. Its chief purpose is to strengthen leaf and stem and impart quality to the blooms.

Lime and basic slag must not be applied together. Give slag one year and lime the next. Apply the slag at the rate of 2 oz. per square yard. Dress it over the bed before digging so that it will be worked into the surface during the digging.

TRANSPLANTING ROSES

When Roses have been a failure, probable causes are that the positions they occupy do not suit them or that the soil in which they are growing is exhausted. In either case, transplanting is the remedy, and the best time to carry out the job is in November.

Choose the new position carefully, making sure that the Roses will get sunshine to ripen their wood, are free from cold draughts, and not so close to the foot of a wall that the roots are deprived of moisture.

The soil should be well prepared for them, of course. Dig it deeply and make it open throughout, mixing rotted manure or decayed garden rubbish with the lower layer.

Your greatest difficulty will be in moving the Rose to its new home, especially if it is a fairly large Rambler or Climber, or spreading bush. A simple way to deal with the plant is to wind a length of stout string round the whole of it, starting at the bottom and working upwards, thus keeping all the branches together and making the plant a neat " parcel."

The correct way to lift the Rose for transplanting is to dig a trench all round it, not less than 2 ft. out from the centre. The garden fork should then be gradually eased under the roots and manipulated until the plant can be levered up.

Try to keep a ball of soil around the roots so that the fibres will not be damaged. If you should break or tear any of the thicker roots, cut them back to a sound part and they will come to no harm.

Lift the Rose with its ball of soil out on to a sack, and

immediately carry it over to the new position, then plant it in the usual way.

REPAIRING WINTER CASUALTIES

Even with the smallest collection of Roses, a winter casualty or two is not unlikely. Have a thorough examination of the trees in February or March and make the necessary replacements. At this time also, varieties which failed to please you the previous summer, either on account of poor colour or perfume, or lack of vigour, may be rooted out and their places taken by other varieties, if this was not done in November.

The ejected plants may be good enough for less conspicuous parts of the garden, but not pleasing enough to retain a place among the Rose collection itself. So transplant them to other quarters if they are worth it, and fill the blanks with good new trees.

Away with Diseased Trees.—Badly diseased Roses should be dug up and burned. It is rarely worth while keeping such plants in the hope of doctoring them, for they are a danger to other Roses because of the rapidity with which some fungoid diseases spread as soon as growth becomes active in spring. The Rose that shows obvious signs of disease can be so cheaply and easily replaced that the wise course indicated should be followed without hesitation.

Help for Frost-bitten Roses.—When the tips of Rose growths are frost-bitten, they must be cut away, for a shoot left with a crippled end may die right back. This applies to Roses of all kinds, of course—standards, bushes, Ramblers, and so on.

The pith inside the frosted shoot will be brown instead of white, sufficient indication, if you are undecided, that its removal is necessary. Cut back that shoot until white pith is revealed, this indicating perfectly sound growth.

In the case of a standard or bush, make the cut close to a dormant bud that points outwards. Similarly, cut back a Rambler to a bud, the main stem itself, if frosted at the end, being shortened until that healthy white pith is apparent.

ROSE TROUBLES TO REMEDY IN WINTER

There are certain " mechanical " troubles of Rose beds and Rose trees which require special treatment, usually in winter.

Sour Soil.—The commonest of these troubles is sourness of the soil, usually caused by overmanuring or by allowing the soil to go a long while without digging.

In regard to overfeeding, if the soil was rich to begin with and you apply overdoses of artificials during the summer, the result will inevitably be sour soil and the production of brittle, bluish foliage and tiny, lustreless blooms.

The way to put right this evil is to dress the soil with freshly slaked lime as advised in the chapter on " Rose Feeding." Apply the lime at the rate of 4 oz. per square yard of bed and rake it into the top 4 in. of soil.

Mossy Soil.—The presence of moss on a lawn is so generally accepted as being an outward and visible sign of something wrong with the turf that moss itself is regarded with suspicion whenever and wherever it may chance to appear. Up to a point that reasoning is quite sound, for moss only grows under persistently wrong conditions. It *may* point to a waterlogged bed if it appears amongst the Roses. But it may also be just a *temporary* growth after a few mild, moist weeks of autumn and early winter, and if left to itself would disappear with the coming of drier weather.

In any case, if the moss is a sign of anything seriously wrong, the Roses themselves will soon begin to hang out signs of distress. Here and there the tip of a shoot will turn black and die, and this die-back trouble will creep farther and farther down the stem. That *would* point to something radically wrong with the soil drainage, but unless and until die-back shows itself, there is no need to worry.

If you dislike the presence of the moss, however—even though the plants may not be affected—what you should do is to take advantage of a mild, drying day and stir the surface soil lightly, so as not to disturb the roots.

Follow up the stirring by giving each plant a heaped teaspoonful of crushed charcoal, sprinkling this evenly on the soil over the roots. This would be followed up by a second stirring —again on a mild, drying day.

Keep a sharp eye open for signs of die-back and if any affected shoots are seen, cut away the blackened parts immediately.

If there has been Disease among the Roses.—Few Roses escape Mildew and many are attacked by Black Spot disease every year. It is always a good plan, therefore, during the winter overhaul, to take precautions against such ailments being carried over to another year. To this end you should spray the bushes with Bordeaux mixture. This is a compound of bluestone (copper sulphate), lime, and water, but don't attempt to mix it yourself; the ingredients can so easily go wrong and do more harm than good. Buy a ready-mixed supply at your garden shop. By spraying the bushes, and the soil, too, you will kill the Black Spot and Mildew spores, which, if left undisturbed, will sleep securely until the following season's sunshine wakens them to their destructive work. Use a fine-nozzled syringe and let the spray fall like a gentle shower.

THE "JARDINE" METHOD OF GROWING ROSES

FLYING in the face of conventional ideas in growing Roses, Mr. C. A. Jardine, a well-known Rosarian, has evolved a new method which has undoubtedly given extraordinarily good results. In brief, the Jardine method is to dispense entirely with all forms of animal manure when making up the beds.

The full procedure for preparing the beds is as follows :

First of all the top soil in the bed-to-be is dug out a foot deep and placed on one side. Then the second spit is dug out and placed elsewhere and, finally, the third spit, this likewise being kept separate. The bottom of each bed is then examined and, if it is heavy clay, it is forked up and well limed. Where the soil is sandy or gravelly, turves are placed at the bottom grass side downwards.,

Then the area of the bed is measured and, for each square yard it occupies, the following mixture is added to the top spit soil : 3 oz. steamed bone-flour, 3 oz. slaked lime, enough leaf-mould to cover the area about ½ in. deep, and a generous amount of sand. Where the soil is already sandy only 1½ oz. of slaked lime per square yard is added, plus 1½ oz. of sulphate of potash per square yard. The bone-flour, lime, etc., are well mixed with the soil which is returned to the bed. It thus becomes the bottom instead of the top spit.

The soil from the second spit is then similarly treated and returned. Then a similar quantity of bone-flour, lime, etc., is added to what was the original bottom soil and that is dug over the bed. A layer of turfy loam is finally spread over the bed, ½ in. deep, and worked into the top 2 or 3 in. of soil.

The bed is then left to settle until planting time.

Before planting, a good supply of compost, made up of turfy loam, four parts ; good leaf-mould, one part ; sand, one

part; and a sprinkling of lime and steamed bone-flour is prepared. The ingredients are mixed thoroughly and the compost stored away in a dark place until required.

Planting is done in the usual way except that, instead of placing fine, dry soil over the roots before filling in the holes, some of the above compost is sprinkled round them and packed into place with the hands.

This compost and the fertilizers which were worked into the soil will supply all the Roses' manurial needs at planting time. Their later requirements are catered for by top-dressings and artificial feeding.

The top-dressings, which are to supply phosphates and potash, consist of rich garden soil and are applied twice, preferably three times, a year—in March after pruning, in July after the first blooms are over, and in October. And, with each top-dressing, a little lime is mixed.

Artificial feeding, the main object of which is to supply nitrates, commences in March or April with the appearance of the third leaf on the new shoots. The fertilizers preferred are either nitrate of lime or a mixture of half nitrate of ammonia and half nitrate of potash, all dissolved in water and applied at increasing strength, the dose, however, never exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in one gallon of water.

The season is started, at the time mentioned above, with a solution made up of either $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. nitrate of lime in a gallon of water or $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. nitrate of ammonia and $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. nitrate of potash in a gallon of water. A week later double the strength is given, and after another week double again, so that at and after the third application, the food is being used at the full strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the gallon of water.

With the first two feeds, in addition to the nitrate, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sulphate of iron is added to each gallon of water.

As the season progresses the interval between the doses of artificials is lengthened, a full fortnight being allowed to elapse between the third and fourth feeds and thereafter the feeding being done once every three weeks right up to October. The last but one application of the season is at half-strength, the last at quarter-strength.

Mr. Jardine lays it down as essential that the Rose beds should be thoroughly wet before any application of fertilizer

is made and, if there has been no rain lately, to bring about this condition, they must be well watered before starting.

About a gallon of the fertilizer is required for ten Rose trees or bushes, more being given to those with the most foliage. After each application, each tree is given a can of plain water in order to wash off any of the solution which may have settled on the leaves. This latter precaution is very essential; otherwise the foliage may be scorched and ruined.

As soon as possible after each feed, the surface of the beds is broken up with a rake. This prevents evaporation and waste of the fertilizers applied.

In addition to the doses of nitrate advised above, it is found to be a good plan to give a little extra help to the trees just at flowering time. Accordingly, when the first flower buds are about the size of Red Currants, $\frac{3}{16}$ oz. of phosphate of potash is added to every gallon of nitrate solution; and, when it is just possible to see the colour of the flowers through the bursting calices, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sulphate of potash is given with every gallon of nitrate. Both of these enhance and intensify the colours of the blooms.

A little steamed bone-flour is sprinkled around the trees just before applying the nitrates at this time, this also helping considerably.

The above is the general programme of feeding to be followed in this new method of growing Roses, but Mr. Jardine is careful to point out that it should not be adhered to too lavishly without having due regard to the season and the condition of the trees and bushes themselves. Slight modifications must be made in certain circumstances.

For instance, if the Rose trees grow lanky and make few leaves, or if the blooms are produced without sufficient foliage to show them off, it is a sure sign that there is too much phosphate going to the leaves. In that case, the plan would be to add sulphate of potash to the fertilizer on one or two occasions.

If, on the other hand, the blooms are produced very reluctantly, being on the small side when they do come, and there is a superabundance of leaves, this points to an excess of potash and the thing to do in that case is to apply steamed bone-flour.

Sometimes, when the first crop of blooms is over and the lateral shoots (upon the terminals of which the second crop will be produced) start to grow, a basal shoot may also spring up. If so, the tree is top-dressed with a mixture of lime, bone-meal, and leaf-mould, as for planting before applying the nitrate.

During a drought followers of the Jardine method are advised to withhold nitrates altogether. The plan recommended is to soak the trees with pure water, if necessary ; mulch them, if desired, to keep the heat from the roots, but never to give any kind of artificial fertilizer during a prolonged spell of dry weather.

Roses can easily subsist for a whole month without any artificial nitrates, but, as soon as sufficient rain falls to soak the beds, it is necessary to begin again with the feeding programme detailed above.

Without a doubt many very fine Rose displays have been grown by the method described and it is gaining more and more adherents. The writer has yet to discover, however, that, for ordinary amateur gardeners with ordinary gardens, the new method is better—or even as good—as the one that has been tried and proved over all the years in which Rose-growing has been practised.

The Jardine method is given at length because there may be readers who will like to try an experimental bed on the new lines. If, of course, that bed then gives better results than the other beds given normal treatment they will know what to do.

ROSE DISEASES AND HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND TREAT THEM

THE Rose is subject to a number of diseases ; in all there are at least a dozen. It stands to reason, therefore, that the Rose-grower has to be continuously on guard to keep his charges free from attack.

As with ills of all kinds, prevention is infinitely better than cure and the way to prevent disease among Roses is to keep their powers of resistance at a constantly high level.

General Precautions.—The healthier and stronger the Rose, the greater its powers of resistance to disease, so that unfailing attention to cultural details is the first safeguard. Give the trees and bushes plenty of water when they need it, food to keep them growing, hoeing to keep the soil fresh and well aerated over their roots, protection in the winter and early spring to safeguard the shoots from frost and all the other attentions detailed in this book ; then, and then only, will you have trees into which disease will find only a very difficult entry. Neglect these simple precautions, however, and the first germ that comes along may find the trees easy prey.

To Prevent the Spread of Infection.—As with all kinds of disease, whether human, animal, or botanical, sanitation plays a chief part in preventing the spread of infection from one tree to another and carrying it over from one year to the next. The spores or " germs " of disease may come from a neighbour's garden or from wild Roses growing near by, or from diseased leaves or wood of the previous year.

You cannot doctor a neighbour's trees or hedgerow briars, but you *can* ensure that your own trees spread no infection. The leaves should be collected and burnt as soon as they fall and all diseased wood should be cut out as soon as noticed and also consigned to the fire.

Incidentally, when pruning a diseased tree, it is a wise plan

to dip the knife or secateurs into a tin of strong disinfectant to avoid risk of carrying trouble to other trees.

When a whole bed of Roses has been badly diseased, a clean sweep can be made of all lurking disease germs and spores in the soil under the Rose trees by removing the surface soil to a good inch in depth, and redressing with new soil procured from another and healthy part of the garden.

Hints about Spraying.—In most of the following diseases it will be noticed that the recommended method of control is to spray with one or other of the fungicides.

The chief object of this spraying is not so much to destroy the disease itself—a thing rarely possible, in fact—but to prevent its spread to so far healthy parts of the tree. Consequently it is of first-class importance, when spraying, to see that every portion of the foliage and wood receives its adequate coating of the fluid. Use a really good sprayer—one which has a fine nozzle and delivers the spray in a fine cloud—and direct it to every part of the plant under treatment, the under-sides of the leaves, the joints of the various branches, the stem itself, each receiving their just quota.

Remember that any spray is only efficacious so long as it remains on the plant for a reasonable time; if a shower of rain comes along before the fluid has had a chance properly to do its work, there is nothing for it but to spray all over again.

Now to give the specific remedies for the different diseases:

Mildew.—Rose Mildew is most troublesome at two particular seasons—the early summer and early autumn—but trees can never be said to be entirely free from danger.

The first signs of a Mildew attack are isolated spots of white mould on the leaves. When the affected leaves are not quickly removed, or due precautions taken, the trouble spreads until the whole plant is infected.

Whenever a spot of Mildew is seen on the Roses it should be at once gently rubbed between the finger and thumb after these have been dipped in flowers of sulphur. This will kill the fungi and prevent the spread of infection.

This method is not practicable if the trouble is widespread. Nor can it be practised with Rambler and climbing Roses. Dusting with flowers of sulphur from a sprinkler-tin or powder-

blower, after the foliage is wet from rain or a spraying with clear water or from dew, is the method here.

Another effective Mildew check is to spray the Roses with liver of sulphur (otherwise potassium sulphide) solution. The recipe for this is given at the end of the chapter. Repeat the spraying in a week or ten days' time.

Black or Downy Mildew.—This is a more serious disease than ordinary Mildew and, although it is most often seen on Roses growing under glass, it is also quite common on garden varieties.

The plants begin to wilt for no obvious reason and the leaves fall very freely. Brown or purplish-brown spots will be found on affected leaves, on the upper surface, and below there will be small, whitish-grey, " downy " patches. Later the trouble spreads to the stems, on which sunken, dark patches appear.

When this form of Mildew once appears, it is likely to spread with great rapidity, especially with greenhouse Roses. Hence the importance of taking prompt steps to check it.

Remove and burn all dead and affected leaves. Then spray the trees very thoroughly with liver of sulphur solution and, if indoors, ventilate freely. Another method which is often successful, is to vaporize some sulphur in the greenhouse by burning it on some hot coals or with special sulphur coals to be bought for the purpose.

Black Spot.—Caused by a fungus, this malady—apart from the untimely falling of the leaves—may be diagnosed by the presence of large purple or dark brown areas which appear on the upper surface of the leaves. These areas have a curiously fringed border.

Pick off and burn affected leaves and spray repeatedly with liver of sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Also water the ground around the trees with permanganate of potash solution, colouring the water to a pale pink, to kill off spores of the disease in the soil.

Recipes for these sprays will be found at the end of the chapter.

This is really all you can do during the summer to check the spread of this very destructive Rose disease. Later on—in the winter—you must complete the work by clearing off all the fallen leaves and by giving a dose of sulphate of iron—1 oz.

to the square yard of bed or border. When pruning in spring you must see that *all* wood carrying the characteristic patches is cut clean out.

Rose Rust.—This is one of the commonest diseases. It may be recognized by masses of orange spores which make the foliage look "rusty." Later these masses merge until the whole leaf is affected and drops off.

Carefully remove and burn all infected leaves, and spray with a potassium sulphide or liver of sulphur solution.

If only single branches are affected, the trouble can often be checked by sponging with methylated spirit and water, half and half. Very badly diseased growths should be cut out altogether.

Crown Gall.—When galls, or swellings, appear on the stems of Roses, a disease known as Crown Gall is present. Though this trouble is most frequent at the point where the stem meets the ground, the swellings occur also on any part of the stem or root and sometimes on the branches. The swellings become hard and woody, and more or less cracked on the surface.

Most varieties of Roses are susceptible to this trouble.

The galls should be cut away carefully, the wounded surface then being painted with white lead paint, to prevent reinfection or attack by any other diseases.

Leaf Scorch.—This disease attacks only the leaves, on which small yellowish-green patches occur. The patches increase in size, become definitely yellow, then change to pale brown, with a dark reddish or purple line around them.

When young leaves are attacked the brown patches generally fall out, leaving a hole. Where this does not happen and the leaves do not fall, whitish spots later appear in the brown patches.

Gather all affected leaves on the tree and on the ground and burn them. Clean the ground by drenching it with Cheshunt compound (see the end of this chapter). Spray the trees with liver of sulphur solution.

Sooty Mould.—This is not a very common disease, but when it does appear it shows in the form of a black sooty layer on the leaves. This layer may peel off in flakes during hot weather.

The fungus does not subsist on nourishment derived from the leaves; it lives on the "honey dew" deposited by Green -

fly. If, therefore, Green-fly are kept in check this disease will not appear, or not persist after the Green-fly are dealt with. (For methods of dealing with Green-fly see next chapter.)

Chlorosis.—This is a kind of Yellow Jaundice which sometimes afflicts Rose trees (standards, bushes, Climbers, and Ramblers alike). The leaves may assume a decidedly yellowish tinge or they may show only a slight veining of yellow, or they may go brown looking, almost as though scorched, where there should be no colour but full green.

The remedy is to water the soil around the plant, and also spray the foliage, with a solution of sulphate of iron—½ oz. per gallon of rain-water, the solution being made in a wooden vessel for fear of its reaction on metal.

Use about one gallon of the solution per plant each time, and apply it first of all as soon as the trouble is noticed and again a month later.

Do not let the fluid touch your clothes because it is corrosive and will burn them.

Die-back.—In severe cases of Die-back, long shoots—5 or 6 ft. in length in the case of Ramblers—may be completely lost, the shoots dying and turning black. In other cases the leaves turn yellow and drop ; then there are dead patches on the shoot. Finally the whole shoot is affected back to ground level. It is believed that infection takes place through the dead tissue of buds killed by frost.

All the diseased growths must be cut out, back to sound " wood " if only part is affected, back to the roots or stem if the whole of the shoot is dead. In autumn spray any trees which have so suffered during summer with strong Bordeaux mixture and with ammoniacal copper carbonate (see the end of this chapter) in early spring.

Stem or Brown Canker.—This disease may attack any portion of the stem or branches. It first appears in the form of raw-umber coloured patches sometimes surrounded by a purple border. Later these patches develop and rapidly produce the characteristic lesions.

All Cankered wood should be cut away and burnt. Then the wound should be painted over with Bordeaux and plugged with a paste of clay and manure. In autumn spray the tree with ammoniacal copper carbonate mixture.

Crown Canker.—This form of Canker usually occurs at the point just above the union of scion and lock. It shows first in a slight discoloration of the bark, this rapidly deepening to black. The bark appears as though soaked with water and there is gradual swelling which later results in cracks in the bark. The diseased wood has a powdery consistency, but this is more noticeable when the seat of the trouble is underground.

There is no definite cure for this disease, but it can usually be prevented by sterilization of the soil. Sterilization should always be done if new trees are to be planted in ground where diseased trees have been growing. It is also less common when the graft union is kept above ground level.

Bronzing.—With certain varieties of Roses—especially with young plants grown under glass—the leaves sometimes show bronze-mottled patches with a yellow border. This is called Bronzing and affected leaves usually drop off.

The chief cause of this is overfeeding, so that, in cases of attack, more care in this direction must be observed in future. Affected leaves must be collected and burnt and the trees sprayed with liver of sulphur solution.

ROSE DISEASE REMEDIES

The recipes for making the various remedies advised in the foregoing are as follows :

Liver of Sulphur Solution.—This is sometimes called potassium sulphide solution. It is made by dissolving 1 oz. potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) in 2 gallons of water and adding 3 oz. of soft soap to each gallon of the mixture. This solution is best mixed and used immediately as exposure to the air causes depreciation of its fungicidal properties.

Bordeaux Mixture.—The standard solution is made up of 5 lb. copper sulphate, 5 lb. stone lime, and 50 gallons of water, or smaller quantities *pro rata*.

Using a wooden or earthenware vessel, first dissolve the copper sulphate in a small quantity of water and add more water to 25 gallons. The lime should then be slaked slowly and mixed with a further 25 gallons of water. The lime-water is then poured over the copper sulphate solution and stirred to ensure thorough mixing.

The mixture should be carefully strained before spraying and constantly stirred during use.

Readers who do not wish to go to the trouble of making Bordeaux mixture can buy the preparation in the form of paste which only needs diluting with water to be ready for use.

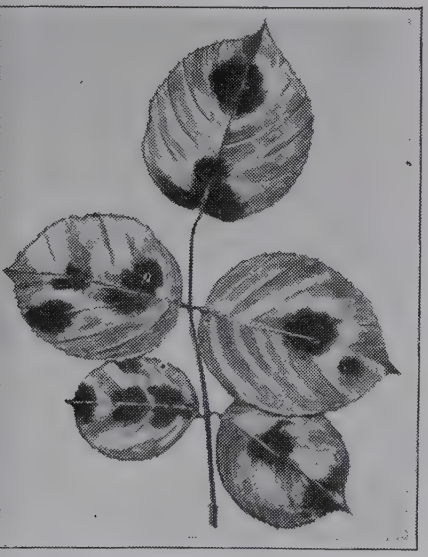
Cheshunt Compound.—To make this take 2 parts copper sulphate and 11 parts *fresh* ammonium carbonate. These should be crushed to a fine powder, mixed, and stored in a *tightly corked* glass or stone jar for twenty-four hours. One ounce of the mixture should be dissolved in warm water and added to 2 gallons of water.

The mixture should not be put into iron, tin, or zinc vessels.

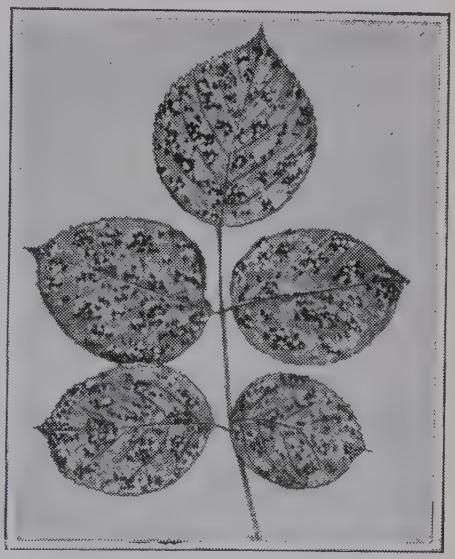
Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—The formula is 5 oz. copper carbonate, 3 pints strong ammonia, and 40 gallons water. The copper carbonate is made into a paste with a little water and the ammonia, after being diluted to 1 gallon with water, is added in small amounts, stirring all the time. The remainder of the water is then added.

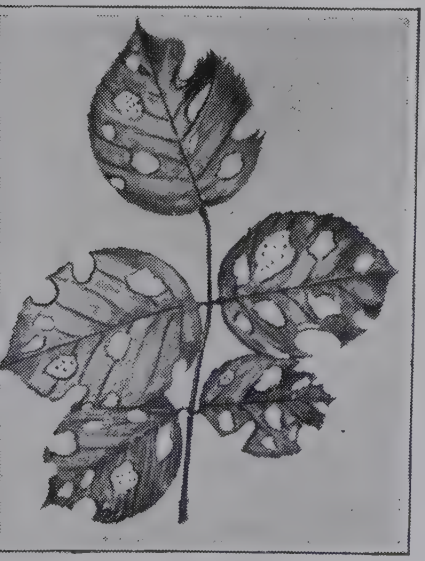
As the solution loses strength with age, use immediately after making is recommended.

THE FOUR WORST ROSE DISEASES









The examples show leaf-sprays attacked by Black Spot disease (top left); Leaf Scorch (bottom left); Chlorosis (top right); and Rose Rust (bottom right).

ROSE MILDEW AND THE REMEDY AGAINST IT



With Roses attacked b
Mildew, the foliage
covered with a greyis
powder (above). Dus
ing with flowers of su
phur is the remedy.

HOW TO TREAT ROSE CANKER



When Roses are cankered, first cut away all affected bark and wood; then dress the wound with Bordeaux mixture and finally plug the cavity with a paste of clay and manure.

ROSE PESTS AND THE REMEDIES AGAINST THEM

As every Rose-lover knows to his cost, there are innumerable pests which prey upon the Queen of Flowers—pests which must be fought tooth and nail if the Roses are to bloom to that perfection which gladdens the heart of any keen gardener.

The spring is the time to begin this campaign; to combat the early hordes and so ensure that there is no danger of the pests shortly gaining the upper hand by sheer weight of numbers. To delay in opening the war on pests means not only much harder work later, but numbers of spoilt bushes which might have been saved had energetic measures been taken earlier.

As in the case of diseases, so with pests—much can be done by keeping the trees under good cultural conditions. So maintained in good health, they will be enabled to develop their own powers of resistance to attack, in many cases escaping damage which would cripple less healthy plants.

Care with regard to watering, whenever a dry spell occurs, regular and forceful syringings, all are important. The syringe is particularly valuable. If your Roses develop a load of Green-fly early in the season, whilst the foliage is too young and tender to resist the scorching influence of even diluted insecticides, the syringe and clear water will be sufficient to clear away the pests.

Again, if any tree contracts Red Spider (the signs are the reddening or browning of the foliage) syringing with clear cold water is the way to cleanliness.

Spraying with insecticide is the leading method of pest control. As *prompt* spraying is essential on any occasion when signs of attack are seen, it is necessary always to keep a stock of insecticide by you. There are a number of first-class proprietary spraying fluids on the market, and if you want

something ready for use, you can safely buy one of these and be certain that it will do its work thoroughly well.

For the benefit of those who would like to make up their own spraying fluids, below are given the formulas for a number of those which are best known and most generally useful in the Rose garden :

Quassia and Soft Soap.—This is most useful as a preventive of Aphis (Green-fly) attacks. It is made up from : Quassia chips, 1 lb. ; soft soap, 1 lb. ; and water, to 8 gallons.

The quassia chips are soaked in water for a couple of days and simmered over a slow fire for two or three hours after the soaking—to extract the bitter principal. The strained liquid and the dissolved soft soap are then mixed and churned up together thoroughly. This can be bottled and diluted in quantities as required. The quantities given will make 8 gallons of safe and useful wash.

Bitter Aloes and Soft Soap.—For those who do not wish to take the trouble of soaking quassia chips, the following mixture is recommended. It has the same effect and may be used for the same purpose as the above-given mixture : Bitter aloes, 2 oz. ; soft soap, 1 lb. ; and water, 4 gallons.

In both cases it is necessary to allow the protective spray to dry on the foliage to which it is applied.

Paraffin Emulsion.—One of the best formulas known for a general-purposes paraffin emulsion is the following : Paraffin, 1 quart ; soft soap, 1 lb. ; and soft water, 2 quarts.

The soft soap is dissolved over the fire in the 2 quarts of water. Then the solution is taken off the fire and the paraffin added gradually and stirred briskly in. The mixture is then bottled for use as a stock solution. It must be kept closely corked and given a good shaking occasionally—always before use.

To use this stock solution in summer you add 1 part of the soap-paraffin solution to 49 parts water.

An efficient killing spray for Red Spider is Nicotine solution. This is made by dissolving 1 quart of tobacco extract and ½ lb. soft soap in boiling water and diluting with water to 3 gallons.

Now to deal particularly with each pest.

Green-fly.—The first pest in the year to attack Roses, and

SOME FAMILIAR SIGNS OF TROUBLE



Tightly rolled leaves on the Rose trees (1) are indication of an attack by the leaf-rolling Saw-fly; bitten foliage (2) is the work of leaf-eating caterpillars; blobs of froth (3) betray the presence of the fat green Cuckoo-spit insect; the insects that cluster on shoot tips and bud stems (4) are Green-fly or Aphides; a coating of greyish powder on the foliage (5) means Mildew; misshapen buds (6) denote the presence of Rose Maggots.

HINTS ON DEALING WITH GREEN-FLY



It is hopeless to attempt to get rid of an attack of green-fly by squeezing infested shoots between finger and thumb (1), and dipping the shoots in a bowl of insecticide (2) is not much better.—



—Your one remedy against this commonest of all Rose pests is insecticide applied, not by means of an ordinary garden syringe (3), but a proper sprayer fitted with a nozzle which jets out the fluid in the form of mist (right).

probably the worst of them all, is Green-fly. It will appear first of all as a fat Aphis, usually on the younger leaves. But these isolated insects multiply themselves with amazing speed, given nice weather and something good to eat. And the latter is provided by the succulent tips of the young shoots. Very soon after the pioneers have appeared you will find colonies of the Green-fly clustering on the tips of the shoots.

As a result, leaves will take on a yellow look and be covered with a sticky exudation; whilst the shoots themselves may be distorted and the flowers will open spotted and malformed.

Serious results such as this can only be prevented by beginning to spray in good time with a mild insecticide—say, quassia solution or paraffin emulsion at half-strength. Later on, when leaves and shoots are stronger, you can use nicotine emulsion or paraffin emulsion at full strength.

Whatever you use, remember that it *must* be applied forcibly and that all parts of the leaves and branches must be wetted. The early morning or the evening is the best time for the job —not when the sun is at full power.

An hour or so after the spraying has been completed, the trees should be syringed with clear water. This prevents any danger of the foliage being burned, as sometimes happens when the insecticide is too strong or when the spraying must be done in the sunshiny hours.

Also, the clear water washes away the dead Aphides and leaves the trees nice and clean.

Each spraying should be followed three days later by another spraying to kill the insects which were in the egg stage at the time of the first spraying.

If any tree is rather backward or, at the beginning of the season, when the leaves and shoots are still young and tender, the paraffin or nicotine should be entirely omitted from the spraying fluid and only soft soap and water used until the leaves are stronger.

An excellent plan for dealing with clusters of Green-fly on the end of a shoot is to turn the shoot down into a basin filled with the insecticide. Another good idea, where badly infested shoots are concerned, is to dip the fingers in the fluid and run them along the shoot.

But it won't be enough to give one or even two sprays and

then consider the plague definitely done with. A constant watch right through the summer will be necessary, with the ready use of the sprayer if further signs of attack become obvious.

Scale Insects, Mealy Bugs, and Rose-leaf Hoppers.—The remedies against these pests are the same as for Green-fly above.

Frog-hopper or Cuckoo-spit.—This insect, which is sometimes also called the Spittle-fly, sucks the sap from Rose shoots and deposits it in bubbles as a covering round itself, thus forming the blobs of frothy substance so familiar to all Rose-growers.

Squeezing between finger and thumb, although a messy job, is the most effective way of dealing with these pests. When there are a great deal, however, vigorous syringing with insecticide is a quicker method. To make assurance doubly sure blow the blobs of froth, before syringing. This allows the insecticide to penetrate easily.

Leave no heaps of loose material lying about, as they encourage the pests.

The greatest damage comes from this pest when, from about the middle of July onwards, the adult insects begin to hatch out from the frothy larvæ. At this second stage insecticides are of more use and the trees should be thoroughly and regularly syringed.

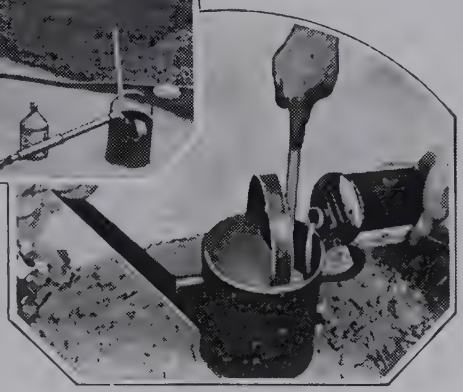
Red Spider.—This minute, almost invisible red insect congregates on the under-sides of the leaves and, by sucking the sap, considerably weakens the plant. It is particularly addicted to greenhouse Roses and Roses growing on fences and walls, but is by no means uncommon on all varieties. In case of attack, the foliage has a sickly look, or they may be reddening or browning.

It exists most happily in very dry conditions and so the first step in its control is to keep the atmosphere of greenhouses moist and syringe all Roses, indoors and out, with clear water. Paraffin or nicotine emulsions are effective against this pest, but, when infestation becomes extra severe in the greenhouse, fumigating with nicotine fumigant is the best method.

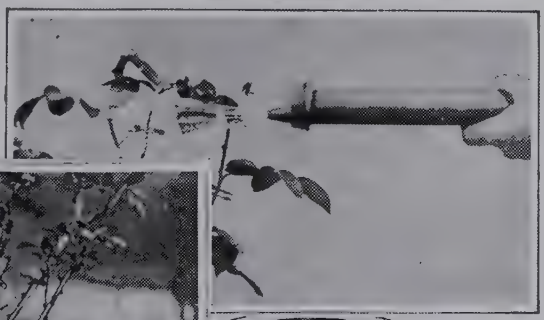
Beetles.—There are six kinds of Beetles which attack Roses —the common Rose Beetle (coppery green with creamy marks on the wing-cases), the Cockchafer (sometimes called " May-

SOME HINTS ON THE USE OF INSECTICIDES





Insecticides should always be diluted and prepared in a separate vessel (above); it is a mistake to prepare a canful at a time (right).



Always use a proper insecticide sprayer —one that jets out the fluid in the form of mist (right).

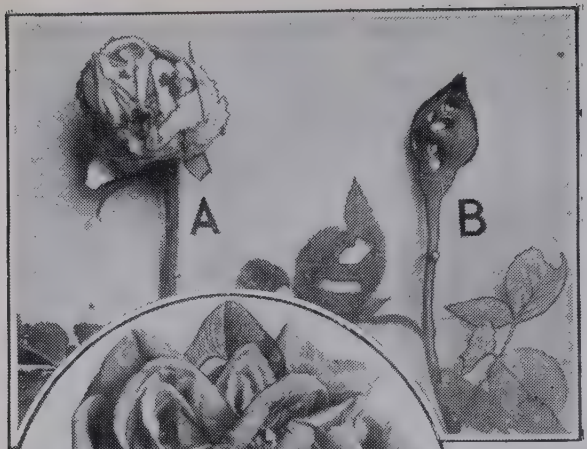




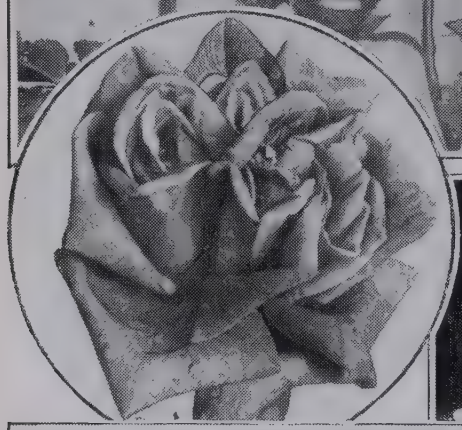
When a shoot is badly infested it is a good plan to follow up a spraying by rubbing the shoots with fingers moistened with insecticide.

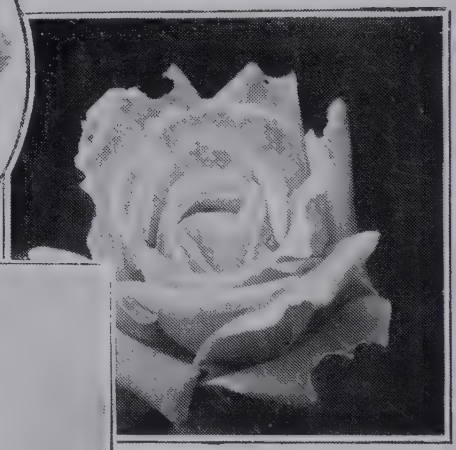
All Rose trees should be syringed with clear water two days after spraying.

THE CAUSES OF DISFIGURED ROSES



Malformed Rose buds (A) are the results of a maggot having penetrated the bud (B) in an earlier stage. When two blooms appear on the same stem (circle) that is merely a freak of Nature. Tattered, bitten blooms (below) are the work of the Rose beetle.







Sometimes there is seen on Rose trees quaint "flowers" having no resemblance to a Rose. "Robins' Nests" they are called, and really they are not blooms at all, but growths caused by insects.

bug "—black head and thorax, reddish-brown, hairy wings, black and white marks on sides of abdomen), the Summer Chafer (smaller than the Cockchafer and reddish brown), the Garden Chafer (same size as the Summer Chafer only the body is green with brown wing-cases), Weevils, and Raspberry Beetles (very small brown insects).

With all these pests, the best remedy is to spread a white cloth under the bushes in the evening, or at any time on a cool dull day, and give the bushes a gentle shake—not a vigorous one or they will fly away. When they drop on the sheet they can easily be seen and dealt with by picking them up and dropping them into a jar of paraffin.

In the winter, if your Rose beds are much troubled with Beetles, the soil should be treated with a fumigant—naphthalene, vaporite, etc.

Leaf-cutter Bees.—This pest cuts semicircular areas from the leaves of Roses, some bushes being entirely defoliated in a few days unless steps are taken to prevent it.

The only way to do this is to coat the leaves with something distasteful to the Bees and, for this purpose, there is little to beat quassia solution.

Saw-flies.—Of these there are four varieties which attack Roses—the Leaf-curling Saw-fly (which causes the leaves to roll up), the Rose Slugworm (which eats only the outer skin of the Roses, leaving the lower skin intact), the Rose Emphytus (which eats the whole of the Rose leaves, leaving only the mid-rib), and the Rose Shoot-borer (which bores down the pith of Rose shoots for from 1½ to 3 in.).

With the Leaf-curling Saw-fly and the Shoot-borer, the only remedy is hand-picking and the destruction of all affected foliage and wood. With the other two, however, spraying with paraffin or nicotine emulsion is very effective.

Moths.—The Caterpillars of the following Moths are injurious to Roses: Vapourer and Buff-tips (which eat the foliage), Tortrix Moths or Rose Maggots (which eat unopened blossoms and spin the tender leaves together), and Rose Gelechia or Miner (which tunnel into the leaves). The Caterpillars of a great number of other Moths (notably the Pale Tussock Lackey, Gold-tail, Brown-tail, Dagger, Winter, Mottled Umber, Pepper-and-salt, Swallow-tail, Feathered Thorn, Pale Brindled

Beauty, Brindle Beauty, and Shoulder Stripe) are also injurious in a minor degree, but are only found as isolated larvæ.

Syringing and spraying are rarely effective against these pests ; it is a case for hand-picking.

Do not wait until there are definite signs of the Caterpillar's presence—indicated by curled leaves. Those signs will indicate that the Caterpillars have curled themselves up for the chrysalis part of their existence. Go for them early, while they are still on the move.

During the winter look for and destroy all cocoons and spray the bushes with arsenate of lead wash made as follows : dissolve $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of arsenate of soda in 5 gallons of water, 7 oz. of acetate of lead in a further 5 gallons of water, and mix the two solutions together.

Rose Bedeguar or " Robins' Nests."—The red, mossy balls which appear on some Rose bushes during the late summer and early winter are caused by the irritation set up by the hatching maggots of a certain tiny gall-producing fly.

The eggs are laid in punctures in the young bark in late spring or early summer. Then the maggots hatch and feed, and, as the summer wears on, they enclose themselves in the mossy ball. Why it should be mossy and of the peculiar shape and relatively large size it is, nobody can tell. Green all summer it is not easily noticeable, but it turns to a bright red in autumn and is very conspicuous in the winter.

Meanwhile the maggots have eaten all they want, and are turning to pupæ *inside* the gall, preparatory to emerging as full-blown flies, on egg-laying bent, in spring.

Spraying is of no use whatever as the flies are well wrapped up out of the way of insecticides.

Of course, the presence of the Bedeguar does do some damage to the shoot which carries it. But the galls, at the worst, are not numerous.

There is an easy way to check any possible development of the trouble—by cutting out the offending piece of branch. This must be done, however, before the flies emerge in spring.

PRUNING ROSES

ROSE-PRUNING is not by any means just a matter of cutting off a growth here and there to make the tree or bush look tidy. Before you make a single cut it is essential to consider what effects you wish to produce and what will be the results of each cut made.

Why Pruning is Necessary.—The important thing to remember is that by pruning you control the vigour of growth. That "growth follows the knife" is an old horticultural saying which is very true of Roses in particular; so, while a light pruning will serve where vigorous growers are concerned, weak growers must be cut back harder in order to get all the vigour possible into the few resulting shoots.

Unless this principle is gripped at the outset, the advice to prune lightly in some cases, and to cut hard back in others, loses point.

Then, pruning again controls not only the *number of shoots* that the bush will carry throughout the ensuing summer but also the number and quality, both as to size and colour, of the blooms that will greet the summer sun.

If you cut a branch back at pruning time to so many "eyes," you should expect each of these "eyes" to produce a shoot and each shoot a flower. The fewer shoots there are, the more vigorous will they get and the finer the blooms they carry. There you have one of the great secrets of producing the finest quality Roses.

On the other hand, if you leave a lot of "eyes" you will get more shoots and more flowers, but the latter will be of inferior quality.

When to Prune.—No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the actual date to start pruning Roses, but, broadly speaking, the following are good dates to go by: Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas—standards, half-standards, and bushes generally —Moss Roses, Japanese Roses, and weeping standards, in all

parts south of the Trent should be pruned about March 12th; between Trent and Tweed, a fortnight later (March 26th); north of the Tweed and south of Inverness, three weeks later still (April 2nd); in North Scotland, a week later yet (April 9th).

Teas, Polyanthas, and Bourbon Hybrids are a little later and, being more tender, it is risky to cut into them before danger of really severe frost is past. In their case wait another week beyond the time given above for your area.

Climbing Roses growing on south and west walls south of the Trent should be pruned as near March 21st as possible. It is never wise to cut them before then. On east and north walls prune a week later (March 28th). 'Twixt Trent and Tweed defer these dates one week (March 28th for south and west wall Climbers, April 4th for north and east wall Climbers). South of Inverness delay another week (April 4th and 11th respectively). In northern Scotland delay a week later still (April 11th and 18th respectively).

The Tools to Use.—Unless you are skilled in the use of a knife, it is safer to use secateurs for Rose-pruning. With them the erstwhile prickly job becomes easy and a pleasure. But let it be a *good* pair of secateurs, with blades nicely adjusted, central rivet or pivot oiled, and so on.

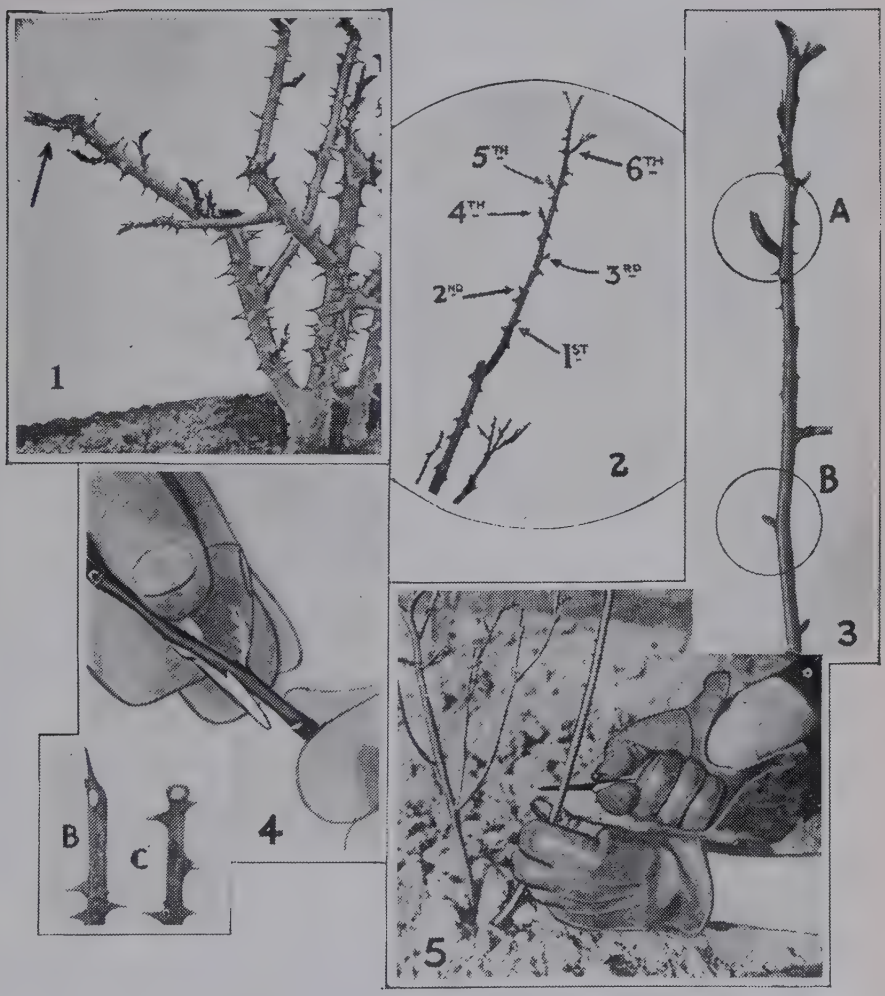
Also invest in a pair of gloves which, while stout, are yet quite flexible. Heavy gloves of the usual gardening type are too cumbersome. Gloves save you many scratches and much unpleasantness.

How to Make the Cuts.—Every cut made in pruning must slant at a fairly acute angle, and must be made just above an "eye," bud, or joint. Horizontal cuts hold rain, and start Canker; little tips of jointless stem above the bud, having no sap to support them, die and are apt to set up Canker. In every case, make your cut to an outward-pointing "eye" or bud; otherwise the top growth will proceed towards the centre and produce hopeless congestion.

An "eye" is a small protrusion on the stem which, when growth starts, will become a shoot. An "eye," bud, or joint is the same thing.

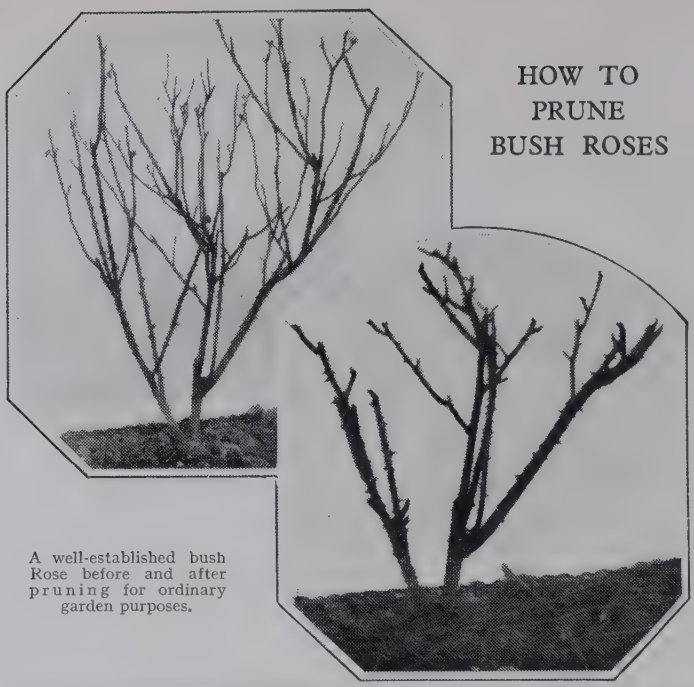
Pruning Hybrid Perpetuals.—Without exception, H.P.s are vigorous growers and if you prune them too severely, you will only increase that vigour. You don't want to do that; it

SOME IMPORTANT ROSE-PRUNING RULES

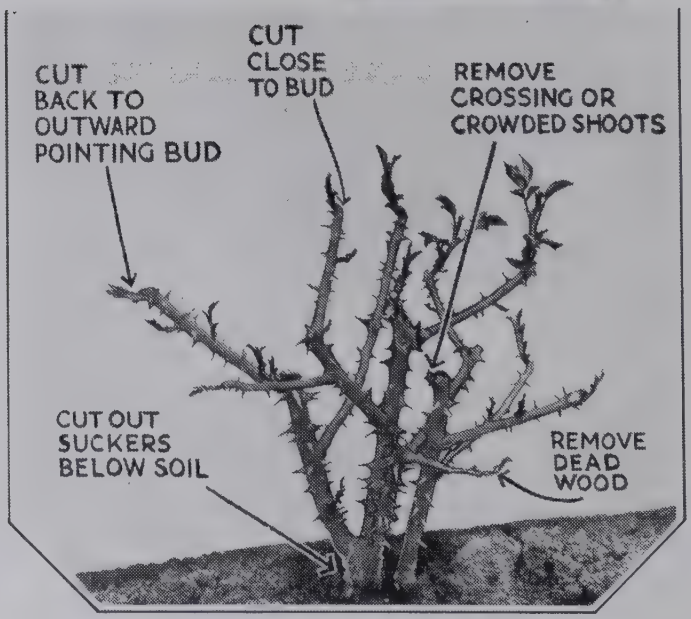


(1) With all bush and standard Roses you must always prune to a bud pointing outwards (arrow), not one pointing inwards. (2) When counting the buds—so that you may follow the instructions to cut back to the second, third, or fourth bud—you count from the beginning of the branch. (3) When counting the buds include not only those which are shooting (A), but also those which are practically dormant (B). (4) Always make the cut immediately above a bud, sloping the cut slightly. The inset photo shows at B and C incorrect cuts. (5) Always let the hand steadying the branch be below the one holding the knife; then you avoid gashes.

HOW TO PRUNE BUSH ROSES



A well-established bush Rose before and after pruning for ordinary garden purposes.



The most important duties to have in mind when pruning bush Roses.

would mean waiting until autumn for a flower at the end of an ungainly growth and, even then, frost might be in before you.

Cut back your Hybrid Perpetuals half-way, therefore (say, above the fourth or fifth " eye "), and spread out their strength into a number of fine, flowering shoots rather than let it all go in overfeeding a few.

If you have a very weak specimen, cut it back two-thirds (say, the second or third " eye "), to reinvigorate it. Cut out entirely very weak shoots and any inward growers.

Pruning Hybrid Teas.—When you start to prune H.T.s, you will find that the different sorts show great variation in vigour. You have strong growers like Madame Butterfly and Lady Forteviot, medium ones such as Hadley and Betty Uprichard, while those of the Christine and Mrs. Henry Bowles class are decidedly weaker.

It is important to consider carefully this matter of relative vigour, for on it the whole art of successful pruning rests. Examine your Roses, and in a few minutes you will be able to classify every variety as strong, medium, or weak.

If you are to have Hybrid Teas of good size, pure colour, and perfect finish, you must encourage growth of medium strength. Weaklings can't help bearing washed-out blooms ; over-fat growths rarely flower at all. The point at which you put in your pruning-knife governs the strength of the resulting shoot.

You will get fine flowers in rich abundance if you prune each shoot of every strong grower half-way back (say, to the fifth or sixth " eye "), medium growers to four buds or " eyes " from the base, weaker ones to within two.

Pruning Tea Roses.—Tea varieties, including such exquisite Roses as Harry Kirk and Mrs. Foley Hobbs, can almost be counted on the fingers of both hands. The tenderness of Teas limits them to sheltered gardens. If you have any, prune each shoot to within two good " eyes " from the base. Without exception they are weak growers and only severe pruning will force them to form first-class flowers.

In addition to the general pruning, cut out entirely very weak growths, which usually arise towards the base of the branches. Remove also shoots that grow towards the centre of the bush.

Pruning Rugosa or Japanese Roses.—Rugosa, or Japanese Roses, are the thorniest of all; there is scarcely a thornless spot of stem anywhere. If you have a Rugosa Rose you will have noticed its tendency to top-heaviness, and where the bushes are left unpruned for years—as is sometimes the case—a heavy snowfall may break them to pieces.

The best way to get a shapely, free-flowering specimen is to cut back the strongest growths to within 4 ft. of the ground, the weaker ones to 18 in. In this way perfect balance is produced. In addition, remove weak and centrally pointing shoots.

Pruning Moss Roses.—All Moss Roses show a tendency to make overcrowded growth, and your first job must be to cut out the old and weak branches. Don't stop until you are sure that sun and air can circulate freely round remaining growths.

Remove the upripened tip from each of the retained growths. Then look at the base, and you will see fat young shoots arising, sometimes from below ground, at others from the base of the main stem.

Cut each back to five or six "eyes." It is these growths that maintain eternal youth in your Moss Rose and enable you to make an annual clearance of old, unwanted wood.

Pruning Penzance and Austrian Briar Roses.—The only pruning needed by Penzance Briars is to thin out weak, crowded growths and shorten, as required, any that have rambled beyond a reasonably symmetrical outline. Severe cutting back makes Penzance Briars flowerless and unmanageable.

If you have an Austrian Briar, thin out the crowded shoots only and shorten the tips of the remainder. If there are any very strong growths, bend them over slightly and peg them down to restrain vigour.

Pruning Weeping Roses.—In pruning weeping standards, you must provide for the present and future years. An abundance of flowers is ensured for the season immediately following pruning by cutting off as much of the end of each drooping shoot as will take you back to sound, ripe wood—wood that feels firm rather than sappy to the touch.

Arising as uprights from the top of the head, you will find a number of weak, twiggy shoots. Remove these entirely. Then

select two moderately strong shoots—one on each side—and cut them back to within 6 in. of their base. This treatment will stimulate the formation of fine growth for blooming the following season.

Pruning Polyantha Roses.—You must not prune summer-flowering Polyantha Roses at all severely, except in the case of very weak sorts such as Katherine Zeimet, where the main shoots are cut back to within two buds or " eyes " from their base. With these weaklings this is the only way you can cause strong flowering growths to come forth. If you just tip them, they complicate their own branch system by producing a hopeless forest of puny twigs whose weakness forbids them to bloom. Moreover, when the top is congested like that, you get none of the basal growths by means of which Polyanthas to a large extent renew themselves annually.

By far the greater number of Polyanthas, however, of which the glorious Gloria Mundi is representative, bear much stronger growth. To prune them severely would mean an over-vigorous crop of strong shoots whose season of flowering would be too long delayed, if, indeed, it ever dawned at all.

The habit of growth is so characteristic that you have no difficulty in knowing just where to make the cuts. You have at the top of each bush a series of twiggy branches almost like a loose wisp. Most of these flowered the previous season and if cut back would flower again in a desultory manner. But the best way is to cut back each shoot to the first joint below where the twigs arise. Then you get an entirely new series, which throws up lovely clusters of fine, clearly coloured flowers.

Cut out entirely all dead and very weak shoots, and where an ingoing shoot threatens congestion at the centre, cut it out also.

Pruning Bourbon Hybrids.—Many gardeners have a few of the lovely Bourbon Hybrid Roses such as the silvery pink Zephyrine Drouhin. The flowers know little of form in its best sense, but their delicious perfume, and the amazing freedom with which they are produced, make them a source of unending pleasure.

In pruning these don't shorten a single shoot unless by any chance it is a straggler which in the interests of shapeliness *must* be cut back. In the ordinary way, simply cut out all the

dead, and enough of the weaker, shoots to give every one that remains a chance to develop properly.

Your aim with the Bourbon Hybrids must be to give every side-shoot plenty of sunshine and air, for it is on them that your hope of flowers rests.

Pruning Climbing Roses.—Climbing Roses, unlike Ramblers, are given their proper pruning in the spring, though sometimes side-shoots are shortened in autumn to facilitate ripening.

Climbers make a number of angle growths where the branches fork. Rarely do these growths flower; never do they bear *good* flowers. Therefore your first job in the spring pruning is to cut them out. Some of the side-branches on the main stem are so weak as to be useless. Cut these out also.

Occasionally a stem becomes so old and exhausted that it is obviously losing ground. If there is sufficient young wood to fill the wall or trellis space, the tree will be better without it. After you have cut it out, paint the cut surface with white lead paint to prevent the entrance of Canker spores.

Now you have left a number of main stems on which arise vigorous laterals, or side-shoots. If these were cut back half the previous autumn to facilitate ripening, cut back farther to within three good "eyes" of the base in spring. If no pruning was done in autumn, let the spring pruning still be the same—cut each side growth back to the third "eye."

Sometimes at pruning time it is noticed that the branches of Climbers have developed a thick, hard, growing point. In this case, the branch will not extend, but will expend itself in producing a cluster of short, soft, flowerless growths. It needs a new start, and this you can give it by cutting off about 3 in. of the branch extremity, and paving the way for the development of a vigorous young shoot.

It is always an advantage to take down a Climber from its support for its pruning. You can work better then, and you dislodge any pests that may be lurking in the ties, or between the stems and the support. When tying up again, leave sufficient room to allow for stem expansion.

Pruning Newly-Planted Roses.—If you planted Roses at the normal time (November), by the following March the sap will be running and, though the buds will not have developed quite as much as those on established bushes, you will be able to see

by their plump, pink appearance that they are thriving. Prune them exactly as advised for established bushes, but a week later.

With late-planted Roses (that is to say, Roses planted in March), the roots will be taking hold when pruning time comes, but there may be no sign of growths in the buds. Wait until you see it; then prune. Don't imagine that because a Rose is newly planted it should not be pruned; the need for pruning is even more urgent.

Some nurserymen prune the Roses they sell in spring before delivering them. This is often an advantage.

Pruning Greenhouse and Pot Roses.—This matter is dealt with in the special chapter devoted to these Roses.

HOW TO PRUNE RAMBLER ROSES

Rambler Roses are different from all other Roses in that they are pruned in the autumn instead of spring, the best time being as soon as the flowers have fallen at the end of July or early in August, though it may be done as late as November.

The main idea in pruning Ramblers is to cut out all the just-flowered shoots. They are of no further use to the trees; they will never bloom again. If they are left on, they drain the soil of valuable food, weaken the new young shoots which will produce the next year's flowers, and, by keeping off sunshine, they prevent those young shoots from ripening.

The first step in pruning is to release all the old growths from their supports and tie the young ones loosely in. In this way you prevent that tearing of the young growths which is inevitable when you prune without making the separation.

In every garden, every year, there is a great difference in the amount of progress made by different Ramblers; therefore, the pruning of each specimen must vary slightly accordingly. Here are the methods to adopt in each case.

The Vigorous Growers.—Perhaps you have a very vigorous Rambler, one which has never looked back since you planted it and which has gone on making more and more growth every year. Every one of its seven or eight strong shoots comes from below the ground. That is the perfect Rambler, and your course is clear.

With a pair of tree pruners (or, if you haven't got them, a small tenon saw—ordinary secateurs are not big and strong

enough in many cases), you have simply to cut off all the old growths (those that have borne blooms during the summer) at the ground level.

Should you have mulched previous to pruning, clear away the mulch so as to enable you to cut well back. Dying branch bases are a fertile cause of disease.

The Weak Growers.—The next type of Rambler is the one which, being weaker than the above, has made only two or three new growths during the summer. You know at once that if you cut out all the old wood, there is not going to be sufficient material left for a respectable tree.

Look towards the base of the old branches, and you will see a number of fairly strong young growths springing from them. Their unbranched condition and light green stem enable you to identify them at once as new shoots. This material can and should be used to supplement the new growths coming up from the ground ; the two together will make a well-furnished Rambler.

So with a sharp pruning-knife cut back the old growths to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. above the point from which its best young growth springs. Never cut flush with the young growth, or it may bleed to death. To make sure that no disease spores enter, paint the cut surface with white lead paint.

When No New Growths are Made.—A third type of Rambler is the one which, for the first year after planting, gives no bloom and makes no young growths. It has formed a few side-shoots, that is all.

In a case like this you have to apply a special method. First cut out the weak, twiggy growths that arise where the branches fork ; they have been holding back development all along. Then cut 5 or 6 in. from the tip of each main branch. Finally, water weekly with dilute liquid manure until the end of September, to encourage the fibrous roots that will put the tree into form for a better effort the following season.

Overgrown Ramblers.—Even Ramblers which haven't been touched for years and are nothing but a mass of tangled growths, can be brought back to perfect condition by timely pruning.

There are sure to be one or two young basal growths, but there will be a great many more long, young side-branches

arising all over. After releasing the tree from its support, cut out sufficient of the old branches to give the young a fair chance to ripen and develop.

Some may have to come out at the ground level, others half-way up, and so on. But consider nothing, save where to make the best cut in the interests of future flowers.

Having received this treatment, your overgrown Rambler should resume normal growth the following year and require normal pruning.

Should New Growths be Tipped ?—When you have pruned a Rambler, the first thing to do is to tie in the retained growths. First the strongest and then the weaker shoots must be fastened into position, the whole being spaced out evenly, at 5 or 6 in. apart, to cover the fence, arch, or whatever the support may be.

It is sometimes suggested that the tips of the young growths may well be cut back. It is better not to do this, but to tie them in at full length.

The effect of shortening any young growth is to cause buds that ought to remain dormant all winter to start to make growth at once. That will not only shorten directly the next year's flower " crop," but it will cause to develop a lot of " wood " which will never ripen and *may* be cut up badly by frost.

All the growths must be tied in, however short they may be, for safety's sake.

The Late Pruning of Ramblers.—It may happen that press of work in other parts of the garden causes you to neglect Rambler Rose pruning at the correct time. Alternatively, you may find, on taking over a new garden in the spring, that the Ramblers have not been touched. Such trees can be taken in hand even in February, but pruning must be done before the sap rises very high in the spring ; otherwise it will do more harm than good.

The same rules apply with winter-pruned Roses as with those pruned at the normal time. You can tell which are the old growths and which the young by the fact that the latter are greener and fresher looking ; also the former, even at this late date, will still bear signs of having flowered the previous year ; their stems, too, will probably be blackish.

Cut all the old shoots down to ground-level if they bear no

strong young branches towards their base. If they do, cut them off to just above their new branch-growths. Then tie in the remaining branches evenly over their support.

REMEDIES FOR ROSE-PRUNING MISTAKES

When you look over your bush and standard Roses a month or so after pruning, you may find that a little more cutting back is necessary, perhaps to correct some oversight on your part at the main pruning. For instance, you may find here and there that instead of making a clean cut when removing part of a shoot you crushed the end of the wood. To put that right, cut back to the next good bud pointing away from the centre of the tree. There may also be a dead branch or two to come out. Perhaps these branches were left in in the hope that they would " pull round." But they have produced no buds and so should come out.

Then the dormant bud to which you pruned back will in some cases have failed to grow. Cut back further to where growth is really being made.

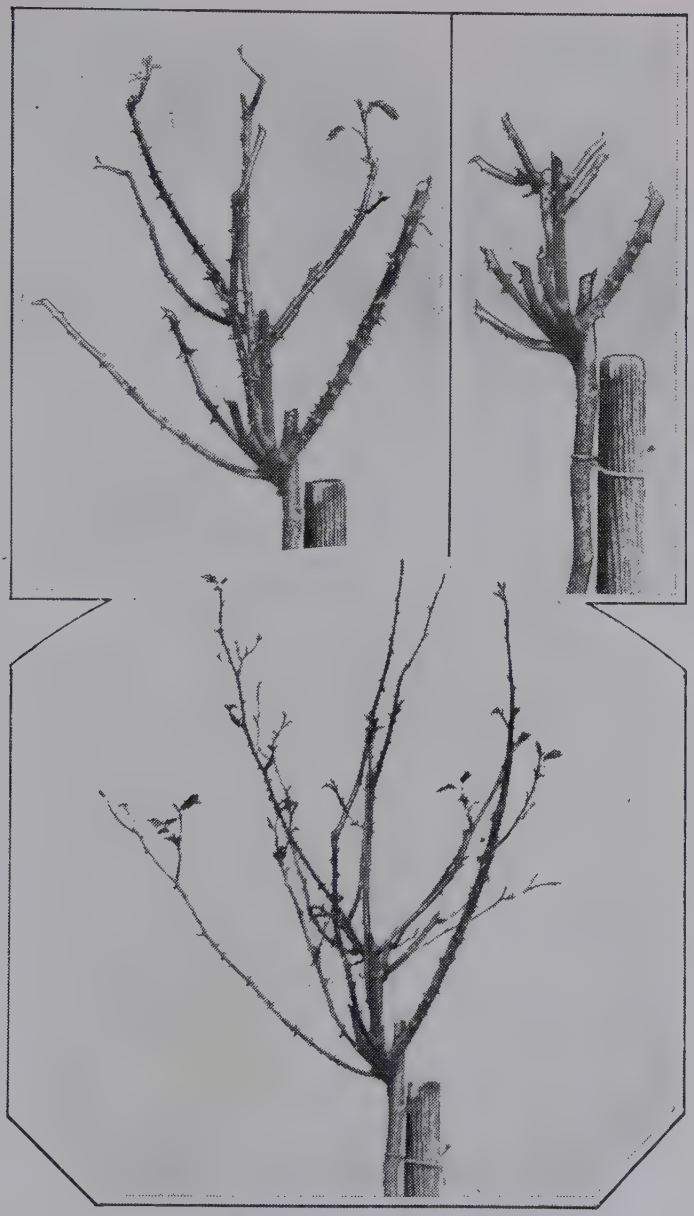
Any young growths, too, which are growing inwards, to the centre of the bush or standard, should be rubbed out. These growths, if allowed to remain, would crowd up the centre of the tree and make it an easier prey to fungoid diseases and insect pests.

Shoot-thinning.—In some instances a vigorous Rose may be sending out too many new shoots, while other less vigorous specimens may be producing a number of very poor-looking growths. In each case the unwanted shoots should be rubbed off, for the tree will be happier without them.

" OUT-OF-SEASON " PRUNING

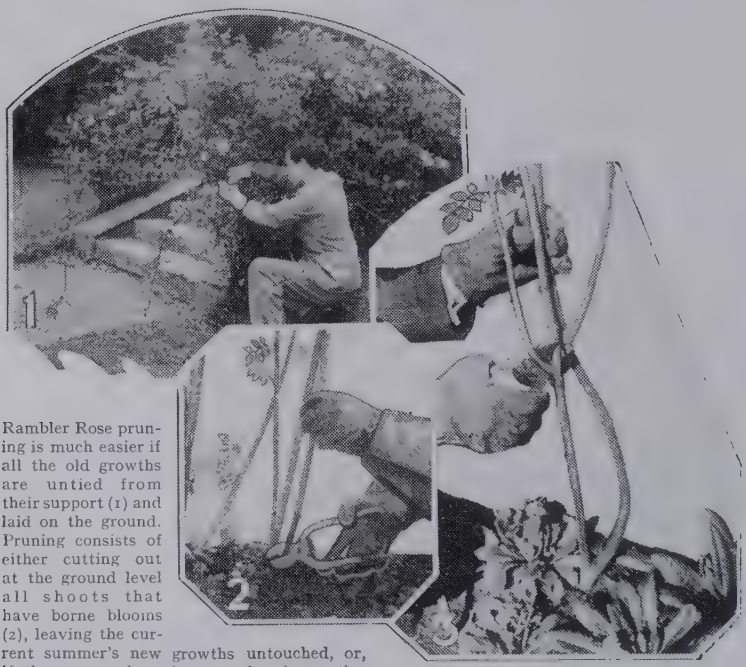
In Summer.—During the summer months, long whippy shoots are produced on some Rose trees which cannot possibly be expected to produce flowers that summer. Moreover, unless something is done with these shoots, the real flowering wood will have very little chance to do its job properly and produce a second crop of blooms. Cut back these long new shoots, then, so that they are not more than two feet long. If they are only that length to begin with, pinch off their tips.

HOW TO PRUNE A STANDARD ROSE

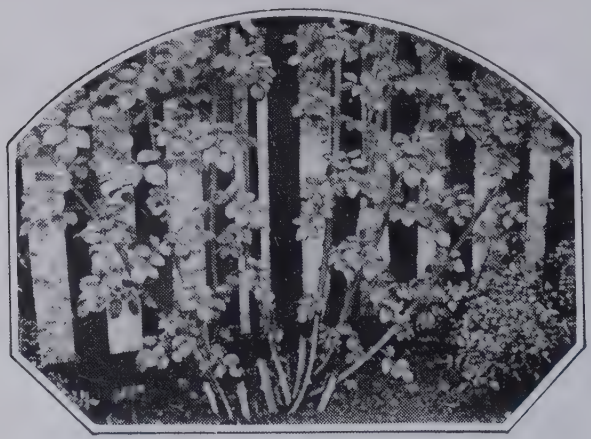


Showing (below) a standard Rose tree before pruning; on the left at the top, the same tree as pruned for the ordinary amateur gardener's requirements; on the right at the top, the same tree as pruned even more severely for the production of blooms of show quality.

HINTS ON PRUNING RAMBLER ROSES

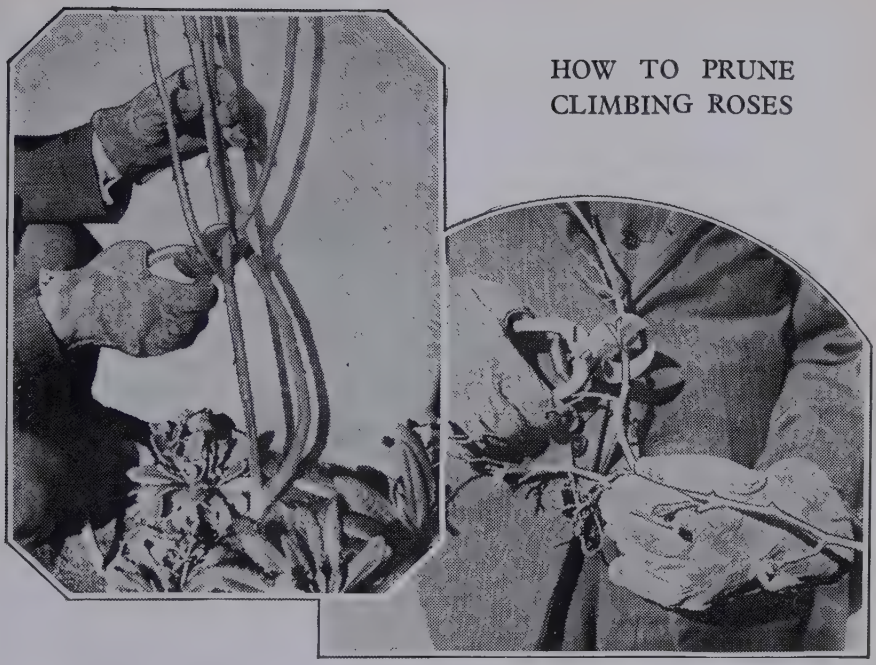


Rambler Rose pruning is much easier if all the old growths are untied from their support (1) and laid on the ground. Pruning consists of either cutting out at the ground level all shoots that have borne blooms (2), leaving the current summer's new growths untouched, or, if there are only a few new basal growths, cutting back the flowered stem to just above the lowest strong new side-shoot (3).



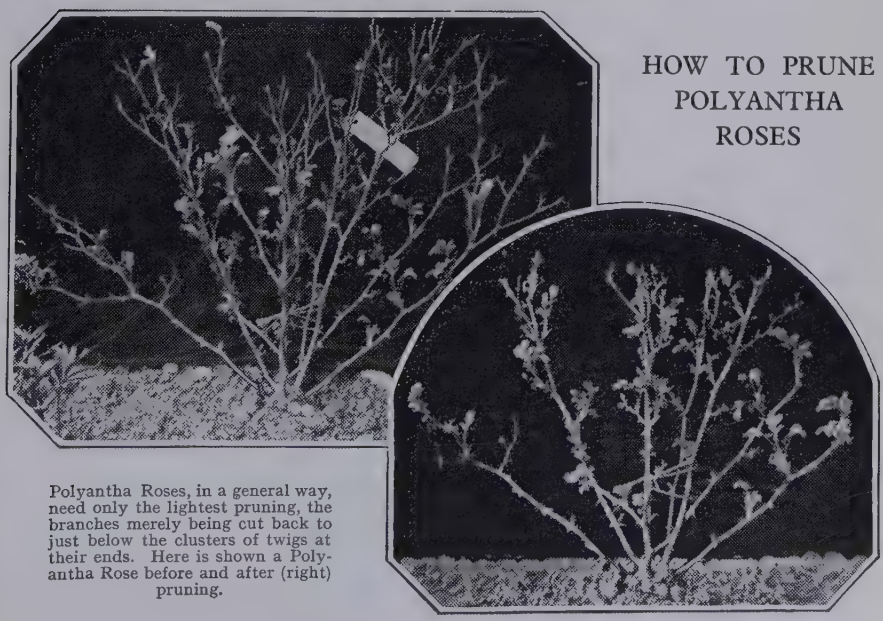
A Rambler Rose after it has been correctly pruned and the new growths properly spaced out for blooming the following summer.

HOW TO PRUNE CLIMBING ROSES



With climbing Roses only when a main growth is dead or worn out is it cut back and then only to the nearest good side-branch. In the ordinary way pruning consists of shortening back side-growths to within two to four buds of their base (right).

HOW TO PRUNE POLYANTHA ROSES



Polyantha Roses, in a general way, need only the lightest pruning, the branches merely being cut back to just below the clusters of twigs at their ends. Here is shown a Polyantha Rose before and after (right) pruning.

SOME AFTER-PRUNING ATTENTIONS



If you notice any inward-pointing buds developing after you have pruned your Roses, rub them off with the thumb.





As soon as all spring attentions have been completed give the bed a good hoeing in order to remove footmarks.

If any "snags" are found above the topmost buds during the season, as a result of the death of the top shoots, cut back the shoots concerned to the nearest good shoot.

That temporararily holds up their growth and allows side-shoots from the older wood to make another effort to flower before the summer is over.

Of course, even with bush Roses that have grown normally, there is always a need for a certain amount of summer pruning. Nevertheless, this need not be a very strict procedure and so long as you cut the flowers in the right way—that is with as long a stem as possible—that will be pruning enough.

In Autumn.—Autumn also brings its quota of knife-work to the Rose-grower. On most bush Roses, despite the summer pruning, there will be some long, vigorous shoots rising far above the heads of their fellows.

To leave such long shoots on the Roses all winter would be to run a grave risk—that of having them broken off at the base through gusts of wind catching them.

In any case, long growths, acting as sails, are likely to cause the whole tree or bush to sway and work loose in the soil. If this happens, along come other troubles, such as the breaking of fibrous roots, water getting down to the roots and rotting them, and the chafing of bark by supporting stakes.

Shorten these long shoots, then, to approximately the length of the others. Cut them back with a sloping cut pointing upwards and outwards to an " eye " or bud.

Autumn Pruning Weeping Roses.—The long shoots of weeping Roses should be treated similarly, unless they are growing straight up, when they should be arched over and tied to the umbrella-framework, beirg bent down more and more until they have the proper drooping habit.

When you go over a Rose, shortening the over-long shoots, keep a look-out for any dead or worn-out wood. Shoots that have obviously " had their day " and are too old to produce strong new shoots are best out of the way. So remove any dead wood altogether and cut worn-out shoots hard back.

Autumn Pruning Climbers.—Amongst the Climbers you will probably find a considerable number of dead or useless shoots which should be removed. Untie the plants, lay them out on the ground and then set to work with the secateurs. When the pruning is finished, tie the climbers back again in position

BUDDING AND GRAFTING ROSES

THE propagation of Roses by budding or grafting is so interesting that it is a matter of surprise to me that amateurs do not more generally take it up. The pleasure to be obtained from any bought tree is never the same as if you had " made " that tree yourself.

I will deal with budding first. Budding, it may be explained, consists of inserting a bud from one tree into the branch or stem of another kind of tree.

Growing Stocks for Budding.—Before the actual budding job can be carried out there is a certain amount of preliminary work to be done. The first thing, of course, is to secure the requisite number of stocks into which the buds are to be inserted.

These are obtained by digging up strong young Briar growths from the hedgerows in October and November, and planting them in trenches in the garden.

They can also be raised from cuttings taken from Briar hedges or from seed. Other stocks are Manetti, De la Grifferee and Laxa.

Briar stocks are best for growing Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and Polyanthas, Manetti are particularly good for H.P.s and Ramblers, whilst De la Grifferee and Laxa are splendid for Teas and China Roses.

Preparing the Stocks.—A certain amount of preparation of the stocks will be necessary before budding can commence. For instance, since they were planted, the Briars will have made a number of side growths. Most of these—all of those low down on the stem—have to be rubbed out, leaving only a few at the top.

Later on a final selection is made. Two good shoots near the top of the main stem will do in which to place the buds; three will be the maximum number to be left.

So in this case the unwanted ones are taken out—preferably being rubbed out. Those which are too tough for rubbing out are cut back close to the main stem.

The shoots which are to be budded must not be cut back or shortened in any way.

Preparing the Roses.—The best time for the actual budding is July or August.

The stocks having been prepared, the Roses from which the buds are to be taken need attention. The best buds are obtained from shoots that have flowered in the current season and *have not been cut back*, so take care to leave a few of the old shoots unshortened.

Choosing the Buds.—Plump, dormant buds are wanted—not thin, half-starved ones, or those which show signs of starting into growth. Good buds can usually be obtained about halfway down young shoots which have flowered but have not been cut back.

Preparing the Buds.—When the bud has been selected, the green leaf blades must be removed and only about one inch of the leaf petiole, or stalk which connects the blade with the stem, left standing as the bud guard. This guard also serves as a convenient "handle."

Invert the trimmed shoot in the left hand and, commencing from above the bud (below the bud as the shoot grows) *a full inch above* cut the bud out, finishing about half an inch below it. The cut goes into the shoot for one-third to half of its depth. The cut out bud consists of the guard (stump of petiole), the bud, a sliver of bark (technically the "shield"), and a sliver of wood attached to the bark.

By using the first two fingers and thumb of each hand the sliver of wood is next pulled out from the bark, leaving the base of the bud inside the bark uninjured. That is highly important.

Then the sliver of bark is trimmed a little to leave it three-quarters to one inch long below the bud and about one-third inch above it. Your prepared bud is now complete.

To keep the shoots fresh and the buds plump whilst you are at work, plunge the shoots in a pail of water.

The Cuts in the Stocks.—The cuts in the stems of the stocks for the reception of the buds are all T-shaped, the cross stroke

of the T being uppermost. The bark is raised on each side of the down stroke of the T to permit of the prepared bud being pushed in.

For bush Roses the bud is inserted on the main stem, slightly below soil level, if possible. For standards and half-standards on Briars the bud goes in on the young side branches (left for the purpose), right in the angle they make with the main stem.

Where *rugosa* is used as a stock, the bud is inserted on the main stem.

Inserting the Buds.—The prepared bud is slipped into place under the bark of the cut *from the top*, and cut off along the cross T line at the top so as to let it cleanly into the stock and make a good fit.

The bud has then to be tied in to hold it securely. All that is necessary is to tie raffia round the branch or stem, as the case may be, in such a way that you keep the lips of the wound flaps flat upon the bark of the "shield," tying just tightly enough to keep them in place.

Finally, no branch upon a standard Briar upon which a Rose bud is inserted must be shortened. It must just be allowed to grow through the rest of summer and so keep the bud dormant during the rest of the year.

The After-care of Budded Roses.—In the autumn, when all growth has ceased for the year, all growths in which buds have been inserted must be cut back, making the cut about 6 in. from each bud that was put in.

Early in the following spring, the growth which the inserted bud has made should be supported, especially in the case of standard Roses. This should be done before the shoot is more than 6 in. long, otherwise a sudden gust of wind may blow it clean out of its socket. The lower end of a small stake should be tied to the stem of the Rose, the bud growth being lightly looped to it.

Do not leave on the Rose a shoot in which a bud has failed to "take," with the idea of placing another bud in it the next summer. If you do, it will grow strongly and leave the other buds short of nourishment.

Budded bush Roses should be treated in much the same way. That is, the top growth should be cut off 6 in. above



By courtesy of Messrs. C. Beckwith & Son, Hoddesdon, Herts

THE DAILY MAIL SCENTED ROSE

A Hybrid Tea, one of the few recent introductions which is well perfumed.

the topmost bud. The growths will not require staking, though, as they are below the soil.

GRAFTING ROSES

Grafting is an even more interesting operation than budding and is an excellent means of increasing stocks of favourite varieties of Roses. Grafting consists of joining buds, or eyes, from the chosen Rose variety on to the stem of another Rose —usually a Briar. The operation is practically the same as performed with fruit trees.

There are several methods of grafting known respectively as Whip-grafting, Rind-grafting, Cleft-grafting, and Wedge-grafting. The first-named is the one most commonly practised.

Grafting is best done in December, January, or February. It is usually carried out in a heated greenhouse, the necessary stocks (the Briars, etc., to which the grafts are to be joined) being planted and grown on in 3 or 3½ in. pots.

Securing the Stocks.—Hedgerow Briars, as secured for budding, can be used for grafting, but it is more satisfactory to obtain a supply of Briars from a Rose nursery.

These should be ordered in autumn. Do not order too few; it is far wiser to secure more than you require and to select the best of them, planting out the remainder for budding purposes.

When the stocks arrive, pot them up in 3 or 3½ in. pots, using good compost and packing them firmly round the roots.

When potting is finished stand the pots in a sheltered position in a bed of ashes, sink the pots right to the rims in the ashes, and be sure to water the ashes as required. The Briars can remain in this position until November, never being allowed to dry out.

Come November, the Briars will be well rooted and can then be taken into the greenhouse for grafting.

Securing the "Grafts."—Naturally you will select your grafts (or scions) from a variety of Rose that you particularly like or is otherwise worth propagating.

For the grafts you use 1 to 2 in. long pieces cut from mature growths—from the branches that the selected Rose has made during the earlier part of the summer. Each piece must

contain an " eye " (that is, a little point such as would produce a shoot the following spring) but no more than one eye. You can probably obtain twenty or more grafts from any chosen tree without cutting it about too severely.

Every graft you cut will be usable—if not by one method then by another; waste none.

As already mentioned, there are four different methods of grafting employed. I will deal first with the commonest, Whip-grafting.

Whip-grafting.—To begin with you must prepare your stock (the Briar) for the reception of the graft.

To do this, take the Briar in your left hand and, with a good pair of secateurs, cut off its head at a point 2 in. above the soil level. Then, with a keen-bladed budding knife shape the cut so made to a sharp slope; in other words, cut the stem of the Briar in such a way that it becomes wedge-shaped. Try to do this in one stroke; if unsuccessful pare down the wood until it is of the right shape.

Now take one of your grafts and shape one end of this to correspond with the slope on the Briar. The slope on the graft and the slope on the Briar should be such that the two will fit flush together. This means that the slope you cut on the graft should be equal in length and width to the slope you have cut on the Briar. You will see from this that it is necessary for graft and Briar to be to all intents and purposes equal in circumference.

Now to join graft and stock. Start by placing the graft against the stock, sloping cut to sloping cut. The two surfaces must come flush together and the bark at the edges of the graft must exactly meet the bark at the edges of the stock. If properly positioned, the graft will look as if it were a continuation of the Briar stock, the bark of one, meeting the bark of the other, forming what to all appearances is a complete circle.

The next thing is to tie the graft in position. Use raffia. In tying, place one end of your length of raffia down the stem, leaving enough well below the graft to be tied into a knot when all is finished. Starting at the extreme top of the union, wind the raffia round and round the united graft and stock. Finish winding well below the union and finally tie the

end you have been winding to the other end which was left for the purpose.

The raffia will be easier to work with if you wet it.

If your graft fails to "take," that is, to join up with the stock, make a fresh cut and try again.

Rind-grafting.—I have explained above that, for Whip-grafting it is necessary that graft and stocks must be of approximately the same diameter. But very often it is found that many a graft tapers off to such a slender size that no Briar can be found to fit it. It is in cases like this that one employs the Rind-grafting method.

Rind-grafting differs from Whip-grafting in that, instead of the cut surface of the graft being placed against the cut surface of the stock, the graft is inserted beneath the bark of the stock.

To prepare the stock, cut off the top 2 in. above the soil level. Instead of cutting on the slope—as for Whip-grafting—cut straight across.

The grafts are prepared exactly as for Whip-grafting; that is, their ends are cut to wedge-shape.

To insert the graft, make a short slit in the bark of the Briar, just sufficient to accommodate the sloping end of the graft, push the graft into the slit, cut surface to the wood of the Briar, and bind up securely with raffia.

Cleft-grafting.—Cleft-grafting—and also the remaining method, Wedge-grafting—is employed when the stock is too large in circumference for either of the two foregoing methods to be employed.

In this case you use grafts containing two or three "eyes" but no more than 2 in. long.

Start by cutting off the top of the stock, to leave a stump 2 in. high. Make the cut straight across. Now, with a sharp budding-knife, cut out from one side a tiny wedge of bark and wood in the shape of the letter V. Do not let the cut be deep enough to reach the pith of the stock; its width should be regulated by the size of the graft to be inserted.

The all-important point to remember is to get the inner bark (that is the skin beneath the green bark proper) of the graft and stock to meet—no easy matter and one that requires sound judgment and a sharp knife. Cut your cleft in the stock first and then pare down your graft to fit, trying, as far as

possible, to fill the cavity exactly. When graft and stock are as good a fit as you can get them, bind up securely with raffia and then cover the grafted part with grafting wax to keep out air and moisture. Grafting wax can be bought from most horticultural sundriesmen.

Wedge-grafting.—This method is more simple than Cleft-grafting. You cut your stock level at the top, as before, but instead of taking a piece out of the side, you split it down the middle to the depth of about an inch.

Then you cut your graft in the shape of a fine wedge and insert it in the slit, bringing bark to bark and binding as before, afterwards covering the top of the stock and exposed cut parts with grafting wax.

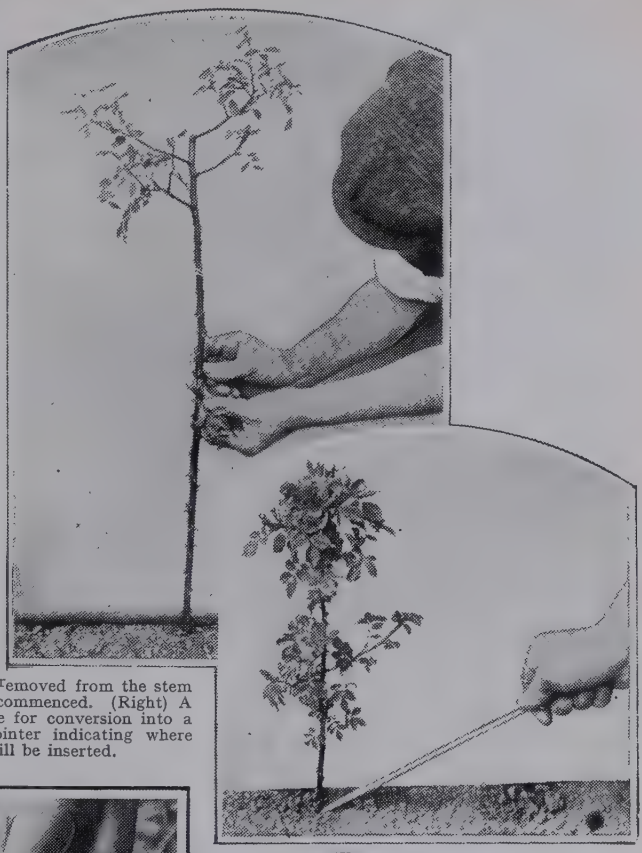
If it is found impossible to get both sides to meet bark to bark, at any rate make one side sure ; but practice will make perfect and soon there will be left very little to be desired.

The After-care of Grafts.—After grafting, bring all your stocks into the greenhouse and, if possible, place the whole batch in a propagating frame. Keep your house at an even temperature of not over 60 degrees and let the atmosphere be moist.

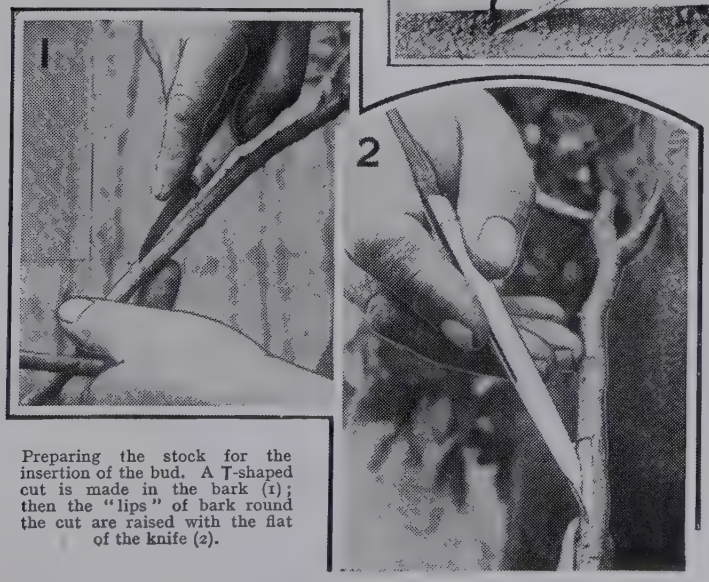
Should you not possess a propagating frame, then keep your greenhouse well shut up, avoiding excessive ventilation and all draughts. It can always be taken that a close house is like a propagating frame ; thus so long as the temperature is maintained and but very little ventilation is given, the growing stocks will be quite safe until March. As the days grow warmer, ventilation will have to be increased, starting about an hour earlier in the mornings each week.

When the shoots have attained a good size, inspect the root growth and if a good supply of young roots has been formed, carefully repot and grow the trees on until they go out into the open ground about the middle of May.

PREPARING THE STOCK FOR ROSE BUDDING



(Above) Preparing a Briar stock suitable for conversion into a standard Rose. All side-shoots are removed from the stem before budding is commenced. (Right) A Briar stock suitable for conversion into a bush Rose, the pointer indicating where the bud will be inserted.



Preparing the stock for the insertion of the bud. A T-shaped cut is made in the bark (1); then the "lips" of bark round the cut are raised with the flat of the knife (2).

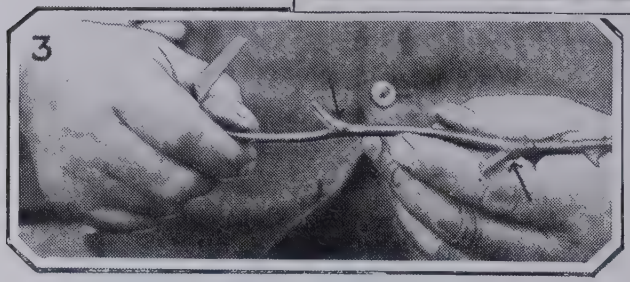
PREPARING THE BUDS—



(1) The buds required for Rose budding are not flower buds but growth buds. These are found at a point where a leaf joins the stem.

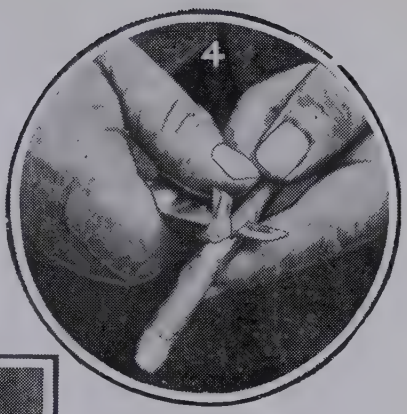


(2) The idea is to cut out just the bud and the piece of bark from which it is growing.

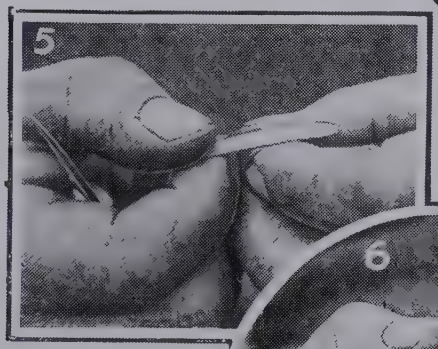


(3) You will find the operation simple if you cut off the entire shoot and shorten the leaf sprays to mere stubs.

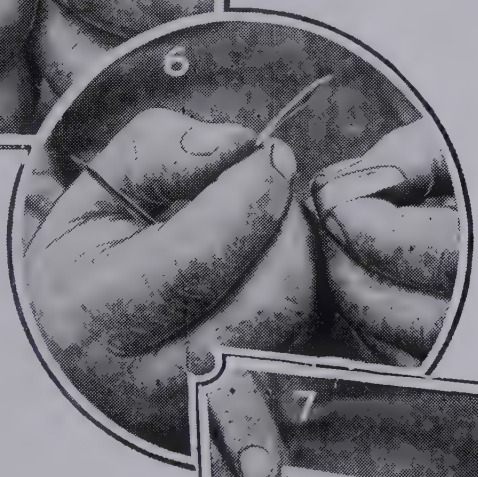
—FOR BUDDING ROSES



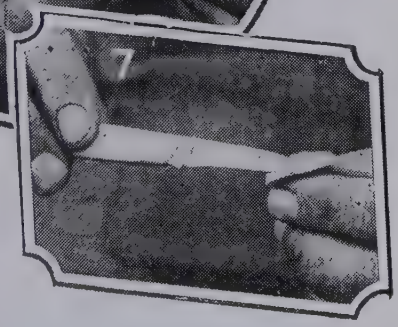
(4) For cutting out the bud you want a sharp knife. Cut it out with plenty of wood beneath it.



(5) The next procedure is to snick out the piece of wood beneath the bud. To do this hold the bud—or shield as it is now called—as shown.



(6) The unwanted wood can easily be removed with your finger-tips, leaving just the shield with the bud attached.



(7) The final operation is to trim the "tail" of the shield and shape it neatly.

THE FINISH OF THE ROSE BUDDING OPERATION



Inserting the prepared bud in the T-shaped cut made in the stock. The lips of the bud-shield must be neatly inserted beneath the bark of the stock.



How the bud should look when properly inserted and bound in position.



With the bud in position, it is secured by binding raffia below, around, and above it, the bud itself, however, being left uncovered.



Old Roses which are not giving satisfaction may be cut back and re-budded. Here is seen an example so treated.

GROWING ROSES FROM CUTTINGS, LAYERS AND SEED

APART from budding and grafting (described in the previous chapter) there are three other ways of propagating Roses—by cuttings, by layers, and by means of seed. Tackled in the right way and at the right time, these operations are simplicity itself and form interesting and profitable ways of increasing one's stock of favourite varieties.

The cuttings method is the one that will appeal to most.

Bush, Climbing, and Rambler Roses can all be grown from cuttings but not, of course, Standards, for, with a cutting, one cannot get a long enough " leg " for a Standard.

When to Take Cuttings.—Cuttings may be taken in July, August, September, October, or November, or in spring, at pruning time, the prunings then being used for the cuttings.

March and May are the best months for taking cuttings of Roses which are growing under glass.

Cuttings taken during spring or in July or early August will form a good supply of roots before the winter sets in and the following year will develop into sturdy little plants ready for planting in their flowering quarters the next autumn. Cuttings taken in the autumn are naturally slower to root.

Taking and Preparing the Cuttings.—The chief thing about taking the cuttings is to choose the right shoots. They must be taken from shoots which have borne flowers ; they must be fairly stout and, while the sap should not have gone from them, they should not be too green and soft. Small, semi-succulent shoots such as are freely produced in summer would be of no use to stand out of doors during the winter months. Of course, all the shoots to be obtained in spring will be properly ripe.

Rose cuttings should be at least 9 in. long after they have been cut off, straight through, just below a joint.

All the lower leaves should then be carefully removed,

leaving only two or three at the top. When removing these leaves, avoid damaging the little buds found in the axils. These buds will all produce growths.

If the selected shoots tend to be unripe, cut off the top, using only the lower part of the shoot for the cutting. This part must be 9 in. long.

Rooting the Cuttings.—Select a sheltered position in which to plant your cuttings. The aspect may be east, west, or south, and if it is at the foot of a wall or fence, it will be all the better.

To get the soil in the best condition possible, surface it with an inch layer of sand and a little leaf-mould, then dig the soil over to a foot deep, thoroughly mixing in the sand and leaf-mould.

Afterwards rake over and smooth the surface, and press down on the soil with your feet to make it fairly firm.

With a few cuttings, these can be planted individually, being inserted to two-thirds their length in holes made for them with a flat-bottomed stick.

Where many cuttings are to be planted, the best plan is to make a little straight-sided trench, in depth equal to two-thirds the length of the cutting (6 in.), and sprinkle a little sand on the bottom. Make one side of the trench very firm with the spade.

Stand the cuttings against this side, 6 in. apart, their bases resting on the sand, then sprinkle a little leaf-mould in the bottom of the trench. Fill in with soil and also make that very firm against the buried part of the cuttings.

If you have more than one row of cuttings, make the rows 12 in. apart.

The After-care of Cuttings.—After planting the cuttings give the soil a good watering and, a few days later when the soil is fairly dry, tread all the cuttings in very firmly, as they are sure to have worked loose. Place a foot on either side of each cutting and press down.

If you can get a hold of any coco-nut fibre refuse (or bulb fibre will do), place a mulch of this on the soil around the cuttings. It will make them quite safe even in the worst weather.

Some attention will be required during winter. After a thaw, for instance, you will notice that the soil has " lifted "

and carried the cuttings with it. Promptly go over the bed and restore them to their original position by treading them carefully back with the heel.

Raising Rose Cuttings in Water.—Rose cuttings may also be rooted in plain water. Take an ordinary cutting, prepared in the way already described, and stand it in a jar containing about 4 in. depth of water. Stand the jar on the greenhouse shelf or in a sunny frame or in a warm, light room and, as the level of water sinks, add more.

Roots will appear a few weeks later, and when these are about ½ in. long, take the cutting from the water and very carefully plant it in very sandy soil, containing leaf-mould, in a 4-in. pot.

Water in the cutting and stand the pot in a wooden box with a glass lid, putting the box in the greenhouse or frame or again in the warm, light room.

Keep the box closed for about three weeks and then gradually give more and more air until the pot is filled with roots. Then transfer the small plant to a 5-in. pot containing good loamy soil, leaving it there until it can be planted outdoors in the spring.

LAYERING ROSES

Nearly all kinds of Roses grow well from layers, but this method of propagation is more usually adopted with Climbers and Ramblers. Although layering *can* be carried out successfully as late in the year as November, the best time to do it is during the summer months.

Suitable Shoots for Layering.—The best shoots to choose for layering are young ones—either those that have not flowered or the best of those which have just cast their blooms. Old or hard-wooded shoots are of no use for layering purposes. In any case, choose clean, healthy shoots; Red-Spider-infested or Mildew-ridden specimens have lost too much vitality to root well, if, indeed, they root at all.

How to Layer.—Having selected your growth, release it from its support, take it sideways, and bend it gently down to the border at right angles to the other branches.

At a distance of 15 to 18 in. from the top cut a longitudinal slit in the branch. Use a sharp knife, allowing the blade to

pass through the outer skin to the middle, then turn it and cut lengthways for 2 in.

To keep the slit open, put a small pebble, or a matchstick, in it. If the cut passes through a joint, so much the better, for rooting will then be quicker and more certain.

Where the cut part of the shoot meets the ground, fork over a patch of soil 9 in. square to the depth of the hand-fork, mixing sand freely with it. Now peg down the shoot so that the cut part comes into this loosened soil and is buried by it. Fasten with a hooked wood peg having a 6 in. long stem. Your layer has to undergo considerable strain and, as it must not move during the rooting process, such a really substantial peg as advised is essential. You can make plenty of pegs out of a tree branch or Pea sticks.

After making the layer secure, cover the cut part 4 in. on all sides and 4 in. above with ordinary garden soil reduced to a fine tilth—sand being added if necessary. Make the mound firm, water it thoroughly, repeating when necessary.

If there are any leaves on the part to be thus buried, snip them off. Other leaves must be left on, as they assist rooting.

Vigorous varieties like American Pillar and Excelsa produce their best layers towards the base of the two-year-old branches. These are half-ripened side-shoots anything between 18 and 30 in. long. Prepare and treat them in exactly the same way as described above. In order to layer them properly, release the branch from its support, bend it back, retie, and cut it off immediately above the layer after the flowers fade. When retying, there must be no pull on the layer.

Tip-layering.—A method of layering Rambler Roses much favoured by some growers is that known as tip-layering. It consists of bending down one of the new growths produced during the current summer and plunging its tip, "head foremost," for about 6 in. into the ground, pegging it thus to hold it securely into position.

The shoot tip will send out roots, making that shoot self-supporting.

Tip-layering can be done any time in the later summer or early autumn.

To Tell when Layers are Rooted.—The question of how long

Rose layers will take to root cannot be answered definitely. If the autumn is favourable, a good supply of roots will have formed by the following March and the layer can then be severed from its parent and transplanted to where it is required to flower. If the autumn is cold and wet it would be advisable to postpone severing and transplanting until November of the following year.

Severing the Layers.—When layering is done in the ordinary way severing is a perfectly straightforward business; merely cut through the stem at the part where it enters the ground.

With growths that have been tip-layered, cut through the stem about a foot from the ground.

Do not dig up the layers until a week after they have been severed from their parents, so that they may become accustomed to being self-supporting before any disturbance takes place.

Rooting Layers in Pots.—With some Roses, particularly bush Roses, it is difficult to find a sufficiently long shoot to be bent down to the ground. In such cases you may layer your chosen shoots in pots.

Break away a V-shaped portion from the top of the rim of an average-size pot. Fit the pot on to a stick jammed into the drainage hole, and push the stick into the ground until the pot is at the right height for the selected shoot. Fill the pot as far as the gap with good soil.

Now, if you bring the shoot over to the pot, you will find that the stem will fit into the gap in the pot, with a little manœuvring.

In the part of the stem that actually passes over the soil in the pot, make a slit (as described for ordinary layering) with a sharp knife. Alternatively you may peel off a ½ in. wide circle of bark. Whichever plan is carried out, bury the treated part of the shoot under about 1 in. of sandy soil and peg it down securely to prevent it rising.

Place some moss or a piece of turf on top of all, and give a good watering. The turf or moss will keep the soil moist for a considerable time; without the moss it would dry out very quickly.

GROWING ROSES FROM SEED

The seed-pods which develop on Rose trees during autumn can be picked, stored through winter, and sown the following spring, in due course to make nice little Rose bushes.

When sowing time comes, prepare a compost of 2 parts sandy loam and 1 part made up of equal quantities of leaf-mould, fine charcoal, and silver sand and pass a quantity of this through a $\frac{1}{8}$-in. sieve.

Obtain a shallow box, put in an inch of cinders, cover these with a layer of the compost siftings, then put in sufficient of the compost itself to bring the level to within $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the top of the box. Press the compost moderately firm and then set the Rose seeds in it, spacing them 1 in. apart and covering them with a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of the sifted compost.

Slightly firm the soil over the seeds, water well, cover the box with a sheet of glass, and place it in a greenhouse where a temperature of round about 55 degrees F. is maintained.

Soon the seedlings will appear and when they have formed three leaves, pot them up singly into 2-in. pots, using a compost of 2 parts loam, 1 part leaf-mould, and a little silver sand. Grow them on near the roof of the greenhouse until the pots are filled with roots; then transfer them to 3-in. pots, using a similar compost with the addition of a little bone-meal—a handful to each gallon of soil.

At the end of May take the pots to a cold frame and in a month or so the seedlings will commence to bloom. In little more than six months you will have a batch of miniature home-grown Roses in full flower, the plants being ideal for standing about your living-rooms.

HYBRIDIZING ROSES

The only way of raising an entirely new Rose is by the process of hybridization, which consists of crossing the pollen of one Rose tree with that of another and sowing the resulting seeds.

Hybridization can only be carried out in a greenhouse with pot Roses, the climate of this country being such as to make chances of success out of doors very remote. Pot up the Roses

upon which you decide to work, then, and bring them into the greenhouse in November.

Prune the trees about three weeks after bringing them in and do everything in your power to induce them all to bloom together as near March as possible.

Fertilizing the Blossoms.—Starting when the blooms are little more than buds, remove the stamens from the Roses destined to provide you with your seed, this to prevent self-fertilization. Then cover each bud with a paper bag, tying it securely to the stalk below the bud to prevent insects from carrying in " foreign " pollen.

Three or four days after this, the pollen from the other parent Rose can be introduced. This is done by gently touching the stamens of the pollen-bearer with a camel-hair paint brush and then applying it to the pistil of the seed-bearer. The paper bag must, of course, be removed for this purpose, but should be replaced immediately and left for at least eight days.

Gathering the Seed.—In about three weeks, the seed-pods will begin to swell. They should be allowed to remain in place until just about to drop off, when they should be gathered and stored, with their stalks in sand, until sowing time in November.

Sowing the seed and the care of the seedlings is the same as that recommended above.

Keep the seedlings under glass until June is well advanced ; then harden them off gradually and plant in a sheltered but sunny spot in the open in July. By October, they will have become quite strong plants when buds or grafts should be taken in the manner detailed in an earlier chapter.

In-arching.—Normally, rather a long time must necessarily elapse before a Rose-grower can tell what the results of his hybridizing efforts are going to be. This waiting period can be considerably shortened, however, by a simple process known as in-arching, this system giving sure proof of the new Rose's worth within a few months of germination.

As soon as the cotyledons, or first leaves of the seedlings, are formed, prick off the plants into 2-in. pots, planting them close against the side of the pot. About 3 weeks later, knock the seedling out of its pot and, keeping the soil-ball round the roots

carefully intact, place the whole thing on a piece of sacking about 5 or 6 in. square.

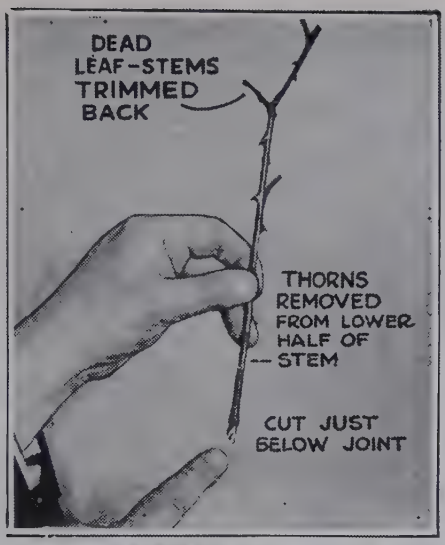
Add a little more fresh soil and then wrap roots and soil together in the sacking, tying securely with raffia. The seedling will then be growing in a sacking " pot."

Tie this little bundle to a vigorous Manetti or Briar stock, bringing the two stems close together. Then, making an incision in the bark of the stock, as in budding (see the chapter on " Budding and Grafting "), insert the stem of the seedling and bind securely with raffia.

A union will soon be formed, when the bead of the stock should be cut back to where the seedling joins it. At this time also the seedling can be severed from its little " pot."

About two months after in-arching, you will have a good-sized tree which will very shortly produce flowers and determine the value of the hybridization. Further, there will be a good supply of grafts or buds for early grafting or budding should you wish to propagate the variety in one or other of these ways.

GROWING NEW ROSE TREES FROM CUTTINGS



A late summer Rose cutting correctly prepared for planting.



All Rose cuttings should be obtained from firm, ripe shoots and should be about 9 in. long. The best way to plant them is in a trench lined with silver sand. Stand the cuttings upright against one wall of the trench, fill in soil against them and firm it.

HOW TO LAYER ROSES



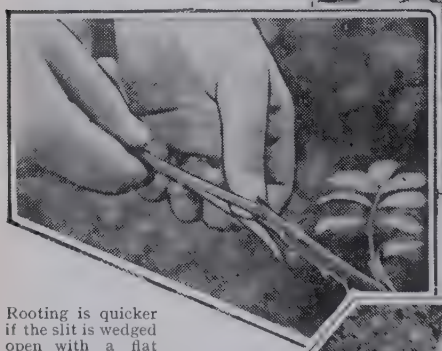
The layering operation consists of rooting one or more shoots whilst still they are attached to the plant. To induce roots to form, a slit is made in the stem of the shoot.



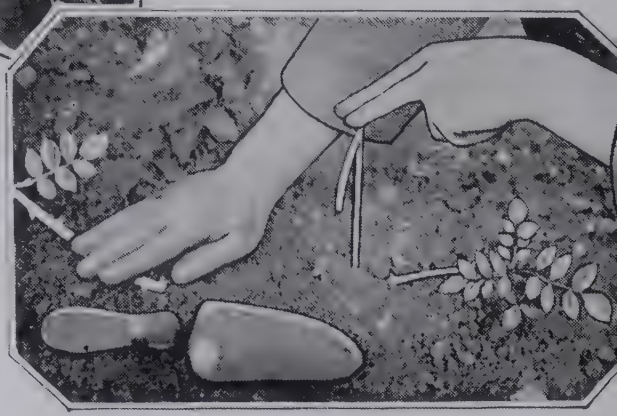
The slit part of the stem is brought down to the soil, a hollow is scraped out, and to receive it—



—soil is mounded over the slit and the stem is then pegged down securely.



Rooting is quicker if the slit is wedged open with a flat pebble.



If the shoots are short they are layered into a pot, but if long enough they can be layered direct into the bed.

GROWING ROSES IN POTS

THE growing of Roses in pots is such a delightful hobby and so thoroughly easy that I advise every greenhouse owner to go in for it. Not only does it enable one to have home-grown Roses to cut months before the outdoor blooms are open but the Roses—unspoiled by weather—are of rare quality. Pot Roses are also delightfully ornamental for the decoration of the house.

The great art of forcing Roses lies in the changing of the seasons for the trees concerned, without in any way damaging the trees; to turn their winter into spring and their spring into summer, to make summer their autumn and autumn their winter; to do this we start forcing Roses in pots at the end of December.

Long before this, though, you will have to start making preparations.

The Best Varieties for Potting.—The first thing is to choose the trees you intend to pot up and in this, the following list will help you:

Hybrid Teas.—Ophelia, Christine, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Pirrie, Marcia Stanhope and General McArthur.

Polyanthus.—Gloria Mundi, Ellen Poulsen, Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Orange King, Katherine Zeimet and Alice Amos.

Ramblers.—Dorothy Perkins, Goldfinch, Excelsa and White Dorothy.

Lifting the Roses.—You can either buy suitable trees or you can take them from the garden. In the latter event, choose from the outdoor beds Roses of a low, bushy habit, branching out at the ground level. If the root-growth is too extensive to permit a plant to be fitted comfortably into a pot, cut back the tap-root and shorten the large fibrous roots.

It is best to do the lifting and potting round about September.

If you have to buy the Roses, get them from a reliable nursery. When they arrive, release them from their package

and plunge the roots in water. If any roots have been bruised or broken, cut them back cleanly immediately above the damaged portion. Each bush will probably have one or two long thick roots or thongs. Shorten these to 6 ins.

Preparing the Compost.—The compost for potting should be prepared some months ahead. The reason for this is that the materials may have an opportunity to become well mixed together and properly weathered. To this end they should be heaped up, exposed to the sun and air, and turned frequently.

A good mixture for potting Roses is: One barrowful of turf loam, half a barrow of leaf-mould, one-sixth of a barrow of burnt ash, half a barrow of old and well-rotted stable manure, and about a sixth of a barrow of sand. In the case of certain varieties, such as the H.P.s, the compost will have to be varied a little by a slight increase of loam, while some of the Teas or the more delicate-rooted kinds will require a lighter soil. But for all-round purposes the mixture I have given will be found to answer the purpose.

Many gardeners pass the whole lot through a sieve, but this is not necessary. If you *must* sift your mould the sieve must be a very coarse one. Without sifting, the soil can be well chopped up and picked over to remove sticks and stones. Roses thrive better in a coarse soil than in a fine.

Potting up the Roses.—For potting up the trees, use 8-in. pots. Do your potting early in autumn. You may find that many of the trees have long roots that will not go well into the pots. These may be shortened. Never cram roots into a pot; a cut-back root will soon throw out good fibrous roots from the part cut.

See that every pot has good drainage; one crock is not enough; you want at least a 2-in. layer.

In filling your pot, remember never to fill up with soil too close to the rim, for you have to feed your trees with liquid manure and often top-dress with more soil. Room must therefore be left at the top of the pot for this. Pack in the soil firmly and keep the trees well up in the pots. The roots will always strike downwards; there must therefore be plenty of soil beneath them.

Where to Stand the Pots.—When potted up, the trees should be stood outdoors in a sheltered position. Either bury them

in ashes or plunge them in the soil. I say they should have a sheltered position but also they need an airy situation. A good place is under a north wall or in some corner sheltered from too much sun or cutting winds.

It is wisest to place a piece of slate under each pot and well dust down with soot and lime, to keep worms from getting into the pot ; also, the slate helps to prevent the roots of the plants from growing through the hole in the pot.

In dry weather a little watering will be necessary, but as the plants are exposed to the elements they should get their share of rain and dew.

Protection from Frost.—Seeing that the pots will have to stand outdoors from the time of potting until November or December, it is quite likely that frost may come along during that time. In that case some sort of protection must be given.

What you must do, then, is protect the pots by wrapping a good thickness of straw, hay, or even sacking around each. That will keep the frost at bay.

Housing the Roses.—The plants must be taken into the greenhouses late in November or early in December. Before doing so, however, the outside of the pots should be thoroughly washed.

Arrange the pots neatly on the shelves and never allow them to get dry. Water them whenever the pots, when rapped with the knuckles, give out a hollow ring.

Pruning Pot Roses.—The Roses must be pruned a week after they go indoors.

Cut back each Hybrid Tea shoot to within two or three buds or "eyes" from its base. Choose an outward-pointing eye as the topmost one on each branch. Cut out entirely all weak shoots. Should you have potted up Teas or Hybrid Perpetuals, prune these similarly.

Polyanthas need little pruning. Just cut out shoots that are obviously too weak to bloom, also any that grow towards the centre of the bush, and finally cut back the unripened shoot ends.

The only pruning Ramblers need is the cutting back of unripened shoot ends and the removal of weak, twiggy growths.

When the Roses are in the Greenhouse.—Now comes the all-important point—the temperature of the house. This should

be raised gradually, starting with 50 to 55 degrees by day and 40 degrees by night. When the trees have started well into growth, raise the temperature to 75 degrees by day and 50 degrees by night.

Days will vary very much as the spring advances. The temperature of a house will often advance 8 to 10 degrees in an hour, in which case, if the weather is mild, the ventilation will have to be watched; if cold, cutting winds prevail, again temperature will need careful watching.

A point here is to open ventilators on the sheltered side of the house, so keeping out the cold winds.

With the consideration of temperature we must also consider the equally important problem of correct moisture in the atmosphere of a house. To keep a house too dry is to court insect pests, such as Red Spider, Thrips, and Aphis, while if too moist there is the great danger of Mildew.

I think that two syringings a day—that is, in the morning and afternoon—are sufficient, in addition to the watering of the trees.

Ventilation is of supreme importance, for careless ventilation, to my mind, is the principal cause of Mildew. Plants get checked in growth very easily, and this is bad for them when they are growing strong.

Your aim should be to give your trees plenty of fresh air. Do not open your house in frost or fog, and avoid as far as possible cold, cutting winds. On the other hand, when the days are mild give plenty of air. At all times watch the thermometer, and in the event of sudden falls or rises give less or more air as the case may be.

In the watering and syringing of all trees see that the water is of the same temperature as the house; this is one of the secrets of the successful culture of the Rose under glass.

Feeding Pot Roses.—In feeding the trees, I would advise the use of artificial manure as described in the chapter dealing with the subject; but this should not be applied until the trees are making strong growth and are showing bud; even then I should not advise too strong a preparation.

Regular watering and feeding is most necessary. Do not let the soil get sodden, else when your flower-buds are forming they will damp off.

Disbudding.—It will be necessary to do a certain amount of disbudding when the flowers begin to appear. Big, well-formed Roses will not be obtained if there are several buds crowding together at the end of a shoot.

Examine your plants and you will find that there are usually several very small buds clustering round the top, or crown, bud. If this top bud is quite sound and shapely, remove the surrounding smaller buds. If it is not well-formed, choose another bud to leave for development. If this operation is carried out so that there is only the crown bud left on each stem, some fine blooms will be obtained.

If your Roses are chiefly required for decorative purposes, drastic disbudding is not necessary.

When Flowering is Over.—As soon as the blooms are cut or have faded, remove the trees at once to a cold frame or unheated greenhouse to harden off until they can all be safely stood out in the open once more, which will be some time in April or May. You *must* harden off as soon as the forced blooms are over; if you allow your trees to start further growth, you will spoil your flowers for the following year.

After hardening off, place the trees back in their old position under a north wall to ripen their wood and recoup for their next season under glass. Top-dress each pot with well-rotted manure, and water regularly. About the first week in October they should all be repotted.

Clean all pots, re-crock and add fresh compost, but do not disturb the soil round the main ball of roots; only rub off the surface soil which may have got soured.

Pot up firmly as before and water well; place the pots in their old position, where they can remain until the end of December. They can then be brought into the house, pruned, and forced on as before.

GREENHOUSE ROSES

GIVEN a reasonably good greenhouse, Roses can be grown to flower from February to June. Provided ordinary care is taken, the smallest grower can be as successful as the grower with a large house to attend to.

The Best Type of House.—First let us consider the greenhouse, its construction, and its heating.

A good Rose-house is a good house for most flowers and fruit, and its construction is quite on the ordinary lines.

For light and ventilation, a greenhouse is better if it stands out in the open, but for the conserving of heat and general utility a three-quarter span against your garden wall is hard to beat. It is far better than the lean-to, if only because of the additional light that comes through the back roof.

Good widths for a three-quarter span is either 10, 12, or 16 ft.; the back wall should be about 7 ft. high for a house 12 ft. wide, and about 9 ft. high for a house 16 ft. wide. A house of this kind should face south.

When considering a greenhouse, look on it as an investment, not from the point of view of spending money. Few garden expenses give such a useful return as a greenhouse. Houses can be had from almost any price. Of course, the type you buy will depend upon what you are prepared to spend, but the Rose is not exacting and unless you are going out in a large way to grow Roses for the market, your outlay is likely to be quite small.

A cold house may suffice your needs, but this will not secure you Roses very early in the year, or be of much service to you in the winter. If you possibly can manage it, provide your house with heating apparatus. The economic heating of a house used to be a real problem and a continual source of worry to the grower; but to-day everything has been made easy, boilers being available at almost any price from £2 upwards.



By courtesy of Messrs. C. Beckwith & Son, Hoddesdon, Herts

AMBER

A Hybrid Tea, one of the most beautiful and useful of the amber-yellow Roses. Its buds are of particularly attractive shape.

I do not intend to write at length on house or boiler construction, for there are many reliable firms to-day who will supply all the details a grower requires ; but before considering the culture of the Rose under glass, I wish to impress the Rosarian with the facts that half the causes of failure arise out of faulty houses or bad heating.

Given the best, you will have little trouble and great pleasure ; given the worst, Rose-growing under glass is a source of continuous anxiety, for the bad ventilation of an ill-constructed house, together with sudden falls and rises in temperature, will always be bringing you trouble in the shape of attacks of Mildew, and also that checked growth which is the sure precursor of Aphis and other pests.

Roses under glass can be grown in two ways—apart, of course, from the production of pot Roses described in the previous chapter. They may be planted either on the greenhouse staging itself or in borders. Let us consider each method in turn.

Roses on the Staging.—When Roses are to be grown on the greenhouse staging, the staging should be constructed on the narrow side. It should not exceed 5 ft. in width, and 4 ft. is better, especially where many trees have to be attended to.

The sides of the staging should be 6 in. deep and when filled with soil, the top of the soil should come level with bottom of the glass in the sides of the house.

A 4 ft.-wide bench will take four rows of trees planted 16 in. apart and they may be grown for several years on such a bench without being disturbed.

Before planting the trees the benches should have a good coating of limewash.

The soil should be brought into the house in a fairly dry condition. Before putting it down spread a layer of shingle or cinders to ensure good drainage and so guard against overwatering.

Plant your trees in line and firm the soil carefully round the roots with a piece of wood, leaving a slight hollow or hole near the stem so that watering can be done without wetting all the soil in the bed.

When all the trees are planted give a good soaking to settle the soil all round and then do not water again until the soil

is on the dry side. Syringe freely several times a day, however, and damp down the floor to maintain a humid atmosphere.

Avoid the over-watering of the soil on the benches, or it may become sour. Every now and again rake very carefully over the surface to aerate the soil and conserve the moisture.

As the plants grow, increase the supply of water and watch very carefully the ventilation of the house.

The pruning of these Roses follows the same lines as with ordinary Roses out of doors, except that it is done earlier—in accordance with when you want your blooms. December is a good average time for pruning.

Roses in the Border.—Although it is possible to grow all kinds of Roses in the greenhouse border just as on the staging, it is more usual to plant Climbers in this position and train them up over the house roof or wall.

It must be remembered that, as these Roses, once planted, must be left undisturbed for a number of years, proper and careful preparation of the soil is of the utmost importance.

The Best Roses to Buy.—Select your Roses for growing in the greenhouse border from the list given on page 58, and, if possible, stipulate for Roses growing in pots. You will thus ensure that they have to undergo the minimum of root-disturbance when planted in the border, and will suffer less damage in transit. Ask also for strong growing Roses so that they start into growth soon after being planted and go right ahead.

Preparing the Soil.—The best time to start preparing the sites is in October. Give each Rose at least two clear feet of good soil to grow in, so start by taking out the soil to that depth. If it is heavy clay you have to use to fill in the bed, you will have to use gritty matter to make it more porous; if it is light, the addition of clay (where obtainable) will be beneficial.

Divide the soil into two heaps. To the first add wood-ashes and, if obtainable, mortar rubble in generous quantities. To the second heap add some broken up heavy clay and manure. This second heap goes into the bottom of the planting site, the soil in the first heap being placed above it.

Finally, scatter lime over the surface. There is no need to dig the lime in, as it has a natural tendency to sink. Allow the soil to settle for a few weeks before starting to plant.

When and how to Plant.—You can plant at any time as soil and weather conditions do not have to be considered in this case. The best time, however, is in November. If the soil in the border is on the dry side, give a good soaking before planting. Also see that the soil in the pot in which the Rose is growing is moist.

Dig out a planting hole sufficiently deep to take the Rose at the same depth as it is in the pot. Remove the Rose from its pot, extract any crocks from the ball of soil and loosen most of the roots, spreading them out. Cut any long and fibreless roots fairly hard back, using a sharp knife for the purpose and making clean cuts. As you plant, train out the roots at their respective levels, covering them with finely sifted soil.

Press the soil firmly. Firm soil means firm growth and this, in turn, means finer Roses and less straggly growths.

Allow a depression around the Rose for the retention of water and give a thorough soaking after planting. Should the soil get caked, loosen it with a hoe.

Tying in the Growths.—Do not tie up the growths to the wall for several weeks after planting as there will be a natural tendency for the soil to sink, and, should the growths be tightly tied, you will have the Rose more or less hung up, so that some portions of the roots will not be touching the soil.

As soon as you see that the soil has finished settling, however, you can tie in the growths. Don't use string or raffia for this job as it is liable to cut or strangle the shoots. Instead use 2-in. wide strips of felt and, wrapping these loosely round the stems, nail the ends, both together to the wall.

Pruning Greenhouse Climbers.—The pruning of greenhouse Climbers varies according to the class to which they belong.

Maréchal Niel, for instance, (the most commonly planted of all greenhouse Roses), Climbing Niphetos, Fortune's Yellow. and Wm. Allen Richardson should be pruned after flowering. The flowered wood must be cut hard back to induce the formation of long growths. These will be well ripened during the summer and, in autumn, should be trained in for flowering the following spring.

All cutting back must be done gradually and the house should be kept warm and humid to encourage the formation of new growth as early in the summer as possible.

With Climbers in a cold house, pruning is also done after flowering, but the cutting back should be more moderate.

Keeping the Roses Clean.—As soon as the first warm days of spring arrive, greenhouse Roses, no less than their outdoor relatives, are apt to become infested with pests. Unfortunately, however, control indoors is by no means as easy as it is in the open and, although spraying with one or other of the regulation insecticides is effective to a certain degree, "gassing" is really the best way of dealing with the trouble.

This "gassing" may take the form of fumigation with tobacco shreds, or a fumigating cure, the vaporization of a liquid preparation of nicotine. You can get all forms of greenhouse fumigants from the sundriesman. Yet another fumigation scheme is by means of calcium cyanide.

You need $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of calcium cyanide per 1,000 cubic feet of glass space. Just sprinkle this on the *slightly* damp floor of the closed house at nightfall; that is all you have to do.

Next day throw the door of the house open for a few minutes before you enter, to allow the air to clear. Then take your syringe and give your Roses a good, hard syringing—not a mere spraying—with clear water. The washing, following on the fumigation, will clear out all the pests.

Calcium cyanide is poisonous and on no account should you linger about the greenhouse once you have put down the stuff over the floor. Get out of the house and close it up as soon as possible.

With all forms of fumigant it is necessary to have the house thoroughly leak-proof. If you have any cracked or broken windows paste a piece of newspaper over them.

GROWING EXHIBITION ROSES

EXHIBITION Roses ! What visions are conjured up before the mind of an old exhibitor—memories of happy days, although of strenuous labour ! But it does not do to dwell too much upon the past, and few of us who are interested in any particular subject care to be regaled with the reminiscences of others unless we are able personally to benefit from their experience.

Now, I have much to say on the subject of exhibitions and exhibiting which, I think, will not only be of interest, but also helpful, to many a grower of exhibition Roses, whether for the show tent to compete for prizes and to give pleasure to others, or for his own garden, to be a joy to himself and to his personal friends. But before proceeding to discourse upon the actual culture of the exhibition Rose, I think it is necessary to deal with the selection of most suitable varieties.

Ah ! how the mention of that word selection makes one wish that one were rich enough to grow all varieties, rich enough to maintain a huge Rose garden with a bed devoted to each lovely Rose in existence ! But what a stupendous task it would be to collect and keep every known variety going. Actually, I believe it would be impossible to obtain all varieties in existence—including those old-stagers which are at times to be seen in ancient gardens. Consult the catalogues from our leading nurseries and you will find that in most of them are lacking names of old friends—Roses that have won high awards in the past but have now gone out of commerce.

Why do old Favourites go out of Culture ?—Why do tried favourities go out of commerce ? I will tell you. It is the result of trade competition, which finds its standards of perfection confined within the narrow limits of admirable and necessary rules laid down by the National Rose Society, in conjunction with the fact that certain important classes which command the premier awards embrace too wide a field.

The Rose shows themselves are also, in a way, to blame.

The Hybrid Tea, taking nearly every post of honour by its size and colour, dismisses from the show tent—except in the case of small classes devoted to them—the Hybrid Perpetual and the Tea Rose. The result of this is patent to all. The public views over and over again in various exhibits the same varieties and, naturally enough, confines its new purchases to those varieties. Then comes a year when a fresh Hybrid Tea Rose is born possessing all the virtues, and out of the list goes a Hybrid Perpetual or a Tea Rose to make room for it. The deposed one may remain in mind for a while—perhaps its scent and shape are of outstanding merit—for it can be exhibited in its special class—Hybrid Perpetual or a Tea—but these special classes are generally small at all shows and in the end the inevitable happens—it " fades out."

The only cure seems to me to be one which I have long wished for—namely, to put on an equal footing Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Tea classes, making the number of varieties exhibited the same in each section, and the awards of equal value. The result would be that more varieties would be put before the public, and many a good Rose would be resuscitated from the dust. Further, the trade and amateurs would begin to specialize far more, and not only would this result in better business but better Roses would be put before the horticulturist.

There is the other point: without doubt, numbers of fine Roses would be saved from extinction if amateurs would take the trouble to visit some of our large Rose nurseries and there inspect the great selection of varieties. In every nursery varieties are to be seen growing by their hundreds and by their thousands. I am confident that thus the lists, too often compiled under present conditions, in the show tent, would be considerably altered, and the " trade " would wake up to the fact that what the amateur wanted was what the " trade," in reality, would far rather grow and sell—namely, a tree that does well, a free bloomer, and a sweet-scented, rosy Rose. The general public wants flowers, not chance blooms, and it likes to see a bush, not two or three sticks with half a dozen leaves.

The large grower may like to procure any new, although

possibly shy, variety, but the general public does not; it wants Roses that are Roses; that is all.

Here I feel it incumbent upon me to say that if amateurs, when buying Roses in blissful ignorance of what are the most suitable varieties, show or otherwise, would leave the selection to the nurseryman with whom they are dealing, they would be far safer, and they would get their trees far more cheaply.

Even when his object is to attempt to score successes at the Rose shows, I would always advise the Rose-grower to include in his selection of trees a proportion of old varieties, especially of Hybrid Perpetual Roses, and, by making a careful study of their habits, to endeavour to select those sorts that will keep his garden in constant flower. When, as an exhibitor, having a show to attend, he is searching his Rose beds for varieties to make up the required number to enable him to compete in some class, he will live to bless the day of the introduction of those " old-timers " into his garden.

Again, when the amateur has given up exhibiting and is growing only for his own pleasure and that of a few friends, he will find that many a sturdy old variety will give far better results and greater satisfaction than other sorts which to-day are being introduced and which show a marked lack of stamina.

The Lost-Perfume Problem.—While I am dealing with the " shortcomings " of the modern Rose show there is another point that must be mentioned. A few years ago it seemed almost impossible to think of a Rose other than as a flower possessing the sweetest scent, but to-day varieties abound having absolutely no perfume or giving but a poor apology for the sweetness we expect. And these " apologies " for Roses are found just as freely on the show bench as the others.

There has been considerable discussion amongst Rose-growers of recent years as to the desirability of giving special points for scent when judging Roses at shows. The idea is good but it is not practical; as we all know, the perfume of a variety oft-times varies according to the stage of its development when it is cut, and also, to a large extent, to the methods of cultivation. Again, the judging of exhibits is already no easy matter and takes far too long as it is. What it would come to if judges with highly developed or defective olfactory powers were to discuss the varying amounts and qualities of

perfume, goodness only knows. I am afraid it would lead to judges giving all known scented varieties an extra point, and thus we should get oft-times most doubtful adjudications.

The only way to restore Rose perfume to its proper place is to encourage the " trade " to study the real wishes of the general public, and to interest all growers in each new Rose that is scented.

That no one wants Roses to develop increased beauty at the expense of lost perfume is proved by the behaviour of visitors to the shows. At all shows it is most noticeable the way even connoisseurs will bend down to smell some exquisite flower, and I have repeatedly witnessed looks of surprise and disappointment at the finding of no scent, while I have ever noticed the great pleasure evinced when the perfume came up to expectations.

I honestly believe that if the Rose-loving public (and I include exhibitors) could vote upon the matter it would be found that perfume in a Rose would be ranked first, colour second, shape and size third.

Why is it that La France and Maréchal Niel have remained such favourites, together with many others, such as the old Gloire de Dijon and Tom Wood ? It is simply because of their fragrance, for, as we well know, many of the later introductions of similar habit are equally beautiful and even more attractive in colour. What keeps Augustine Guinoisseau, Golden Gate, or Camoens as popular Roses ? Not their shape or size, not their colour or habit. No ! it is their wonderful perfume which, when once noted, is never forgotten. Like many other varieties that could be mentioned, they are starred in the lists of the amateur before the majority possessing many other qualities and recommendations purely and simply because they are deliciously fragrant.

Let us exempt the " trader " from blame for the prevalence of non-scented or faintly scented Rose varieties. He finds it hard to secure novelties with that high degree of perfume found in many of the older sorts. Novelties the public must have, and he takes the easy road to procure them, choosing those varieties that, being loose-petalled and not quite so full, seed more freely and are more productive in new kinds.

There are even some nurserymen who are concentrating

upon the production of new varieties with a pronounced scent, and to them all honour. Honour, too, to Messrs. Clay & Son, of fertilizer fame, who gave a magnificent challenge cup at the Royal Horticultural Society's Summer Show, held at Holland House, on June 30th, 1914, for "A New Rose, not yet in commerce, possessing the True Old Rose Scent." The competition is always keen, and some really good Roses have since been shown possessing sweet scent. The public realize that the Roses that are winners and competitors for this cup are worth growing, and their names are committed to memory as useful additions to the garden.

What Messrs. Clay have done should be followed up. Both cups and medals should be awarded at the various shows for scented Roses. I venture to prophesy that then the "trade" would bestir itself and compete largely for such awards.

I think, too, that awards for perfume would result in a return to favour of the H.P. Rose, and that a larger percentage of new varieties would be of this class, since in proportion to varieties there are certainly a greater number of scented Roses in this class than in any other. Unlike the H.T. and T. Roses, the H.P.s also possess a greater range of perfume.

An increased popularity for H.P.s would not be amiss in another direction. I have often wondered what would be the effect on the Rose gardens of England if ever we had a severe spell of very hard frost, such a frost as we used to get many years ago. Undoubtedly it would be disastrous to the average Rose gardens of to-day, containing as they do a majority of Teas and Hybrid Teas of none too robust a constitution.

SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE

But enough of digression. Let me now get back to the purpose of the chapter—to inform readers about those little matters attention to which makes all the difference between success and failure at the show.

Selecting the Trees.—The growing of show blooms commences with the purchase of the tree, for everything depends upon the quality of the standard, bush, or climber that is to be planted.

Every tree should possess, at planting, well-grown, clean young shoots of one year's growth, that spring from a base

well incorporated with a stock which, in its turn, is well supplied with clean, undamaged, fibrous roots. The variety selected should be budded on to a stock most suited to its habit of growth, and also to the nature of the soil in which it is to be grown.

As regards actual varieties, those who don't know much about Roses are advised to leave the selection in the hands of their nurseryman, telling him the nature of their soil, and whether their situation is exposed or sheltered, cold or warm.

The Best Stocks for Show Roses.—Most of our best H.P.s are grown on the Manetti stock. This certainly produces vigorous growth, and, if it does not ensure longevity to the tree, yet it results in a large percentage of choice, good-sized blooms, certainly a greater percentage of true show Roses than that obtained from any other stock.

For H.T.s, without a doubt, the Briar cutting is the best stock that can be used. It seldom fails to make good, permanent plants, with a quantity of fibrous roots.

For T. Roses I have always had a preference for the seedling Briar, which produces later blooms than the Briar cutting and maintains a greater vigour to a later period of the year. However, both these latter stocks are excellent, and H.T.s and T.s should, according to the time of flowering of the variety, be grown on each.

Spring Attentions.—Whatever the tree, it will always be noticed that it is the young, sturdy wood that produces the show bloom, and gives to it the substance so essential for its remaining a considerable time in perfection. As all likely shoots develop, they should receive the lion's share of the grower's attention, and such pests as green-fly, caterpillars, and the like should not be so much as named in their presence.

The surface of the soil around the tree must be kept well forked, and a generous supply of water given to the tree every two or three days. A little fertilizer, such as Clay's, may be added as the buds begin to swell, but with newly planted trees there should be enough in the well-prepared border for every shoot grown in the first year.

No Rose tree that is to give a show bloom should receive any food after the first petals of the show specimen have started to unfold.

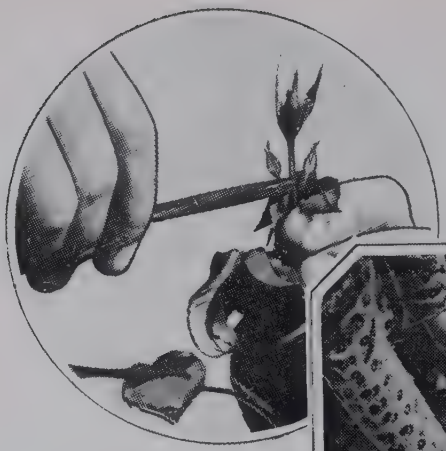
HINTS ON GROWING POT ROSES

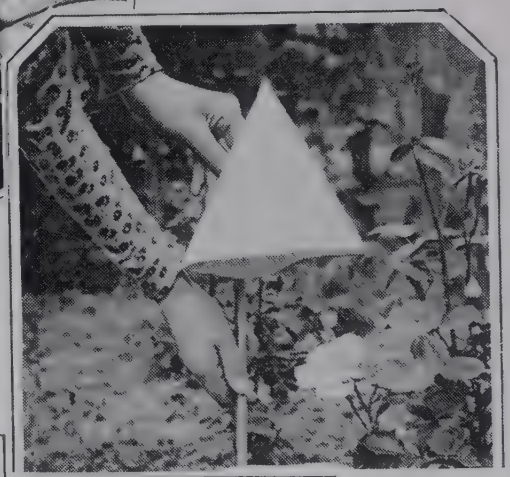


How to plant pot Roses. A little soil is put into the pot and rammed firm; then the bush is set in place and its roots covered over.

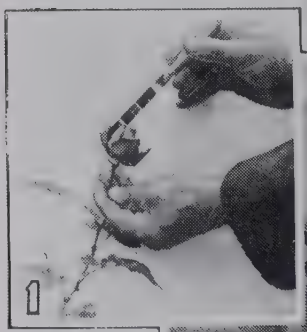
Pot Roses spend the summer out-of-doors, either plunged in ashes (above) or standing on slates (left). They go into a greenhouse in autumn.

AIDS IN GROWING SHOW ROSES

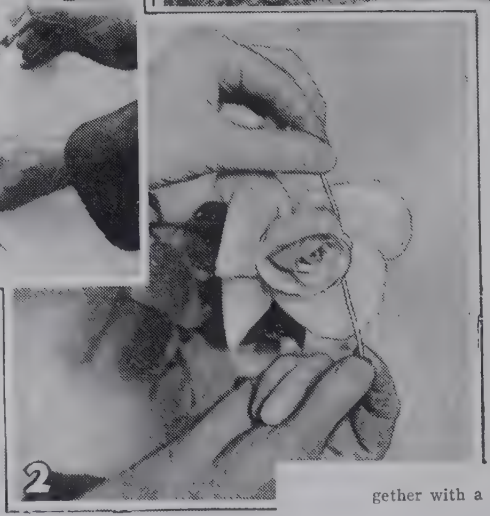




Generous disbudding is one of the great aids to success in producing blooms good enough for the show bench. The unwanted buds should be snipped off with scissors.



Shades are much used by exhibition Rose-growers, not only to shelter chosen blooms from sun, but to protect them from the weather. This photo shows the correct height above the bloom for the shade.



Sometimes a bud needs a little manipulation to make it properly shapely. A bone paper-knife is the best instrument to use for the purpose.

To ensure a good centre, the inner petals of a show Rose are invariably held together with a ring of soft worsted.

It will be noticed that, generally speaking, culture follows on ordinary lines and readers are referred to the specialized chapters for complete information under the different headings.

The Disbudding Operation.—In my experience the supreme point in the production of show Roses is disbudding. It is by disbudding—disbudding at the right time and in the right way—that one alone may secure blooms of the highest possible standard and worthy of the show tent.

The average amateur seems to be afraid to disbud sufficiently ; nearly always he leaves far, far too many buds on his trees. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that more buds do not necessarily mean more Roses—for many will not develop —but they do mean smaller blooms and often a weaker tree.

Take only two varieties, Clio and Robert Duncan. Without disbudding, they are of small value ; with disbudding they provide blooms which inevitably command the judge's attention.

With nearly all Roses the initial buds on a shoot are produced in pairs or threes. With most varieties it is wisest to remove from each cluster, as soon as possible, all buds except the centre one. In a few varieties which are rapid and coarse growers, the disbudding operation should be done at an even earlier stage of development—when the buds are only just visible—to prevent too much sap from being turned too rapidly into a channel unable to receive and assimilate it and causing the chosen buds to be misshapen and ugly.

If one misses disbudding such Roses in the very early stage of the buds' development, then it would be wiser to remove the unwanted buds when those to be retained are somewhat advanced in size.

Another rule : When there is a large number of buds to remove, thin them out by instalments. The idea would be to take off just a few on each of every few days, giving strong-growing trees longer intervals between the disbuddings than is allowed with weaker trees. Disbud every three days, say, in the case of weak trees ; every five days in the case of strong trees.

Never disbud and feed Roses at the same time. Let a week elapse between the two operations.

There is another point that needs to be mentioned : Perhaps

a grower has many shows to attend. In that event he does not want all his buds to be in the same stage of growth, so that they all flower at the same time. What is he to do? Well, he should try to keep buds in different stages of growth on all trees, and disbud earlier or later, as the season or shows require.

When Shoots Appear after Disbudding.—Many varieties, and particularly La France, will put out a great number of thin, whippy shoots the moment disbudding is started. These will have to be stopped early, for if allowed to grow too strong before removal the sudden check of sap will harm the root growth. By stopping such early, strong, and forward shoots —that is, pinching them right off—a fine second bloom will be secured and the first blooms will be of better quality. Remove only a few shoots at a time, not the whole lot together.

Shading.—The two great factors taken into account when Roses are being judged are size and shape, but, other things being equal, colour also comes in for consideration (and, I may add, scent, too, in cases where there is a tie).

It will be seen, then, that colour is important and this brings up the question of shading. Undue exposure to sun will fade the colour of even the most sturdy of red Roses, say.

Actually there is quite a large percentage of Roses which, before they go into the show tent, must undergo a period of shading. For shade is not only necessary as a safeguard against sun-scorch but also as a protection from severe rains or, in emergency, from violent winds. A secondary use for shading is to hold back the development of Roses which threaten to be too far advanced by show days.

It is no mean art to know when or how to shade. Too much shade is as bad as too little. As every grower knows, the less a bloom or bush is shaded, the finer the colour of the former will be and the stronger the latter. Delicate-coloured blooms are often quite spoiled by too heavy shading or shading for too long a period.

The Roses most in need of shade are vermilion, crimson, flame, dark rose and similar strong colours. The reds will always assume a purplish tinge under strong sunshine.

How can the shading be contrived? One thing is certain: It is never satisfactory to spread a canvas awning or a screen

of other material over a whole bed or even over a complete bush. To the " body " of the plants—their leaves and stems —sun and air are life itself. Only the actual blooms that are wanted should be shaded and these only during their final stages, when they are actually showing colour.

Special Rose-shading cones can be purchased if desired. These are excellent and well worth their money. They are so contrived that they can be fixed to their supports at any height. A photograph of these cones in position appears on the plate facing page 193.

An alternative to purchasing proper shades is to make them oneself, out of stiff cartridge paper, or better, waterproof paper, for then the shades are useful as a protection from rain as well as sun. Merely cut and glue the paper into the form of a cone, or, more simply, that of a shallow foolscap such as children make.

The proper position for the shade is such that it shelters the selected bloom from the worst of the day's sunshine and yet does not interfere with the free circulation of air round the bloom. You must never leave a rain-soaked shade close down over a bloom, to be dried in turn by the sun, else your flower will rot, or at any rate get discoloured ; also, remember that excess of shading will cause the petals to lose their substance and to become papery in texture and pale in colour.

This is especially noticeable in such varieties as Bessie Brown and Mildred Grant.

Tying Show Blooms.—Equally important as shading is the tying with very thick white worsted of the centre petals of the flowers when the buds are beginning to open. White worsted is recommended because it does not discolour the flowers, is free from dye, and is sufficiently elastic to expand under the gentlest pressure.

Tying has these advantages :

1. It keeps the petals clean ;
2. It holds them together, thus aiding good shape ;
3. It has the effect of making the buds grow longer and assume the much-desired pointed shape ;
4. It regulates the development of the bloom to just what it should be ;
5. It encourages longer petals.

A length of about 10 in. of worsted is required for each bloom. On no account must the worsted be *knotted* round the bloom. This is the proper way: Form your strand into a ring, fastening the ends, not with a knot but by twisting each once round the ring. Slip the ring over the Rose, tighten it by pulling on the ends just sufficiently to "embrace" the Rose and keep its centre compact, and that is all.

The reason why the worsted must not be knotted is that the ring has to be expanded with the expansion of the bud. With the twist-fastening advised the bud itself can loosen the ring to suit its girth.

Ties should be put onto the Roses as soon as the outer petals are seen to be unfolding. Never place the ring over these outer petals; these must be unhampered, and only the centre of the Rose should be ringed.

If the Rose grows very rapidly and the wool cuts it a little, then gently loosen it a trifle. The bloom should be cut and prepared for show whilst still in this tied-up state; nor should it be untied and brushed out until it is wanted to be got ready inside the tent. Then the worsted may be slipped off. As a rule, the petals will unfold, and with hardly a touch a medal bloom will be disclosed.

"Timing" Show Roses.—The timing of Rose blooms—having them *just* ready on the day of the show—is a matter which can only come of experience. None the less it is a very important part of the exhibitor's business.

Nearly every grower each year will secure Roses worthy of the highest award only to find that when they are at their best, the show is either over or not yet on. Thus many would-be champions have died untried! This is sad, but all the same it is what we must expect, and the higher the standard of perfection we attain in cultivating Roses, the more often will this happen. Indeed, I will go so far as to state that nearly every large grower at almost every show loses a medal only by hours of undeveloped or over-developed growth.

There is this consolation: The big professional or other growers can hardly pay the same attention to their blooms as can the small grower. Only the latter, with few trees to look after, can give that individual attention to each—in the way of watering and feeding, shading and carefully timed dis-

budding—which will speed up or retard buds to exactly the right extent.

The Importance of Size.—Always place size first and foremost when going round your Rose trees looking for specimen blooms to cut for a show.

Well do I remember, one day at Bath, showing a beautiful Madame Jean Depuy Rose and having it just beaten, in the eyes of the judge, by a Mildred Grant. It is seldom that Madame Jean Depuy is ever fine enough to stand out as a medal bloom amongst Teas, but to have to eclipse an H.T. is too much. When size counts as a principal factor in the eyes of the judge you may as well show a Brussels Sprout in the same class as a Cabbage, and expect an equal chance of success. Judged on merits and possibilities, my Rose was the winner ; and in part I was satisfied, especially as one judge decided in its favour.

This case emphasizes what I have said above—that, in choosing blooms to stage at a show, it is always as well to select from varieties which are naturally of good size, unless the grower has produced something abnormal on a naturally smaller-bloomed variety. Definitely, Roses below the medium size do not count when in competition with the giants of their class, no matter what their colour or shape.

I will give you a good illustration in each class. Compare The Hon. Edith Gifford with White Maman Cochet in the Teas ; or La France with Mildred Grant and William Shean in the H.T.s ; or Grand Mogul with Mrs. John Laing and Frau Karl Druschki in the H.P.s. What chance have they got unless they are, as I have said, abnormally above the best ?

No ; you may show the Roses of your heart's selection, but you must also include many you like less—because they give sizable blooms—if you would conquer in the fray and win the highest awards.

When to Cut Show Blooms.—With most Roses cutting is best left until the *early* morning of the show, but Tea Roses can be cut the day before ; then, if stood in water in the dark, they will grow a little, and certainly the petals will be easier to dress.

The reason why it is best to cut the blooms in the morning

is that most Roses go to sleep at night; that is, their petals shut somewhat, and it is safest not to disturb them then, for you can do very little with them until the sun is up. Further, the value of Roses like Horace Vernet cannot be well determined until the sun is up. Neither is it wise to cut red Roses too early, as they lose their fire and brilliance if kept too long in water.

A good deal of judgment is necessary as to what to cut first, especially when you have many Roses to wire and stage, but it is a golden rule to start with the Teas, for these grow in water. Then cut your white and pink Roses. Leave your youngest blooms until the last moment.

How to Cut the Blooms.—Use your sharpest pair of scissors, for cutting, for although slight bruising of the end of the stem of the cut Rose is a help, you have the growth from which the bloom was cut to consider; if that is bruised you may invite the entry of disease.

In cutting the bloom, remove with it about 8 in. of stalk. If you are successful your bloom will be raised by the judges in your box, and with a short stalk there is a danger that it may be lifted out of the water, when it will soon fade in a hot tent.

The Best Stage at which to Cut the Blooms.—Write all labels as you cut and place them in the tubes along with their respective blooms. Experience alone will teach you what to cut, but, speaking generally, a Rose to last well should be one on the under-developed side that will stand being cut the evening before the show.

Always take a goodly number of spare blooms, for you are certain to want one or more, and even the most careful exhibitor will meet with accidents.

Wiring the Blooms.—All show Roses must be wired in order that they may hold an upright position and to prevent linking of the stems. Wire each bloom as it is cut. Use the special florists' wires sold for the purpose. Do not let the wires wrap round the stem like a spring coil; a gentle curving turning is all that is necessary, the upper end being carried well up to the bloom.

The Foliage Question.—Leave on the stem any good, clean foliage that there may be, but clip off cleanly any leaf-sprays

that are in any way blemished or insignificantly small. It is not permissible to wire onto a Rose leaf sprays from another Rose tree.

Where to Keep the Blooms when Cut.—As each bloom is cut, place it immediately in water, preferably in the tube in which the Rose will be staged. At all costs avoid the common practice of spraying the blooms after they are cut; it makes the petals flabby. They will keep perfectly fresh if, whilst awaiting the hour of despatch, they are placed, in their tubes, in a cool room, preferably a cellar.

It is a great mistake to place the blooms in a box and close down the lid if any time is to elapse before despatch. They should be exposed to the air up to the very last minute.

HOW TO SHOW ROSES

In the foregoing chapter I have taken the would-be Rose exhibitors up to the stage when his Roses are cut and waiting for despatch to the show.

In regard to their journey I can only say this: It should be as quick as possible. A start should be made sufficiently early to allow *plenty* of time for staging the exhibit and arranging it to the best advantage.

Taking Roses to the Show.—If the weather is very hot it is a good plan to wrap a lump of ice in a piece of flannel and pack it in along with the Roses. This keeps down the temperature and is amazingly successful as a preventive of flagging. It is certainly much better than damping the blooms or spreading wet tissue paper over them, this discolouring the petals and also attracting the dust which is bound to be present in the show tent if not elsewhere.

I have already mentioned that my habit has been always to tie up my blooms with soft worsted, even to the outer petals, when travelling, to keep them clean and preserve them against damage.

One day before a show at Bath I had treated a box of twenty-four Roses belonging to a friend in this fashion, and all were ready for the journey. A fellow-competitor from Warminster called to see my friend's garden, and the old gardener showed him his employer's exhibit, which looked more like a collection of trussed fowls than show Roses. The Warminster exhibitor patronizingly comforted the old gardener, and trusted that they would do well, but conveyed no hope. The old gardener, however, was not to be dismayed; he simply shut down the box and replied: "You wait 'til the governor has put them through the mangle!" Through the mangle they went; that is, they were untied and brushed out clean and fresh, and my friend from Warminster, who was beaten, never said another word.

The Best Type of Show Box.—Roses are usually exhibited in special show cases consisting of a lidded box fitted with tubes. The size of box to be used is laid down by the National Rose Society. The rule reads :

> "All blooms exhibited (except where specially directed in the schedule to be shown in vases or otherwise) shall be staged in boxes of the regulation size, viz. 4 in. high in front and 18 in. wide, and of the following lengths (all outside measurements) :
>
> For 24 blooms, 3 ft. 6 in. long ; for 18 blooms, 2 ft. 9 in. long ; for 12 blooms, 2 ft. long ; for 9 blooms, 1 ft. 6 in. long ; and for 6 blooms, 1 ft. long. For 8 trebles, 3 ft. 6 in. long ; for 6 trebles, 2 ft. 9 in. long ; and for 4 trebles, 2 ft. long. In the above boxes the tubes must be 5 in. apart each way from centre to centre of the tubes.
>
> In all cases in which three blooms of each variety are required to be shown in boxes the three blooms shall be arranged in the stand triangularly."

I always had the tubes that held the Roses made 2 in. deeper than normal, so as to give greater elevation if required, and also to hold more water. Some Rose stems have to be cut short, and it is most vexing to be unable to elevate a bloom to any desired length that may be found to be required. Go to a proper maker—not the local carpenter—for the boxes. It is quite an art to turn these out strong and yet light enough to reduce railway charges—a considerable item in these days.

The Moss to Use.—Good moss is also essential. It should be got from the country a few days before the show ; it only requires to be spread in the shade and watered down every evening to last for many weeks. Ordinary moss found growing on rocks, or at the foot of trees, or in woodlands, is best.

The surface of a well-mossed box sets off the Roses to advantage, and nice fresh, green, feathery moss from the woods is hard to beat.

Place the moss in position before the flowers are put into the tubes. Arrange it to form a neat carpet. Remove any brown or unsightly pieces that may be discovered. Let your aim be to make the whole array as neat as possible.

On Arrival at the Show.—When you get to your allotted

space at the show set to work methodically, but don't hurry things. If you've timed matters properly there should be no need for haste. Try to arrange things so that you just finish when the "seconds-out-of-the-ring" bell sounds. Especially on a hot day is it unwise to finish an exhibit before one need.

If you *do* finish too early, damp the moss—but *not* the blooms—and cover the exhibit with a sheet of paper until the signal for quitting sounds.

Arranging the Exhibit.—Whether it be an exhibit of garden Roses or a box of exhibition blooms, staging will always count, and, no matter what folk say, will weigh heavily with the judges. Study, therefore, so to arrange your colours that the one bunch or single bloom sets off its next-door neighbour to advantage. A good order for the colours would be a white, a red, a yellow, a red, a pink, and so on. Avoid as far as possible the staging of two similar colours next to each other or immediately in front of one another, and always break up clashing colours by interposing a white or cream between them.

As a general rule, with single specimens, the largest blooms should be placed in the background, the smallest in front. This does not mean that there may be any great discrepancy between the size of those in the back row and those in the front. All the specimens should be as near even in size as possible. On no account include one huge giant in an exhibit; it dwarfs all the rest, making them look smaller than they really are. Equally don't include an exceptionally small Rose; it spoils the look of the whole exhibit.

When there are more dark colours than light colours, keep the former more in the background than in the front—let the exhibit shade from dark to light.

If you have one special Rose that you think is deserving of a medal, of course, give it the place of honour, in the centre. Further, only colours calculated to set it off to advantage should be placed near it, the purpose of this, of course, being to ensure that your chief treasure catches the judge's eye, a very valued point when the variety on which you pin your faith, although exceptional of its kind, has to challenge larger varieties for the premier position.

Before leaving your box see that your Rose has a well-written

label with its name correctly spelt—a warning much needed, since, if it wins, the uninitiated public are certain to write it down in their books.

If successful and an enterprising photographer seeks to immortalize your flowers at small cost, do not refuse him the honour, for the pleasure you will derive from the picture in years to come will be well worth the money. It will bring back to memory not only the triumph you scored, but also all the hard labour and care which, in that case at any rate, resulted in so great a success.

Dressing Roses.—I mentioned in the previous chapter that Roses should be tied with worsted when they are developing and that the worsted should remain in position up to the last moment. The time to remove it is just before the exhibit must be left to the mercy of the judges.

As each Rose is untied, consider whether a little dressing may not be an advantage.

By dressing is meant the arrangement of the petals so that they look their best. Some Roses will open and shake out into a beautifully shaped bloom directly the tie is removed; others will not, instead looking a little ragged and untidy. It is the latter that need dressing.

In dressing a Rose there is nothing to beat the handle of your budding knife or a small bone paper-knife and a large camel's-hair brush to remove specks of dust, etc. Scissors I have never used; no, not even to remove a damaged petal. Indeed, most of the work can be done with your first finger and thumb and a puff of breath blown sharply into a tightly closed bloom to loosen the petals should be enough. If blowing into the bud does *not* loosen the petals sufficiently the paper-knife can be used to open them out the necessary trifle. Only one petal must be opened at a time.

In dressing a Rose always work from the outer petals, laying these low before the next row is touched. Cupped petals often require the pressure of the tip of the first finger on the outside at the base. This causes a slight indentation which makes the petal lie back. For other petals a slight pinch given at the base will suffice. For others again only the downward pressure of the camel's-hair brush need be brought to bear.

Do not, good reader, go way with the idea that there is anything unnatural in the dressing of a show Rose.

I have noticed every bloom—
A secret I'm confessing!
Like a blushing bride or groom,
Needs a little dressing.

On "Faking."—No judge would pass a faked or damaged flower. In dressing, all the exhibitor does is to try by gentle methods so to present his Rose that at the time of judging it is at its fullest glory, which, unless open and properly displayed, it could not be.

I have time and again coaxed a large bud ready to unfold into a glorious blushing Rose, to save the situation when I have been short of a bloom. Such "tricks" are a gentle and quite permissible art and I am proud of being a past master of the same. Exhibitors of birds, cattle, or horses will tell you that their exhibits need, in their way, like showmanship before they pass the judge's eye.

The dressing above described is an entirely different procedure to that which could legitimately come under the heading of "faking." Actually, I strongly deprecate faking in all its forms and so will all true Rose-lovers.

Believe me, it is very, very seldom that a faked flower wins a National Rose Society medal.

Petals unnaturally forced open, pinched into position, or cut with scissors are not of the order of medal blooms, and such practices are only of necessity when varieties are hard to get to make up a required number; then stubborn bud is requisitioned, or a damaged flower is shorn of bruised or mutilated petals to fill a gap.

Learn from Others.—Having finished your exhibit, don't hesitate, if you have time, to go round and see what the other exhibits are like. Maybe you can learn much from them.

The first time I ever showed I was so disgusted with my effort that I nearly closed my box and placed it under the bench; but my sporting instincts forbade that, and instead I mentally resolved to remedy my many obvious faults the following year, with the result that in that year the friend who had persuaded me to exhibit had to look to his laurels. Soon

after he was playing second fiddle to me at all shows, and I was challenging the " trade " in small open classes, winning my share of prizes, and learning lessons and evolving ideas of value.

Did I set my heart on winning in a twelve distinct varieties class in hot competition, then I showed a box of 24 varieties and a vase. My rivals noted the strength of my vase and my 24 box, and staged accordingly, trying to beat me in all. A glance would tell me my fate had I left my exhibits as staged, but wisdom is justified of her children, and before the bell rang to exclude exhibitors from the show tent, lo and behold ! like the move of a quick-change artist, a bloom of a similar variety had been exchanged from my 24 to the 12 box, or vice versa, and my vase had played a similar hand in the game, so that what was weakness when my rivals gazed upon the exhibit now was strength beyond their power to cope with, and the bell soon put them out of court.

I wired my vase Roses as for my box, simply bending down the wires, which were easily bent back into place on the change being made. Oh, the joy of beating a rival who had visited your box at least ten times to weigh up your strength before risking a bloom in another direction, in which possibly you were also competing.

What laughter and what good fun to see him hustle all to no purpose ; oft-times what consternation to find you had left it too late, or he was playing a similar game, or you had forgotten and left two of a variety in a box and got disqualified from trying to be too clever.

DECORATIVE ROSE CLASSES

At some shows there are classes for what are known as " decorative " Roses, meaning Roses which naturally are small bloomed or whose blooms appear in trusses or bunches, such as those of Ramblers.

Decorative Roses are not exhibited in the ordinary show boxes previously described but either in vases or special standards to which are affixed a number of metal or glass receptacles. Such standards are to be bought quite reasonably.

The culture and management of decorative Roses follows closely on the lines already laid down, save that they are not

ringed with worsted, as are the single specimens and are very seldom shaded or disbudded.

Cutting the Blooms.—Always cut as natural looking a spray as your garden will provide. Let the spray consist of buds and clean, healthy foliage as well as opened blooms. It is permissible to remove any occasional flower that is faded or defective, but naturally this should not leave a noticeable gap in the truss. Have as long a stalk as possible to each truss.

Place the trusses in water immediately they are cut. Moss packed round them will prevent undue movement when the containers are being conveyed to the show.

Staging the Exhibits.—If circumstances permit, the exhibit should have a background, this preferably being of black material, for such shows up the blooms to good advantage. When several colours are included in the exhibit let the pinks, yellows, orange, and white be nearest the background.

In arranging the exhibit aim to have a nicely balanced, graceful, and airy effect. Overcrowding is as much a definite fault as a lop-sided appearance.

Use no other foliage than the leaf sprays of the particular Roses in the exhibit. On the other hand, let the supply of foliage be adequate.

Vases and Baskets of Roses.—In regard to vases and baskets of Roses I need do no more than give the National Rose Society's rules on the subject.

Of the vase classes the Society says :

> " Exhibits in this section must be arranged so as to show, as far as possible, the foliage and habit of growth of each variety. Each variety to be staged on the tabling in a separate vase. All stems must touch the water. No background allowed."

Of the basket classes the Society's rule says :

> " A basket of cut Roses, one or more varieties, not more than 12 stems. The basket to be round, without handles, and not to exceed 9 in. wide diameter or be more than 9 in. deep."

Sometimes twenty-four or more Roses may be staged, in which case, of course, the baskets are correspondingly large.

If you don't at first Succeed.—It is possible that you may not be successful in winning a prize at your first show, that the opportunity you have had of comparing your exhibit with those that have won success will, you feel, drive you to despair.

Don't give way. Don't be depressed because of the excellence of competing Roses.

Take my own example. Oh! how I fought to win a National Rose Society medal for La France, my favourite Rose, but never have succeeded. I have shown boxes of twelve in the open, and have even beaten a twelve of Mildred Grant, shown by one of our largest trade growers at a big show, but yet I have always been a point behind the ultimate winner on a single bloom. But I have never despaired. In Rose-growing you never know your luck. Always you may have at the back of your mind that one day a tree will throw up a shoot that will produce the perfect giant that shall carry you to victory, or a David equally perfect, that shall excel over all the giants of your adversaries.

After all, a Rose can only be a Rose and there are limits to its size, if not to its colour and shape. That should always be the cheering thought to the enthusiast who sets out to conquer in the show tent, and another cheering thought for him is the sight of some bloom growing in a humble cottage garden as fine as any ever exhibited by the grower of thousands. Such things as that should be sufficient to bring up the hopes of the most despairing amateur—whilst at the same time calling to order the self-confidence of the most successful !

It is, after all, open to anyone to grow the best, and secure the highest award that his sporting nature and the love of his hobby has led him to compete for, and it is open to all who show to attain such a standard of excellence that the best is hardly the best.

Judging Roses.—If, having gained experience, you are ever called upon to judge exhibits, while remembering the rules and regulations of the National Rose Society, yet use your judgment and knowledge of what a Rose can be and what it is ; if you do not know the variety, then judge it as a Rose of colour and shade, paying due regard to any other point, such as freshness and staging.

A careful inspection will soon show which is first, second,

and third. In the case of a tie, which is most unlikely, minor points, such as staging, should count.

I say a tie is unlikely because there is nearly always some militating factor, such as overdressing, a split bloom, a flower that is not quite fresh, one that is undersized or off colour, that can turn the scale.

The pointing of blooms (that is, the allotting of points to them) depends entirely upon your knowledge of all of the flowers to be judged. If you are a grower of them all there will be no need to point. I have often smiled when I have seen brother amateur judges attempting to point up exhibits of Alex Dickson, of Ireland. This famous grower nearly always includes in his collections most of his latest novelties, and I have known for a fact that many of the Roses shown were quite unknown to the judges who were attempting to point them up according to the National Rose Society's rules.

THE YEAR'S WORK IN THE ROSE GARDEN

JANUARY

THERE is always work to do in every garden of any size but if the Rose-grower has followed closely the seasons of the year in all his undertakings, January will be one of his quietest months.

Planting that has been delayed should be pushed forward whenever the ground is free from frost. Old manure from spent hotbeds can be got out and beds that have been forked over can be top-dressed as required, but only when the frost is out of the ground.

All trees this month should be regularly inspected after storms of wind or rain; those that are loosened should be nailed in or tied up, and those that are planted on low-lying or clay soil should be closely examined after each wet spell to see that water is not left standing round them too long.

From the latter part of the month until the middle of February Roses may be grafted in heat under glass. Pot Roses should be pruned and brought into the house in relays at intervals of a few days to ensure a succession of flower.

Before it is too late, all arches or pergolas should be erected, and Climbers or Ramblers installed in their places.

Roses under glass will now be starting and ventilation and careful watering will be necessary. On the first signs of any insect pests fumigate the house with a good fumigant.

Standard Rose stocks may still be procured from the hedgerow and planted as soon as possible.

FEBRUARY

Rain or snow is the order of the month. With this in mind we must hasten to finish planting on dry, open days.

After frosts examine all Rose cuttings in the open, and if

loosened or lifted in the soil they should be made firm by treading the soil round them.

Make all trees secure against March winds, especially Climbers, which should be tied in or nailed up, as the case may be. If the heads of any bushes or standards were protected by means of bracken placed among the branches, this material should now be loosened to allow free play of air among the growths.

Where there are Ramblers on pergolas or fences, defective woodwork should be repaired at once, or soon the weight of growth may bring down the support and break the Rose, too. Remove and replace perished ties, leaving between the stem and its support enough room for natural stem expansion.

Finish the pruning of all pot Roses and bring a few more trees into the forcing house every week until the end of the month, when all should be started. Continue grafting Roses under glass until the middle of the month.

All Roses growing under glass are very liable to Mildew and insect pests, due to want of care in the regulating of air and moisture. Half the trouble arises out of the use of a poor thermometer. The small extra cost for a good one is soon repaid by the improvement in the Roses.

Avoid draughts in a house and regulate the temperature so as to prevent, as far as possible, the sudden and excessive rising and falling of the thermometer. If Mildew appears, spray with liver of sulphur solution or syringe with clear water and dust with flowers of sulphur, both of which remedies will keep down this scourge.

Climbing Roses under glass will want watching closely for insect pests. It is no use clearing pot Roses of pests whilst Climbers in the same house are infested. It is always wisest to fumigate an old greenhouse from time to time, as such is seldom quite free from the enemies of the Rose.

At the end of the month, if the weather is mild, Roses growing on sunny walls may be pruned.

MARCH

March is the busiest month in the year for the Rose-grower. Late planting and the pruning of Rose trees go on together,

whilst the tying in of Climbers, the lifting of layers made the previous summer, the staking of budded stocks, the careful ventilation of the greenhouse, the spraying of trees under glass, and the potting up of a few spare trees are all jobs which are waiting to be done in their turn.

Pruning becomes our first consideration. We start with the H.P.s and our Climbers, then the H.T. Roses, leaving the Teas and the most delicate varieties until the first or second week in April.

When pruning trees, examine the labels to see that all are correct, for these often get blown off and lost. Because some trees have advanced and from the tops of their branches are showing leaf, do not let this soften your heart and cause you to break all the good laws of pruning; remember you want flowers—not leaves.

In regard to Rose planting this month, great care must be taken to choose the right weather for the job. A quiet, "drying" day is the best, the warmer the better; in any case, there must be no hint of frost in the ground. Prune all shoots back hard before planting and be sure to stake the trees well against the rough winds which are bound to come along.

Make newly planted Roses of all kinds firm in the ground. This is very necessary, owing to the action of frost and the uneven settling of freshly moved soil. You can be quite sure that unless a Rose is firm and comfortable at the roots, it is unhappy.

Cuttings from forced Roses may be taken this month and planted in pots; these should be rooted in bottom heat.

Watch the thermometer closely this month, and regulate carefully the ventilation of your greenhouse.

Insect pests will make their appearance under glass and must be looked for.

Transplant seedlings to their new quarters.

At this season, you can do much to prevent pests and diseases from launching an attack, and prevention is better than cure. If there are dead leaves, twigs, weeds, or refuse of any kind about, clean the beds and their surroundings, and burn the lot. This kind of unwanted, unhealthy material harbours the spores of Black Spot disease, Mildew, and sleeping

insects. Having cleaned up, syringe with a solution of permanganate of potash.

Greenhouse climbing Roses will begin to show bud during this month and, as soon as this happens, stir the soil surface lightly and feed the plants with weak liquid manure once a week. During this month these Roses will grow quite well without any artificial heat, but blooming will be earlier and more profuse if the night temperature is not allowed to fall below 45 degrees. To this end a little heat at night is useful.

Do not remove any protection against frost from the outdoor trees until the end of the month, except in very sheltered corners of the garden. If your soil is a light one it is advisable to cover the surface of the beds of newly planted trees with a little old and well-rotted hotbed manure. This will greatly help the trees, especially the late-planted ones.

APRIL

April with its alternating bursts of warm sunshine and showers of cold rain is not an easy month for the Rose-grower.

Tea Roses have to be pruned and all trees inspected for early signs of Grub or Aphis. Remember that the first shoots are very tender and liable to be burnt if any strong insecticide is used against the pests. Soft soap or quassia solution is the best means of attack just now. If you have time to go over all your trees, rubbing infested shoots firmly between finger and thumb to crush the pests, so much the better.

As eyes on standard and other trees break where they are not wanted they should be rubbed out. Suckers from the parent stock should be removed. Roses budded the previous year, as soon as they are long enough, should have their shoots tied to canes or sticks.

Examine Roses pruned in March to find out if shoots cut back to what was apparently a good bud have disappeared. Here and there you may find that that topmost bud has failed and unless you correct matters there will be a " snag " of dead wood at the end of the growth. Dead " snags " are dangerous, and the growths concerned must be cut back further, to a good outward-pointing bud. The tips of Ramblers and weeping Roses are specially prone to behave in this way.

Again, in your bush Roses and standards this month, inward-growing shoots will start. If these are allowed to remain, the buds will be choked up and good shoots weakened. Be ready, then, to rub out—not cut out—these unwanted internal shoots.

This is a good month to scatter soot over the surface of the beds and very lightly to fork it in. If the weather prove dry, water all newly transplanted Roses, giving them a good soak ; remember, a light shower of rain is not likely to reach their roots.

The covering to Roses, such as bracken and leaves, can now be removed if not already done, and the surface of every bed should be lightly hoed.

Rake up and burn any prunings lying about. If there was any Mildew or Black Spot disease the previous year, these cut-off shoots will be carrying the infection, ready to be passed on to healthy, this year's growth.

If it has not already been done, take the digging fork, and prick over every bit of surface 2 or 3 in. deep, breaking up the soil lumps as you go and digging in the remains of the winter mulch. If in the course of this you find a bush that is loose in the soil, tread it in firmly.

For the grower of indoor Roses, April is a busy month. Pot Roses from now onwards will require more water and careful feeding with weak liquid manure. Insect pests must be carefully watched for, and if these are found in any quantity fumigate the house at once. Attend carefully to the ventilation of your house, for April hardly ever brings two days alike.

Cuttings can be taken during this month from trees that have been forced ; these should be rooted in bottom heat.

The rain-water tub, with its bag of soot and sheep manure, will now be needed, for, after a storm of rain, trees may be watered with the liquid in dilute form.

MAY

Buds will be showing everywhere, and insect pests will abound to harass the poor grower. All trees must be gone over every day or every other day at least if we are not to lose a bud or some promising shoot.

Hand-picking is again the best remedy this month but, as the growths harden and become stronger, more frequent use may be made of the syringe and a good insecticide.

These are early days, but the grower in many cases will be able to decide as to the removal of certain unnecessary buds in order to foster a likely exhibition bloom. Even with trees and bushes from which it is not expected to gather show specimens, disbudding pays, and as soon as it can be seen which are the most promising buds, the others should be removed.

If the weather is dry it is wisest to water the trees, but this should be done in the mornings.

Late frosts will be a cause of great anxiety, but little can be done to protect your trees other than to tie a piece of newspaper or the like round some choice bud for the night Such material must, however, be removed as early as possible next morning.

Weak liquid manure and soot-water can be given to all trees freely this month. It is a wise measure to spray all Climbers growing over arches and pergolas with insecticide ; owing to the height at which they are growing it is not possible to hand-pick these trees, and they suffer in consequence.

May is the month during which suckers begin to make their appearance round our Rose trees and bushes in real earnest. These must be removed as fast as they come ; otherwise they seriously undermine the strength of the plants and hamper their chances of flowering.

Continue to tie up shoots of last year's budded Roses to canes and sticks.

Standard Roses are inclined to make very rapid growth during this month and you may find that you were scarcely severe enough at pruning time. Unless every branch has ample room for proper development, cut out entirely any weak growths that are in the way, especially those that grow towards the centre, or spring from the inside.

Newly planted standards will probably need to be re-staked. Since planting, the soil will have sunk, perhaps leaving the tied-up Rose suspended. Release the ties, press the soil firm, knock the stake down a little, and re-tie.

Rambler Roses which were frost-bitten are best treated now.

Where the growth tips are black and shrivelled, cut back to a green, healthy place, and give the roots a good soaking with ½ oz. of sulphate of ammonia to a gallon of water. See, too, that any Ramblers growing alongside walls don't lack moisture. Tie in loose growths, and watch carefully for Red Spider. Immediately you see signs, syringe vigorously with aired water. An occasional syringe on warm evenings will help to prevent an attack. Feed weekly with dilute liquid manure.

With all newly planted Roses see that the soil is kept firm. If the weather is dry, the stems and leaves will make a greater call on sap than the restricted root system can supply. Keep the soil moist, therefore, until the bushes are thoroughly established.

Harden off all Roses grown under glass that have flowered, and then stand them in the open. If Mildew makes its appearance in the greenhouse, dust with sulphur the leaves of all trees affected and then two or three days later spray with soft soap and water.

With all under-glass Roses, undue growth must be prevented by giving less water. Keep the soil comparatively dry and shorten back the growths to healthy eyes. As soon as growth begins again more water will be wanted, and it is a good plan to syringe all shoots with clear water twice a day. This cleanses the leaves and does much to prevent insect attack.

Cut back hard Maréchal Niel trees that have flowered in the greenhouse and give free ventilation. Cuttings taken under glass in March and April can now be transferred to single pots and grown on as before.

JUNE

Roses will now start to bloom in the open, increasing in numbers as the month advances. The glory of a June Rose is hard to excel; there seems to be a greater freshness about the foliage than there is with those of July, and with many varieties first blooms are often the finest.

Disbudding must proceed apace and the slaughter of the innocents *must* take place if exhibition-quality blooms are to be secured. Read carefully the information given to you on

disbudding elsewhere in this book, and do not let a day go by without putting it in practice.

Continue your vigilant care to ward off and exterminate pests, whose attacks will gradually lessen towards the end of the month.

If the weather prove very dry, all trees will require to have the surface of the ground hoed round them to conserve the moisture in the soil. A good watering with weak manure-water will help all trees. Soot in the water will certainly give a deeper green to the growing foliage.

Branches damaged by frost will now show clearly if they are going to die off, and if so they should be cut back. In any case, shoots which are diseased or which die back from any other cause must be cut back to sound wood.

Pot Roses may now be placed out in the open, and from these may be selected trees to fill up any blanks in the Rose beds that have been occasioned owing to frost and other causes. When planting out pot Roses, first prepare the holes to receive them, then knock them from their pots, and replant as carefully as possible. Do not disturb the ball of soil around the roots more than is absolutely necessary and, after covering them in, tread the ground as firmly as possible.

The show season for Roses will soon be in full swing and if the exhibitor has not already prepared his show boxes, let him do so at once. Let him also secure a good supply of green moss, which can be laid on the ground in the shade and damped down each day to keep it fresh and more or less in a growing condition.

To obtain well-ripened seed, some of the earliest Roses may be crossed as soon as the pollen is ready, but, like old Mother Hubbard, you may find results for labour empty and that someone—in this case in the shape of insects—has been there first.

JULY

This month Roses bloom everywhere, and shows are held for their display throughout the United Kingdom. The Rose-grower now reaps the reward of his loving care and attention, but also there is still much to do in the garden.

Old blooms have to be cut off unless the seed is wanted ;



By courtesy of Messrs. Benjamin R. Cant & Sons, Ltd., Colchester

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS

A Hybrid Tea. Its sweetly scented flowers are produced on particularly long stems, making it an ideal cutting Rose.

trees have to be watered in dry weather ; disbudding *must* be continued ; the soil must be hoed to keep down weeds ; Rose shades must be inspected and adjusted ; standard briars for budding must have their shoots reduced to the number required.

Mildew may appear or other fungus trouble, which on first signs must be treated.

Propagation by layers can be proceeded with, and budding should be well in hand.

Pot Roses that have made good growth can be shifted into larger pots. Flower buds should be removed from all trees wanted for winter flowering.

Roses, to do well, must have water this month, and plenty of it. If rain does not come regularly to soak the beds, artificial watering must be carried out, choosing the early morning or late evening to carry out the job. Continuous hoeing of the beds will considerably help to conserve what moisture there is in them.

In the evening after the heat of the day the foliage of Roses will benefit from a spraying with clear water that has stood in the sun all day. I do not advise spraying with water straight from a well or garden tap, for with this the plants are apt to be chilled, and this will invite Mildew.

Keep the trees clean, removing dead leaves and blooms that have fallen. Such attentions are going to help towards an early crop of autumn Roses and considerably benefit the trees. Aphis may appear but a good spraying for two or three days in succession will remove the pest.

Remove all blooms, whether for decoration or when they have faded, with as long a stem as possible. It is no good just removing the bloom itself ; cut it with 9 in. or even a foot of stalk.

Do not neglect your Roses under glass by reason of the work in the open ; the Climbers especially will need care in ventilation, watering, and spraying.

I strongly advise all growers to take stock of their gardens this month and to make up their orders for any new Roses they may require now, making their choice both by visits to the shows and, what is far better, the nurseries.

Towards the end of this month is the time to begin the

pruning of Rambler Roses, removing all growths that have borne blooms and retaining only the young, vigorous shoots of this year's growth.

AUGUST

Roses bloom and petals fall all too quickly this month, for the heat is generally overpowering. In the evenings keep the hoe and watering-can going, and remove all dead blooms.

Spray the foliage freely of an evening with water that has stood in the sun. Where trees are affected with Aphis or other pests a good insecticide should be used.

Budding must be pushed on with. Where the grower has only a few stocks to bud, I strongly advise that buds be taken and inserted in the evening, or after the noonday heat.

The layering of Rose trees may be continued this month. After the operation keep the ground in a moist condition and the surface of the soil broken. Summer cuttings may be taken and struck in bottom heat; they will soon root and make nice little trees for planting out in the future.

Proceed with the pruning of Rambler Roses and tie out the young, newly formed shoots so that their wood can ripen before the winter sets in.

In cutting Roses do not remove too much foliage, for this month more than any other it is of the greatest value to the tree. For this very reason it should be kept free from dust and dirt by means of spraying. At the first signs of disease, spray or remove affected leaves. Mildew, unlike Rust or Black Spot, can generally be cured without great damage to the foliage, if treated at once.

This is a grand month for collecting Rose petals of all highly scented varieties and, having dried them in the sun, putting them with other dried scented flowers and sweet-smelling leaves into a china bowl or jar for the making of potpourri. In drying, do not let the petals remain out at night to catch the falling dew.

Give all Roses growing under glass as much air as possible this month, and spray with clear water in the evenings and early morning. Examine all pot Roses to see that they do not dry out and also that they are free from insect pests.

SEPTEMBER

This is the month when the Roses produce their second show of bloom and flowers will often be forthcoming from now right up until Christmas. Everything, of course, depends upon the attention the trees now receive. Regular hoeing of the surface of the bed is essential ; also the removal of all dead blooms. Such attentions are essential not only to ensure late blooms but also to encourage the ripening of all wood. In order to make sure that every likely bud develops, thin out carefully all small buds and useless shoots, and fork over the soil of the bed, giving the same a good drenching with liquid manure.

Cut out all dead wood from climbing Roses on walls and arches, and nail up or tie in as necessary.

Untie raffia round budded stocks and fork over the soil, removing suckers and useless shoots. See also that all stakes and ties are sound before the coming of winter.

As soon as possible, mark out and prepare all beds for new Roses, manuring and trenching the ground in readiness for the autumn planting.

If any standards have developed any " robber " or extra-long shoots, cut them back to the general outline of the tree. In the case of a standard developing many weak growths and one strong one, it is better to bend the latter downwards as far as possible without breaking it, and tie it to the stake. Leave it in that position until you prune the following spring. Then release it. Prune the weak shoots a fortnight before the strong ones. The latter, by encouraging a vigorous sap flow, may strengthen the whole tree. I have often seen this treatment revive a declining standard.

The chief trouble to look out for now is Black Spot disease and, if this develops, be careful to pick up fallen leaves promptly and burn them, thus destroying the seeds or spores, which are a fertile source of future infection. Then syringe the bushes with a solution made by dissolving 1 oz. of liver of sulphur in three gallons of water. Immediately all the leaves have fallen, syringe the bushes with Bordeaux Mixture.

Repot Rose trees that need it, except those that are required

for winter flowering, which will be held over until the spring or summer. At the end of the month bring in the first batch of pot Roses into a warm house, and start them into growth.

A few buds may still be put into briars that have failed, but these should be carefully protected against frost and cold, cutting winds, as the union will be none too good.

All trees carrying a good crop of autumn buds should be well watered with liquid manure and every effort should be made to ripen off the wood early by the removal of superfluous buds and worthless shoots.

Take stock of all trees and vacant space for new Roses, and see that everything is in readiness for planting at an early date.

Autumn shows are few, but those that have classes for Roses should receive the attention of the Rose-grower. Only he who has disbudded with care will be able to compete with any chance of credit and success.

OCTOBER

Disbudding must be the order of the day if we are to procure Roses up to Christmas. One, or sometimes two, buds at most should be left on a rod or branch. Shading should only be used as a protection against wet weather. After a storm, lift all shades to avoid damping off, for Roses will require all the sun they can get.

Push forward with the preparation of new Rose beds and get all ready for the planting season. Do not be in a hurry to start your planting too soon. Remember, to do well, a tree, when it is lifted, should be at rest.

Let your nurseryman have the list of new Roses required as early as possible, especially in the case of standards and half-standards, as all orders are taken in rotation, and many varieties in standards are soon sold out.

Cuttings may now be taken from trees growing in the open and planted as directed elsewhere in this book.

Briar and Manetti cuttings may also be taken this month and planted out in the open for next year's stocks.

Plant out rooted cuttings and seedlings. Repot and top-dress all pot Roses for forcing.

Shorten very long growths on dwarf trees to prevent them being blown about by rough winds; or, if the tree is still making much growth, stake and tie it up in preference to cutting, for shoots too severely shortened often cause, on a growing tree, the lower eyes to break.

At the end of the month Roses may be raised from the open ground for potting. All Roses already growing in pots should be inspected and, after the pots have been cleaned, should be brought in to be grown on under glass.

Inspect late-budded stocks and see that all ties are removed.

Push forward with the nailing up and tying in of all Climbers before the rough winds do damage.

Cease giving manures in any form to all trees and use every effort to secure an early period of rest by removal of worthless buds, suckers, and weakly shoots.

Other preparations for winter include the mulching with strawy manure beds in extra exposed situations; the sprinkling of bracken between the branches of tender standard and bush Roses; the fixing up of framework over choice wall Roses so that they can be covered with tiffany or sacking in very cold weather, etc. etc.

October is the time to take precautions against the carrying over of disease from one year to the next. The first thing to do is to collect all fallen leaves, leaf stalks, and petals, cut off the remains of old flowers, and burn the lot. The next step is to sprinkle 1 oz. of flowers of sulphur and 2 oz. of bone-meal on each square yard of ground round the bushes, and fork them in 6 in. deep, taking care not to damage the roots.

NOVEMBER

Planting is now in full swing, but it should only be carried out during dry weather. If the new trees arrive when the ground is too wet for planting, unpack them and heel them in in a sheltered part of the garden. As beds are planted and edged up, manure and leaves are scattered freely over the surface of the soil to give protection against frost and cutting winds.

Hardy trees should be thinned of all dead wood, and useless

shoots and lengthy shoots should be shortened; but all regular pruning must be deferred until the spring.

Fork over all old Rose borders and give a generous coating of well-rotted manure and leaves. Get in a goodly store of loam and leaf-mould, and tidy up the potting-shed for future operations.

Inspect all beds and note where trees can be planted or others shifted to advantage, so that any extra orders may be executed by the nurseries before the season becomes too advanced.

Rose seed may be gathered at the end of the month and sown at once, or kept in damp sand until the spring.

Cuttings may still be taken and should be planted without further delay.

Protect all late-budded stocks, drawing soil and leaves round those that are dwarf, and tying leaves round buds inserted into standard briars.

Stake and tie in all branches that need it.

If your Roses are overcrowded, making poor growth and very few blooms on that account, transplant them now. Lift them carefully, then cut back to immediately above the point of damage all bruised or broken roots. Also cut back to the general spread of the root system the thong-like roots which often ramble a long way to no good purpose. Then replant in well-prepared soil.

With bushes which were diseased the previous year and which have been given the treatment advised in October, a further stage in their cure is now due. As soon as the bushes are thoroughly dormant, syringe them with copper sulphate solution, dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of this chemical in each gallon of water.

Apply lime to Rose beds the soil of which is sour. Use freshly slaked lime at the rate of 4 oz. per square yard and fork it into the top 4 in. of soil.

Pot Roses intended for February flowering should now be pruned prior to being brought into the house for forcing. Greenhouse Climbers will now need attention and every care should be taken of trees that have started into growth.

DECEMBER

Even chill December, with its frost and snow, does not call a halt to the work of the Rose-grower. Open weather sees the planting of trees that have been ordered late. Tree leaves should be collected into sacks and carefully distributed round delicate Roses, being held in place by soil. Bracken should be cut and distributed over beds that are too exposed to the elements, and all made secure against the severe weather that must be encountered in the weeks to come.

The careful labelling of trees is a most important item and if not done at planting time should be carried out now, without further loss of time.

Standard briars should be diligently sought for in the hedgerows and the field, and should be transferred to the garden without loss of time.

Seed-pods must be collected, and the seed sown forthwith, or stored in damp sand for sowing in the early spring. Trees that are not tied or nailed in must now be secured, and dead wood removed.

Old manure can be wheeled out and scattered liberally over the surface of well-forked beds. When doing this, however, care must be taken to turn over the manure once or twice beforehand, to open it and to prevent the accumulation of heavy, rain-soaked clods. When spreading the manure don't bed it down ; leave it loose so that air and sunshine can get through. Don't allow manure actually to touch the main stems, or they will suffer from the gases it gives off, while the water it collects in a wet time may cause Canker.

Rambler and climbing Roses need help during this month. Remembering that the soil in which they are planted against walls and porches is often of a very poor nature, sprinkle bone-meal on the surface ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per square foot), fork the ground 6 in. deep for 2 ft. on each side of the stems, and 9 in. deep in the other parts of the border. After forking, spread a 4 in mulch of good manure on the bed.

The annual mulch for Rose hedges should also be applied now, using littery manure and putting it down in a thick layer for at least a foot out on each side of the hedge bottom.

Before doing so, however, fork the soil over well and pull out all the weeds.

Arches and pergolas may now be built for the next year's trees.

Any planting or digging must be pushed on with before the season for planting is past.

Pot Roses for February flowering should now be brought into a warm house, and the batch to follow these carefully pruned and the pots cleaned in readiness.

The store of potting soil, leaf-mould, sand, pots, and crocks can be increased, and all got ready for future use.

The ventilation of the greenhouse must be done with great care. The watering of indoor trees from now onwards requires thought and consideration as branches begin to shoot and make tender growth.

A DICTIONARY OF ROSES

In the compilation of this dictionary of Roses, I have relied principally upon the Rose-growing trade of this country to supply me with information as to varieties grown and in commerce to-day and also on my good friends Messrs. Kitten Bros.

To my great surprise, I find that very few of our British Nurseries make the effort to keep alive the Roses of the past. The craze is for something new, for novelties that will sell and while every effort is made by our growers to produce the best and only to put on the market the finest of Roses, yet it is distressing to find so few who will preserve the Roses of yesterday. As in everything else, so in Roses, we Britishers have to cross the Channel before we wake up. Not that we cede the palm to anyone for flowers or goods as superior to those that are British-grown or British-made : but we do not know how to take care of what we have got, or even to dispose of to the best advantage the products of our country.

It vexes me to find Continental growers teaching us our own business : I dare not ignore their lists and catalogues, although this work cannot accept the hall-mark of all their goods. But when you find firms and growers listing old varieties, raised in this country, which were sent out by our own nurserymen in the past but now have been discarded, you are obliged to take notice, for they will most certainly find their way home again.

Such already is my experience and it has made it a very difficult task for me to know where to begin and where to leave off. If only we had a National Rose garden, where every Rose that had been in commerce could be grown and listed, what an easy task mine would be ! Instead, I have had to contend with the apathy of many of our less enthusiastic growers and lack of information from some of our most important nurseries

has prevented me from making my dictionary of varieties as perfect as it should be. This is the fault of the trade as a whole, who have not yet attained to the finer sense of discernment of its own interests as have its Continental brethren.

We have a lot to learn in this country in respect to trade development, but the greatest lesson is to pull together. It is a very easy matter for me, apart from my knowledge, to put my fingers on the live business horticultural firms of this country and the simple evidence, such as courtesy, quick replies to all correspondence, whether interested or not, soon reveals to any business man the prospects of a firm.

When searching the dictionary for particulars of any variety, I trust that each will remember the difficulties with which I have to contend, and should the Roses sought for not be listed in my book, may I be forgiven the omission made either unintentionally or intentionally. Unintentionally if a grower had not notified me of its being grown in his nursery and intentionally if, as far as I have been able to ascertain, it has passed out of commerce. It would be most confusing to the trade if I listed numberless varieties that were not obtainable, and my book would lose at once its practical value.

In any case, I recommend amateur growers to be advised by any of the nurserymen represented in this book, for each one is a past master of his profession and will gladly attend to orders and assist any disciple of the Queen of Flowers. Although trade catalogues may omit certain varieties from their lists, yet, as is often the case, a few trees are still grown for old customers or kept for various reasons outside commerce. Amongst these may be found what is required and if not grown by the nurseryman approached, still he will often know where such can be procured. Oft-times an old garden will yield buds of the variety sought for and in many cases such remains as the sole surviving tree of a once-popular favourite.

So many varieties are so much alike that the grower is well advised to leave selections to the trade, who can always supply a variety equally as good from their nurseries as one that has gone out of commerce or is difficult to procure. Sentiment is a most forceful factor in the selecting of Roses, but sentiment

is not always well advised; and as enterprise and discovery move forward we should not hang too closely to the annals of the past. I certainly feel the loss of old friends, but at the same time I never shut my eyes to honest improvements; and where horticulture has advanced he would indeed be a bigot who desired to be fossilized to the productions of the past.

My advice to every grower is, as far as possible, leave your selection of varieties to your nurseryman of repute and do not distress him by trying to secure some obsolete variety which he can replace twice over with something better. They are the experts and know what is best; and if we have our fancies, still these for the most part are but from lack of knowledge as to improvements. With these few remarks I submit to the Rosarian a list which, although in nowise complete, yet represents the bulk of Roses now in commerce and which, as years advance, will be added to with advantage to the exhibitor and increased pleasure to the grower.

Abbreviations.—The following are the abbreviations used to denote (A) the class to which a Rose variety belongs and (B) the use to which a variety is best suited.

(A) Class to which it belongs.

Ayr—Ayrshire.
B.—Bourbon.
C.—China.
D.—Damask.
H.B.—Hybrid Bourbon.
H. Brac.—Hybrid Bracteata.
H. Briar—Hybrid Briar.
H.N.—Hybrid Noisette.
H.P.—Hybrid Perpetual.
H.T.—Hybrid Tea.
Mult. ramb.—Multiflora ramblers (climbing polyantha).
N.—Noisette.
Pernet—Pernetiana.
poly. pom.—polyantha pompon.
Prov.—Provence.
rug.—rugosa.
S. Briar—Sweet Briar.
T.—Tea.
Wich—Wichuraiana.
Wich pom.—Wichuraiana pompon.

(B) Use for which it is suited.

A.—Autumn.
Ar.—Arch.
Bu.—Bush.
Bed.—Bedding.
But.—Button-hole.
Cut.—Cutting.
E.—Edging.
Exh.—Exhibition.
F.—Forcing.
G.—Garden.
H.—Hedge.
P.—Pot.
Perg.—Pergola.
Pil.—Pillar.
S.—Screen.
T.—Town.
W.—Wall.

A

Abbé Bramerel (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple with crimson red centre, edges of petals deep carmine-violet, large full imbricated, sweet-scented. Growth moderate, robust. A. Cut. Exh. T.

Abbé Luis G. Orozco (H.T.) :—Flower glowing carmine, tinted cherry, border of petals tinted carmine, large and full. Growth vigorous, very free.

Abbé Moiland (C.) :—Flower purplish crimson, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Abel Carrière (H.T.) :—Flower purple, shaded crimson, large and full. Growth vigorous, fine scent, erect, hardy. A. Cut. F. G.

Abol (H.T.) :—Flowers white, although in the early stage and before the flower is fully opened the centre petals are sometimes tinted with pale pink. Very free flowering. Hardy.

Abondant (poly. pom.) :—Flower bright carmine-rose changing to bright flesh, produced in clusters. Growth extra vigorous ; foliage deep glossy green.

Achievement (Wich) :—Flower deep rose-pink shaded coral. This Rose is a short pillar rose. When grown in pots under glass the foliage is most attractive.

Achille Cesbron (H.P.) :—Flower geranium red, passing to deep cochineal-carmine, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Ada Paulin (H.T.) :—Flower apricot, shaded bronze-yellow. Exh. Bu. Bed.

Adelaide Côte (H.P.) :—Flower purple garnet, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous, hardy. A.

Adele Crofton (H.T.) :—The bud and young flower is cadmium yellow, richly overlaid with scarlet-orange, this shading being more pronounced towards the edge of the petal. The back of the petal is heavily shaded vermilion-red. The colour tones down as the flower develops to a rich apricot, but still retaining a shading of vermilion.

Admiral Dewey (H.T.) :—Flower light blush-pink, large, of good shape. Vigorous, free flowering. Exh. Cut. Bed.

Admiral Ward (H.T.) :—Flower crimson-red shaded velvety purple, large, full, and globular, with large petals ; spherical blackish red bud. Growth very vigorous, erect, branching ; large glossy green bronzed foliage ; very free flowering. Bed.

Admiration :—A rose with a fine bushy free habit. The ground work of the petal beautiful soft pearly cream, heavily washed and shaded vermilion. Bedding and massing.

Adolf Kärger (Pernet) :—Flower chrome yellow without shading, large and full, produced on long, stiff stems ; long bud. Growth vigorous, deep green foliage ; free and late flowering. Cut. F.

Adolf Koschel (Pernet) :—Flower intense orange-yellow with reddish shadings, large, very full, produced on long and stiff stems, tea scent. Growth vigorous, erect, branching ; perpetual flowering. Cut.

Adonis (H.T.) :—The blooms are clear ivory-yellow with delicate lemon shading on the reverse side and in the centre of the flower. It is a good grower, with vigorous upright stems.

Advocate (H.T.) :—The bud and young flower is a rich crimson red deeply veined and shaded darker crimson, and having a brightened zone at the base of each petal. With age the colour develops to a crimson carmine with the bright red base still pronounced. Growth is thoroughly hardy, vigorous and free, forming a bush of the best bedding type.

Ænnchen Müller (poly. pom.) :—Flower bright pink, petals reflexed, large showy clusters, sweetly scented ; foliage subject to Mildew. Growth medium. G. Bed.

Agate (poly. pom.) :—Flower yellow, in bunches, very dwarf. E.

A. G. de Chapa (H.T.) :—The flower is a superb combination of colours, the inner face of petal being salmon-pink and shrimp-pink, whilst the reverse of petal is salmon-carmine with Indian yellow at the base ; the bud is elongated and intense salmon-pink in colour ; growth is of vigorous, erect and free-branching habit, with bronzy green foliage which is largely immune from Mildew ; a valuable variety for massing and bedding.

Aglaia (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower canary-yellow, small, semi-double, of beautiful shell-shaped form, tea-perfumed, produced in large trusses. Growth vigorous, climbing. Ar. Perg. Pil. W.

Agnes Glover (H.T.) :—Colour deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon ; a good bedding rose. Flowers lasting and of good quality. Scented. Habit of growth vigorous and branching ; continuous flowering.

Agnes Roggen (H.T.) :—A vigorous growing and continuous blooming variety greatly esteemed for garden decoration and cut blooms. Colour carmine inside of petals lilacy white.

Aimée Vibert (N.) :—Flower snow white, medium, full, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous, climbing, perpetual flowering. Pil. W.

Aimie Cochet (H.T.) :—Flower deep pink, with a rosy peach centre. Growth moderate.

Alain Blanchard (Prov.) :—Flower dark violet-red; large. Growth vigorous.

Alba (rug.) :—Flower pure white, single. Growth vigorous, bearing large seed pods in the autumn. Bu. H.

Alba rubrifolia (Wich) :—Flowers white, sometimes tinted red, foliage tinted crimson. Growth very vigorous. Pil. Ar.

Albéric Barbier (Wich) :—Flower creamy white, centre canary-yellow, medium, double. Growth very vigorous, climbing; early and late flowering. Ar. Perg. Pil. S.

Albertine (Wich) :—Flower salmon. Growth moderate.

Albert Stopford (T.) :—Flower salmon rosy pink, outer petals purple-rose, very large, full, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous. A.

Alexander Emslie (H.T.) :—Flower pure solid ruby on deep delicate velvety crimson, with slightly white base, deep and globular; deliciously perfumed. Growth free and branching; very floriferous. Exh. P.

Alexander Girault (Wich) :—Flower deep carmine, shaded with pale orange, large and free. Pil. Ar.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.) :—Flower deep lemon-yellow, strongly tea-perfumed, large, full, of perfect form and high pointed centre. Growth robust, vigorous and erect. Exh. F.

Alexander Marghiloman (H.T.) :—Strong growth, flowers large, creamy white, with splendid orange centre.

Alexandra Zarifi (H.T.) :—Flower terra cotta, changing to buff, single.

Alexandre Tremouillet (Wich) :—Flowers white, tinted with rose and salmon centre, panicles of large double flowers; dark green foliage. Vigorous. Pil. Ar.

Alexina (C.) :—Flower pure white, very large, and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Alfred Aubert (C.) :—Flower satin rose, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Alfred Colomb (H.P.) :—Flower strawberry-red with crimson-carmine reflexes, large, full, high-centred, very free and hardy. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Alfred de Dalmas (perpetual Moss) :—Centre of flower rose coloured, outer petals rosy white, medium, full, fragrant, floriferous. G.

Alfred de Rougemont (H.P.) :—Flower carmine-red, with purple garnet reflexes, large and full. Growth vigorous, erect.

Alfred K. Williams (H.P.) :—Flower carmine-red, changing to magenta, large, full, of perfect imbricated form, fragrant. Growth moderate. A. Cut. Exh. F.

Alfred W. Mellersh (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, shaded with rose; amber centre, exceedingly pretty; buds handsome, petals of the open flowers, large and well-shaped. Growth compact, exceedingly free flowering. A beautiful decorative variety; fine for massing.

Alice (Dwarf Polyantha) :—Colour a beautiful shade of pink, and the double flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are fringed; of strong growth; excellent for bedding, decorative and forcing purposes.

Alice Amos (poly. pom.) :—Flowers cherry-pink, with white centre, single, large trusses. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Bed.

Alice Cory Wright (H.T.) :—Flower deep pink, large and full. Growth moderate. Cut.

Alice de Rothschild (T.) :—Flower deep citron-yellow, very large, full, and of perfect form, with high pointed centre. Maréchal Niel perfume. Growth vigorous, erect, free. Exh. G. P.

Alice Grahame (H.T.) :—Flower ivory-white, tinted salmon, large, very full, sweet. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. Exh. P.

Alice Grey (Ayr) :—Flower creamy blush, summer flowering. Growth very vigorous. Perg. Ar.

Alice Hamilton (C.) :—Flower bright crimson, long pretty bud, very fragrant, free-flowering.

Alice Köpke-Demoy (H.T.) :—Flower milk-white, centre suffused flesh, large, full, imbricated, opening well. Growth vigorous. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Alice Lemon (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with centre of aurora pink, very large and double, opening well. Growth vigorous. Quite distinct.

Alice Leroy (Moss) :—Flower pale purple, well mossed; good foliage. But. Cut.

Alice Lindsell (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with pink centre, very large and full, fine form, with high pointed centre. Growth vigorous. Exh. A.

Alice Roosevelt (H.T.) :—Flower bright rose, shaded to deep salmon, large, full, good shape.

Alice Stern (H.T.) :—Flower white with light cream in the centre, sometimes shaded with faint salmon. Growth upright and very vigorous.

Alida Lovett (Wich) :—Flower a very pleasing shade of flesh-pink of good size. Growth vigorous.

Alister Stella Gray (N.) :—Flower pale yellow, deeper centre, borne in clusters, free blooming and perpetual. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil.

Allen Chandler (Clg. H.T.) :—Vivid scarlet, nearly single, carried in clusters of three to four blooms. Very vigorous.

Allen Chandler (H.T.) :—Flower vivid scarlet and of fine size. Growth vigorous.

Allen's Fragrant Pillar (H.T.) :—Flower clear cerise and a good shape. Growth moderate.

Alliance Franco-Russe (T.) :—Flower amber-yellow, centre golden yellow, outer petals sometimes rose-coloured, very large, full. Growth vigorous, hardy, very floriferous. First-class Rose. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Alphonse Soupert (H.P.) :—Flower deep rose Neyron red, with carmine lake reflexes in the centre, very large, full, globular. Growth very vigorous, hardy. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Alpina (Species) :—Flower a pure deep rose, single, and very early summer flowering. Growth vigorous; thornless. Bu.

Alpina Pyrenaica (Species) :—Flower a bright rose, single, and very early summer flowering. Growth moderate; a dwarf variety of Alpina.

Alsace-Lorraine (H.P.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson, shaded purple garnet, large, full, very sweet. Growth very vigorous. A.

Altaica (Species) :—Flower a pale lemon-white, single flowered, very early. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Altmärker (H.T.) :—Flower golden ochre, tinted cochineal red, medium, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Distinct colouring. But. Cut.

Amadis (Ayr) :—Flower deep purplish crimson. Growth free and rampant; does well under adverse conditions. Pil. Perg. S. H. Ar.

Amami (H.T.) :—Flower a beautiful tint of soft peach-pink. Growth vigorous. Bed. Exh. F.

Amarante (poly. pom.) :—Flower dark amarante red, sometimes striped with white, medium size, produced in large clusters. Growth dwarf.

Amateur Teyssier (H.T.) :—Flower milk-white with coppery golden yellow centre, large, full, imbricated, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, branching, very free. A. Cut. G. T.

Amaury Fonseca (poly. pom.) :—Flower pure white, suffused in autumn with light pink, of medium size and perfect form. Growth dwarf, unusually free flowering.

Amber (poly. pom.) :—Flower amber, single, very dwarf. E.

Amelia Gude (H.T.) :—A charmingly beautiful yellow rose. Flowers of medium size.

Amelia Suzanne (T.) :—Flower white, slightly flushed on outer petals with blush; sweetly scented.

Amélie Gravereaux (rug) :—Flower carmine-purple, shaded red, large, full. Growth vigorous. B.

America (H.T.) :—Flower a beautiful peach blow shade of pink, buds of great length and pointed; belongs to the thornless class; excellent for general garden and decorative purposes.

American Pillar (Wich) :—Flower bright rose with light centre, large, single, fine trusses; bold glossy foliage. Growth vigorous, climber, summer flowering. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Amu Hammond (H.T.) :—Flower a blend of ivory, amber, and apricot. The clear amber colour is most pronounced, and develops to bright apricot, especially towards the base; perfectly formed, long and pointed, opening freely in all weathers, sweet-scented. Exh. G.

Amy Robsart (S. Briar) :—Flower deep rose. Growth very vigorous. H. Bu. Pil.

Anaïs Ségalas (Prov.) :—Flower, crimson rose, of medium size, full and fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Andenken an Breslau (Wich) :—Flower bright cherry-carmine, large for its class, very full, produced in large clusters. Growth like "Dorothy Perkins." Perg. S.

Andersoni (Hybrid of Species) :—Flower rose-pink, single summer-flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Andre Gamon (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose shaded red. Growth vigorous.

Andrée Lenoble (poly. pom.) :—Flower bright rose, double, imbricated form and of good substance, produced in huge clusters. Growth very vigorous; early flowering.

Andree Roux (Pernet) :—Growth vigorous, blooms very large and globular, superb colour, reddish coral; extremities of petals carmine, base of petals golden yellow, very floriferous and sweetly perfumed.

Anemone (Sinica) :—Flower large silvery pink, single. Growth vigorous, climber, like a warm wall. W.

Angelus (H.T.) :—White with creamy centre. Growth vigorous.

Angelique Quetier (Moss) :—Flower pale lilac-rose. Growth free and well mossed. But. Cut.

Anna Chartron (T.) :—Flower cream-yellow, washed lilac-rose, full, opening well. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Anna de Diesbach (H.P.) :—Flower rose Neyron red, very large, full, of cupped form, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free, hardy. A. Cut. F.

Anna Marie de Montravel (poly. pom.) :—Flower pure white, full, free flowering. Bed. But. E. F.

Anna Olivier (T.) :—Flower yellowish flesh, shaded with salmon, large, full, fragrant. Exh. G.

Annchen Müller (poly. pom.) :—Flower brilliant rose, medium, full, opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Bed. T.

Anne (H.T.) :—Flower cherry-pink. Growth moderate. Bed. Exh.

Anne Laferrère (H.P.) :—Flower bright velvety red, large, double, of cupped form, erect. Growth very vigorous.

Annie Burgess (C. Hyb. Pernet) :—Flower pale pink shade and produced in corymbs. Growth very vigorous.

Annie Crawford (H.P.) :—Flower clear pale pink, large and full. Growth vigorous ; an improved " Mrs. John Laing." Exh.

Anne of Geierstein (S. Briar) :—Flower deep crimson-rose, single. Growth very vigorous. H. Bu.

Annette Aynard (H.T.) :—Flower deep canary-yellow edged with rose, very large, full. Growth vigorous.

Annie Laurie (H.T.) :—Claimed to be an advance on the popular Madame Butterfly, having nearly twice the number of petals. The pink shade is slightly deeper and the plants more productive.

Annie Wood (H.P.) :—Flower currant-red, passing to purple and cochineal carmine, large, very full and sweet. Growth very vigorous. A. Cut. Exh.

Antoine Mouton (H.P.) :—Flower clear, cochineal-carmine, extra large, very full, globular, very fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect, hardy. A. Cut. G. Exh.

Antoine Quihou (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple-maroon, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. G.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white on a yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine, large, full. Growth vigorous. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Antoinette Guillerat (C.) :—Flower white, shaded yellow towards the centre, carmine tinted on the outside, large, semi-double, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Antonio Relleri de Peluffo (Pernet) :—Flower brilliant red with deeper shading in centre carried on strong stems. Growth vigorous.

Aphrodite (H.T.) :—A charming decorative Rose. Reddish coral, gold base. Semi-double large flowers. Very fragrant and wonderful disease-proof foliage.

Apotheker Franz Hahne (Austrian Briar) :—Flower salmon, rose, base of petals orange-yellow, large, full ; hues of distinct red-orange colouring. Growth vigorous, similar to " Gloire de Dijon."

Apotheker Georg Höfer (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant clear purple-red, very large, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous. Cut. Exh. F.

Arcadia (Wich) :—Flower bright rosy scarlet, double, flowering in large clusters, late. Growth vigorous. Pil. Perg. Ar.

Archiduchesse Elisabeth d'Autriche (H.P.) :—Flower carmine-purple, passing to purple-rose, very large, full, fragrant. Growth very vigorous and free flowering. A. Cut. G.

Archiduchesse Marie Immaculata (T.) :—Flower rosy flesh, changing to bright rosy scarlet, outer petals purple-rose, very large, full, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. G. T.

Archie Gray (H.T.) :—Flower deep crimson, heavily flamed with brilliant velvety scarlet, large and very full, high centred and fine form, edges of petals nicely reflexed. Growth vigorous, free branching ; foliage dark green and abundant. G.

Ards Pillar (H.T.) :—Flowers full rich crimson, of cupped form. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Ards Rambler :—Flower orange-crimson, large, fine foliage, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Pil. Ar.

Ards Rover (H.P.) :—Flowers dark shaded crimson, of good size, with stiff petals ; handsome foliage. Growth very vigorous. W. Pil. Ar. Perg.

Arethusa (C.) :—Flower clear yellow-tinted apricot. Growth vigorous, free flowering, early and late. Bed.

Argentine Cramon (H.T.) :—Flower outside of petals white, tinted carnation rose at points of petals, interior of petals carnation-rose, very large, double and cupped. Growth very vigorous, strong and branching, beautiful purple green foliage, wood spineless.

Argyll (H.T.) :—Described as an improved " Mrs. David McKee," possessing a deeper cream tone. Growth robust. Exh.

Ariadne (C.) :—Flower bright crimson, centre shaded with yellow, moderately full, large strong petals. Growth vigorous branching. Bed.

Ariel (H.T.) :—The blooms are a combination of flame-like orange and yellow with scarlet shading the centre and the outside of the buds. The plant is bushy, well balanced and vigorous. As a decorative and bedding Rose this is capable of brilliant effects.

Ariel I. (Wich) :—Flower bright amarant pink, in clusters, the buds are of a fine coppery colour. Growth vigorous. Pil. Ar. Perg.

Armosa or Hermosa (C.) :—Flower soft pink, very double, medium size, globular. Growth free. Bed.

Aroma (H.T.) :—Flowers soft red, deliciously fragrant, borne on stiff stems. Growth vigorous.

Arthur Cook :—Deep velvety crimson, with a beautiful sheen. The habit of growth is very free and upright, distinct from any other crimson, and the flowers are carried erect on good stiff stems. Fine for bedding, massing and exhibition.

Arthur R. Goodwin (Pernet) :—Flower coppery orange-red, passing to salmon-pink as the flowers expand, medium size, full. Growth vigorous, very free flowering, hardy and branching. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. T. G.

Arvensis Miss Jekyll (Ayr) :—Flower white, single. Vigorous climber. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Aschenbrödel (poly. pom.) :—Flower pale peach with deeper salmon centre. Growth dwarf. Bed. G. E. F.

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.) :—Flower deep apricot, reddish apricot in the centre, tinted salmon flesh on outer petals, veined deep yellow at the base, very large, full, very long pointed bud carried on strong stem. Growth vigorous, branching. Exh. Bed. C.

Asun Galindez de Chapa (H.T.) :—Inner face of petal salmon and shrimp-pink, outer and reverse of petal salmon-carmine with Indian yellow at the base, bloom large and high centred.

Atropurpurea (rug.) :—Flower deep blackish crimson; single. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Attraction (1931) (H.T.) :—Flower bright yellow, shading to orange; the buds and young flowers are touched with carmine. Growth dwarf.

Audrey :—Deep crimson, large, full, high centred; very fragrant; good for both decorative and exhibition purposes.

Auguste Barbier (Wich) :—Flower deep pink to lilac-rose with light centre, semi-double, produced in clusters, dark green foliage. Growth vigorous. Pil. Ar. Perg.

Auguste Comte (T.) :—Flower madder carmine, medium. Growth vigorous, branching, very free flowering. But.

Auguste Gervaise (Wich) :—Flower coppery yellow and salmon-rose, changing to chamois and creamy white, double, very large for its class; bud coppery apricot yellow, tinted aurora pink. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Augustine Guinoisseau (H.T.) :—Flower rosy white, large, full, globular, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. Termed by the raiser a white "La France." A. Bed. Cut. G. T.

Augustus Hartmann (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant geranium red flushed with orange, of large size and beautifully formed, nearly all blooms coming perfect and being carried erect on stout stems. Growth strong and sturdy, with deep green leathery foliage which does not readily mildew. Exh.

Aurora (H. Musk) :—Flower golden canary. Growth vigorous bush.

Aurore (C.) :—Flower saffron yellow, changing to salmon rose, tinted aurora, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Distinct. A. But. E. G. T.

Austrian Briar or Harrisonii :—Golden yellow; medium size; makes a large bush.

Austrian Copper (Austrian Briar) :—Flower nasturtium red, reverse of petals yellow, single, early summer flowering. Growth vigorous.

Austrian Yellow, Double (Austrian Briar): —Flower clear yellow, early summer flowering. Very pretty in the bud. Growth vigorous. H. Bu.

Austrian Yellow Single (Austrian Briar) : —Flower clear yellow, early summer flowering. Growth vigorous. G. H. Bu.

Autocrat :—Bright prawn-red flushed amber; as flowers expand petals retain their colour, and inside of petals run from rich ochre to flesh-pink. Growth bushy, free and upright.

Autumn :—Flower crimson-scarlet and yellow. Growth moderate.

Autumn Tints (Pernet) :—Flower coppery red, shaded with orange and salmon, of medium size. Growth strong and branching; foliage rich bronzy green. Bed.

Avalanche (H.T.) :—Pale creamy white with deeper centre. Very large.

Aviateur Bleriot (Wich) :—Flower golden yellow, full, in clusters. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Aviateur Michel Machieu (H.T.) :—Flower coral red with vivid centre, large, of perfect form, very fragrant. Growth vigorous, upright, very floriferous. Exh. C. G.

Avoca (H.T.) :—Flower crimson-scarlet, of medium size, well shaped, produced on ends of long shoots; fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Exh. G. Cut.

A. W. Mellish (H.T.) :—Flower clear yellow, shaded pink. Bed.

B

Baby Betty :—Yellow, opening to delicate rose with ruddy tints; vigorous grower and free flowering.

Baby Daily Mail (poly. pom.) :—Flower in every respect identical with Mme. Edouard Herriot, but a true dwarf polyantha, very free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Baby Faurax (Austrian Briar) :—Amethyst and steel blue, liable to revert in colour. Growth free.

Baby Lyon-Rose (poly. pom.) :—Flower coral red with salmon shrimp pink and capucine yellow, the colour is on the shade of "Lyon-Rose," but more pronounced, large for its class, double, produced in clusters. Growth erect.

Baby Tausendschön (poly. pom.) :—Flower pink, rosy-carmine, well-expanded, large, clusters. Bed. E.

Bagatelle (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower white, slightly tinged with pale rose. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil.

B. A. Hammond (H.T.) :—Flower apricot shading to fawn or delicate buff. Growth moderate.

Baltimore Belle (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower white, suffused yellow, of medium size, full, produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing, hardy. Ar. B. Perg. Pil.

Banater Rose (H.T.) :—Growth strong and free branching, buds long, opening into large, full globular flowers. Creamy white, with ochre shaded centre, very free flowering.

Banksia (Banksia) :—White, very vigorous climber ; south or west wall ; small double white flowers, known as the White Banksian Rose ; summer-flowering, fragrant. For Yellow Banksian *see* Banksia Lutea.

Banksia Fortunei (Banksia) :—Flower double white, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, tender ; south or west wall.

Banksia Lutea (Banksia) :—Yellow, very vigorous ; south or west wall ; small double, yellow flowers, known as the Yellow Banksian Rose ; summer flowering.

Barbara :—Very bright red with yellow base, reverse of petals pale yellow ; for massing.

Barbara Richards (H.T.) :—Inner face; bright maize-yellow with buff reverse ; the bud and young flower is washed and flushed warm rose, blooms of exhibition size and sweetly scented.

Barbara Robinson (H.T.) :—Colour, cream, growth very vigorous, free branching habit, extremely floriferous, producing blooms with the greatest profusion throughout the season. The buds are very long and pointed, opening cleanly in all weathers to a well-shaped flower. Foliage is abundant and good. Sweetly scented.

Bardou Job (H.T.) :—Flower glowing crimson, semi-single, with large petals, a perpetual pillar Rose. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Bar le Duc (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower rosy-peach with coppery carmine centre.

Baron de Wassenaer (Moss) :—Flower deep rose and well mossed, cupped in clusters. Bu.

Baron Girod de l'Ain (H.P.) :—Flower varying from amaranth lake to carmine purple, with white edges of petals, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Baron Gonella (B.) :—Flower bright cerise shaded with bronze, best in autumn. Growth vigorous, free flowering.

Baronne Ad. de Rothschild (H.P.) :—Flower bright pink, passing to mauve-rose, very large, full, of cupped form. Growth robust, very free. A. Cut. F. G.

Baronne Ch. de Gargan (T.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow, outer petals changing to sulphury white, large, full. Growth very vigorous, climbing. A. Perg. Pil.

Baronne Charles d'Huart (H.T.) :—Flower pale lilac-rose suffused fleshy white, very full, perfectly formed, with high-pointed centre and nicely reflexed petals, carried on long stiff stems, generally singly. Growth vigorous, branching, very free flowering. Bed. Cut. Exh.

Baronne de Bonstetten (H.P.) :—Flower intensely dark, velvety crimson, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous. Exh. Cut.

Baronne d'Erlanger (T.) :—Flower flesh coloured, base salmon and yellow, medium, full, globular. Growth very vigorous, free. Exh.

Baronne de Maynard (B.) :—Flower pure white, medium size, fine form, free, constant bloomer, fine foliage. Growth vigorous. W. Pil.

Baronne Henriette Snoy (T.) :—Flower flesh rose, base of petals china-rose, very large, full. Growth vigorous, erect, very free. A. Exh.

Baronne Nath. de Rothschild (H.P.) :—Flower lilac-rose tinted bright rose, very large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous and free. A. Cut.

Baronne Piston de St. Cyr (C.) :—Flower pale flesh, bright and distinct.

Baroness Rothschild (H.P.) :—Flower pale rose, large and full, scentless. Growth vigorous, erect.

Baroness von Ittorsum (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower glowing crimson, semi-double. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Baronnesse Van der Feltz (H.T.) :—Flower deep orange-vermilion, full. Growth vigorous ; very free flowering.

Bath (Moss) :—Flower pure white, large, blooming in clusters. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. But.

Beacon (C.) :—Flower bright blood-red colour, large, full. Growth moderate. Bed.

Beatrice (H.T.) :—Flower pink, changing to pale flesh ; large, full, well-shaped. Growth moderate.

Beau Carmine de Luxembourg (C.) :—Flower brilliant carmine, semi-double, perpetual, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Beauté d'Automne (poly. pom.) :—Flower salmon fire-red, large for its class, continuously produced in large corymbs. Growth dwarf ; late flowering.

Beauté de France (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, passing to pure white, inside of petals deep yellow, large, full, of fine form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very hardy, handsome deep green foliage. C.

Beauté de l'Europe (T.) :—Flower salmon maize-yellow, suffused creamy yellow, very large, full, globular. Growth vigorous, climbing, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. Perg. Pil.

Beauté de Lyon (Pernet) :—Flower coral-red slightly shaded with yellow, large, full, and globular. Growth vigorous, autumn flowering. Unique colouring. B. Exh. H. P.

Beauté Inconstante (T.) :—Flower variable : madder red, veined turkey red on a coppery saffron-yellow ground. Growth vigorous, very free. Distinct. A. G. T.

Beauté Lyonnaise (H.T.) :—Flower white, tinted with pale yellow, very large, full. Growth robust, erect.

Beauté Orléanaise (Wich) :—Flower pure white suffused salmon-rose, changing to bright flesh pink, very double, produced in large trusses. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Beauty of Waltham (H.P.) :—Flower cherry-crimson, possessing a rich damask fragrance, late bloomer, medium, very fragrant.

Bedford Crimson (H.T.) :—Very sweetly scented deep velvety crimson Rose of the first class. Free flowering. Long stiff stems. Good shape. Vigorous. A very fine bedder.

Beggeriana (Species) :—Flower white, small, produced freely ; introduced from the Himalayas.

Belle Cuivree (Austrian Briar) :—Coral-red shaded coppery yellow. Growth free.

Belle Lyonnaise (T.) :—Flower deep canary yellow, changing to white, slightly tinted salmon, very large, full, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, climbing, hardy. A. B. Cut. Pil.

Belle Poitevenne (rug.) :—Flower clear rose, large and double, sweetly scented. Bu.

Belle Siebrecht (H.T.) :—Flower imperial pink, large, fairly full, beautifully formed, sweetly perfumed, opening well. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Ben Cant (H.P.) :—Flower deep crimson, sweetly scented. Seedling from " Victor Hugo." Grand rich green foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Benedictine Seguin (H.T.) :—Flower brownish terra cotta, shaded coppery orange, large, full, and globular, buds reddish apricot shaded carmine. Growth very vigorous, erect, branching ; foliage bronzed reddish green. Distinct.

Benedictus XV (H.T.) :—Flower white, shaded soft salmon towards the centre, large, full, of perfect form, fragrant ; buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous very free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Bennett's Seedling (Ayr) :—Flower white, small semi-double, flat, in clusters. Ar. Perg. H. W.

Beranger (Moss) :—Flower deep rose, small. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Berberifolia Hardii :—Flower single yellow, with chocolate blotches. Growth moderate, tender.

Bergrat Otto Berger (H.T.) :—Creamy white to sulphury yellow with orange centre, elegant bud on long rigid stalk. Free and continuous flowering. For cutting and general purposes.

Bernice (H.T.) :—The colour is yellow, heavily flushed with golden pink. The semi-double flowers are globular and of good form. Foliage is good. Growth vigorous and tall. Suitable for specimen blooms and garden.

Bertha Kiese (H.T.) :—Flower pure golden yellow, large, long bud shaded orange and carmine. Growth vigorous, upright, free branching. F. G. Cut.

Bertha Turner (H.T.) :—A charming shade of salmon peach. Fine shaped, full, globular flowers carried on long stems. Dark green glossy foliage. Good habit. Fine for bedding and specimen blooms.

Bertha von Süffner (H.T.) :—Flower and colour like " Madame Abel Chatenay " ; handsome foliage. Cut.

Berthe de Bary de Zahony (T.) :—Flower nankeen yellow, tinted with salmon and copper. Growth moderate.

Berthe Gaulis (H.T.) :—Flower pale lilac-rose and china rose with darker centre, large, fragrant, Growth vigorous. Cut. G.

Beryl (T.) :—Flower deep golden yellow, small, full, sweetly perfumed. Growth moderate, very floriferous. But. T.

Bessie Brown (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, large size, very full. Growth vigorous. Exh. One of the best.

Bessie Chaplin (H.T.) :—Flower bright pink, very large, well shaped, foliage

dark green, reliable, continuous. Growth vigorous and upright. Bed. Bu.

Betsy van Nes (poly. pom.) :—Flower of bright pure red, large and double, produced in large, dense, erect, and pyramidal clusters. Growth very vigorous; foliage light green, immune from Mildew. A sport from " Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush."

Betteistudent (poly. pom.) :—Flower single, deep carmine with a white eye. Growth dwarf. Distinct. E.

Betty (H.T.) :—Flower coppery-rose, overspread with golden yellow, large, fairly full, fine form, buds very long, opening well, deliciously perfumed. Growth very vigorous, continuous flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. P. T.

Betty Berkeley (T.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, changing to geranium-red, medium, moderately full, opening well. Growth vigorous. A. T.

Betty Hulton :—Colour, saffron-yellow with deep golden centre, most brilliant large flowers perfectly formed, fine olive-green foliage, not given to Mildew; quite distinct and of great merit.

Betty Sutor :—Inside of petals pale rosy pink, veined with rose, outside bright rosy pink; blooms moderately large, exquisite form, freely produced; free bushy habit and strong upright growth.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.) :—Flower soft pink flushed orange, with deeper centre, full and pointed, fragrant. Bed.

Beulah (H.T.) :—Flower buds brightest rose-pink, as petals expand the yellow base with bright yellow anthers reminds one of a Peony. Growth free, branching. Bed.

Bianca (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white tinted and shaded with peach, long pointed buds. Growth vigorous; very free and continuous in blooming. Exh. Cut.

Billard et Barré (T.) :—Flower Indian yellow, changing to golden yellow, moderately full, globular, very sweet, opening well; buds superb when half-open. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing. A. Cut. T.

Billy Boy (H.T.) :—Semi-double pure deep buttercup-yellow bedding rose. Extra free and bushy habit. Bright green foliage. Stout stems carrying flowers erect. Very free flowering and always in flower.

Black Boy (C.H.T.) :—Dark blackish crimson, shaded dark maroon, vigorous climber, continuous flowering.

Black Moss (Moss) :—Flower black crimson purple. Growth vigorous. Distinct. Bu.

Black Prince (H.P.) :—Flower very dark crimson, richly shaded, cupped, large, full, fine shape. Cut.

Blairii No. 2 (H.C.) :—Flower blush with rose-coloured centre, cupped, in clusters, very large, double. Growth very vigorous, branching; fine foliage. Ar. Pil. W.

Blanc double (Moss) :—Flower white, medium size, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. G.

Blanc double de Coubert (rug.) :—Flower pure white, very large, nearly full, fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Blanche Belgique (Alba) :—Flower white, very floriferous. Growth moderate.

Blanche Frowein (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower copper suffused with golden yellow, passing to delicate yellow, of medium size, full and very fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing free, and perpetual.

Blanche Martignat (T.) :—Flower salmon tinted yellow, outer petals suffused pink, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous.

Blanche Messigny (H.T.) :—vigorous, nankeen yellow, passing to cream-yellow.

Blanche Moreau (Moss) :—Flower pure white, large, full, perfect form, produced in corymbs. Growth vigorous, well mossed, hardy. The finest white Moss Rose. G. T.

Blanche Rabatelle (poly. pom.) :—Flower crimson-purple, small, double, in bunches. Growth dwarfed. E. P.

Blanche Simon (Moss) :—Flower pure white, large, rather flat, full. Growth vigorous.

Blanc Unique (C.) :—Flower pure white, medium sized, borne in the greatest profusion. Growth vigorous.

Blaze :—Ever-blooming scarlet Climbing Rose. A hardy Climbing Rose which inherits the blazing colour of Paul's Scarlet Climber and the ever-blooming habit of Grüss an Teplitz. It is a very vigorous climbing variety which will grow to considerable height and produce flowers on both the old and the new growth.

Blossom (H.T.) :—The groundwork of the petals is peach blossom pink, heavily veined and flushed Rose Neyron Red shading to yellow at the base of the petals. The outside of the petals flushed yellow and pale pink. Very free flowering.

Blumenschmidt (T.) :—Flower primrose-yellow, outer petals delicate rose, large, full. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering. A. Bed. Cut. G. T.

Blush Queen (H.T.) :—A fine pink Rose for bedding or exhibition, sturdy and free flowering, with erect bushy habit, and fine well-built flowers, sweetly scented and having unusual substance. Growth vigorous.

Blush Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower blush rose colour, in large clusters, sweetly scented, free. Growth vigorous. Pil. Ar. Perg. H.

Blushing Bride (H.T.) :—Flower clear white, with faint blush flush over the centre, large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre. Growth free. Bed.

Boadicea (T.) :—Flower pale peach, tinted with pink and violet, pointed shape, stiff petals, large. Growth moderate. Exh.

Bonfire (Wich) :—Dazzling scarlet, very early variety, flowering a fortnight before "Excelsa." Growth vigorous.

Bonnie Belle (Wich) :—Flower pink, single, with yellow stamens, handsome foliage. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Bonnie Prince (H. Wich) :—Very beautiful snow white climber. Long graceful clusters of medium size flowers of open frilled form abundantly produced on strong arching canes up to 20 feet long. Hardy. Early and lasts well.

Bordure (poly. pom.) :—Flower pure carmine, large and double, of good shape. Very free flowering.

Boule de Neige (N.) :—Flower pure white shaded greenish white, medium, full, imbricated, opening well. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. T.

Bouquet d'Or (N.) :—Flower Naples yellow, centre salmon, large, very full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing.

Bouquet Rose (Wich) :—Flower rose-pink to lilac-white, early, perpetual flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Bourbonne Queen (B.) :—Flower deep rose, large, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. H. A.

Braiswick Beauty (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower satiny rose, base of petals bronzy rose, early flowering; produced abundantly, light artistic clusters, fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Braiswick Charm (Wich) :—Flower orange-yellow to white, free, in light clusters; tea scented. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. S.

Braiswick Fairy (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower blush-pink, semi-double, sweet perfume, early flowering. Growth, large trusses on erect stems. Pil. Perg. Ar.

Braiswick Gem (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure nankeen yellow, large, fragrant, pyramidal clusters, large pointed buds, early. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg. S.

Breeze Hill (H. Wich) :—Colour deep cream with tints of pink and salmon. Does not reach its full quality until the second or third year after planting.

Brenda (S. Briar) :—Flower peach-pink, single. Growth very vigorous. H. Bu. S.

Briarcliff (H.T.) :—Best described as a vastly improved "Columbia." It has a fine high pointed centre and does not produce the bad-shaped flowers so common with "Columbia." The colour is a bright clear shade of rose-pink. Very sweetly scented. Fine foliage not liable to Mildew. Vigorous. Hardy. Is also a fine forcer under glass.

Bridesmaid (T.) :—Flower clear pink tinted bright rosy scarlet, large, full, globular, high centred. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Brie Rose (T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, reverse of petals purplish rose. A sport from Mme. Berrard. Growth vigorous. W.

Brilliant (H.T.) :—Flower most intense scarlet, the fiery brilliance of which is quite startling, it does not burn or blue in the sun, large, full, and produced continuously throughout the season in endless profusion. Growth strong, upright, and branching, handsome foliage, Mildew proof. Bed.

British Queen (H.T.) :—Flower white, with a slight flush, which disappears as the bloom opens, large, full, of exquisite form, opening freely in all weathers, sweetly fragrant. Growth vigorous, branching, free flowering. Bed. G. Cut.

Brunonii (Musk) :—Flower single white, a variety of R. Moschata; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Brunonis or Himalaya Briar :—Flower pure white, single flowers, bright yellow stamens, early flowering. Pil.

Bullata (The Lettuce-Leaved Rose) (Prov.) :—Flower pink, handsome foliage. Growth vigorous. Distinct.

Bunel (H.T.) :—Flower peach blossom rose on a yellow base, edged bright pink, very large, full, imbricated, fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect.

Burgundy (poly. pom.) :—Flower, small, deep red, very double. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Buttercup (H.T.) :—Deep buttercup-yellow, flowers full and well formed, with a pleasing orange fragrance; does not die back. Growth vigorous.

C

Cabbage or Provence (Prov.) :—One of the oldest Roses cultivated in this country. Existing in the following varieties: red, crested, white, striped. All possessing distinct form and flowering in autumn as well as summer. Sweetly scented, large and full. Growth vigorous. Pil. Bu.

Caledonia :—Pure white, good grower, Mildew-proof foliage ; a good exhibition Rose.

Callisto (H. Musk) :—Flower golden-yellow rosettes, in clusters ; foliage dark green. Growth moderate, branching, free flowering. A. Bu.

Calocarpa (rug.) :—Flower clear rose, single ; good foliage. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Cambraia (Austrian H.) :—Flower rich deep apricot, semi-double, free. A sport from " Mme. Edouard Herriot," with all its characteristics. Exh.

Camille Bernardin (H.P.) :—Flower bright crimson, good shape, large, full, blooms freely, very sweet. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Camillo Schneider (H.T.) :—Growth vigorous, flowers large, well formed and very freely produced. Colour glowing cherry-crimson.

Camoens (H.T.) :—Flower bright rose with yellow base, free, long pointed buds of good shape. Growth moderate. Bed.

Canarienvogel (poly. pom.) :—Flower saffron and amber-yellow, spotted rose and purple, medium, double. Growth dwarf, erect. But. E.

Canary :—Light golden yellow, lightly cerise flushed, medium pointed bloom, sweet primrose fragrance, especially free and good in autumn.

Canary Bird (S. Briar) :—Flower canary-yellow, tinted with crimson, single, medium size ; early flowering. Growth shrubby habit. Distinct. H. Bu.

Candeur Lyonnaise (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, sometimes tinted with pale sulphur-yellow, very large and very full, elongated bud produced single on rigid flower stalks. Growth very vigorous ; very hardy. Exh.

Capitaine Georges Dessirier (H.T.) :—Flower beautiful dark velvety red, shaded with crimson, large, full and globular ; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, of spreading habit, dark green foliage.

Capitaine Millet (T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine-lake on a golden-yellow ground, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. T.

Caprice rouge (Wich) :—Flower crimson-red with golden-yellow anthers on a white ground, changing to dark blackish red when fully open, semi-double. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Captain Basroger (Moss) :—Flower bright velvety crimson. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Captain Christy (H.P.) :—Flower soft flesh-pink, with deep centre, very large, full and fragrant. Growth bushy, erect, hardy. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Captain Christy rose foncé (H.P.) :—Flower strawberry-red, outer petals changing to carmine-purple, large and full. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Captain F. Bald (H.T.) :—Flower deep scarlet-crimson heavily flushed blackish velvety, large, full, of perfectly globular imbricated form, delicately fragrant. Growth vigorous and branching ; a continuous bloomer, especially in autumn. Exh. Cut.

Captain F. S. Harvey Cant :—Rich salmon-pink suffused with yellow. Flowers large, fine build with high pointed centre, of great substance. Fine.

Captain Hayward (H.P.) :—Flower pure brilliant cochineal-carmine, very large, full, high centred, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Captain Kilbee Stuart (H.T.) :—Rich glowing velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, most brilliant and attractive. An exhibition Rose of the highest standard, a valuable addition to the crimson shades of Hybrid Teas because of its brilliancy of colour and wonderful size.

Captain Ronald Clerk (H.T.) :—Free bushy growth, with dark red stems covered with blooms of a brilliant vermilion, resting on an orange base. The blooms are semi-double and pointed, and sweet scented.

Cardinal (H.T.) :—Flower rich cardinal red, sweetly scented. Growth moderate. A seedling from " Liberty."

Cardinal Schulte (H.T.) :—Brilliant crimson-red shaded with fiery scarlet. Large full flowers of the finest shape, carried upright on long stiff stems. The growth is vigorous and compact. Fine for massing.

Carelica (Species) :—Flower rose-coloured ; distinct foliage ; bright red bark. Growth vigorous.

Carine (H.T.) :—Flower blush buff, shaded and flushed orange-carmine and coppery salmon ; buds long and pointed, carried on rigid stems, tea-perfumed. Growth erect, branching, free. Bed. Cut.

Carissima (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower delicate flesh colour, small, and quilled in large bunches. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Caristie Martel :—Flower pure sulphur-yellow, deeper in the centre, very large, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, globular, with large petals. Growth very vigorous, branching. Its enormous size and pure yellow colour without any blending make it quite a distinct variety.

Carmen (T.) :—Flower rosy salmon, outside of petals flesh, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Pil.

Carmine Pillar (C.H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy carmine, large, single. Growth very vigorous, climbing, early flowering. Ar. G. Perg. Pil.

Carolineana (Species) :—Flower light pink, single; fine in autumn.

Caroline d'Arden (H.P.) :—Flower rose Neyron red tinted cochineal-carmine, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Caroline Kuster (T.) :—Flower lemon-yellow, large, full, of perfect form. Growth moderate. Exh.

Caroline Testout (H.T.) :—Flower satin rose with brighter centre, large, full, globular, opening well, sweet. Growth vigorous, erect, free flowering, hardy. A. Cut. Bed. Exh. F. G. T.

Cassimer Moulle (Wich) :—Flower bright purplish rosy colour, reverse of petals silvery pink. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Catalunya (H.T.) :—Flower bright purple-red. Growth very vigorous, climbing; free flowering. A sport from "Grüss an Teplitz."

Catherine Mermet (T.) :—Flower pale pink, changing to pale yellowish flesh, edges of petals tinted lilac-rose, very large, full, imbricated, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh.

Catherine Seyton (S. Briar) :—Flower rosy pink with golden anthers, single. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H. S.

Catherine Soupert (H.P.) :—Flower clear rose, large, fairly full, globular. Growth vigorous, hardy.

Catherine Wurtemburg (Moss) :—Flower deep pink; well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Catherine Zeimet (poly. pom.) :—Flower white, of good form, very free, dark green foliage. Growth dwarf. One of the best. Bed. E.

Cecil (Pernet) :—A fine golden yellow single Rose. Produced in clusters on long stems. Fine branching, bushy habit.

Cecile Brunner (poly. pom.) :—Flower blush-white, shaded pale rose, small, full, in clusters. Growth dwarf. G. Bed. E.

Celeste (Provence) :—Light blush colour. Vigorous growth and a free bloomer.

Celestial (Alba) :—Flower blush, glaucous foliage. Growth very vigorous, summer flowering. Bu.

Celia (H.T.) :—Flower satin pink, centre deep pink, large, of good form; free flowering. Growth vigorous. Cut.

Celina (Moss) :—Flower rich crimson shaded purple, double, well mossed. Bu.

Ceres (H. Musk) :—Flower semi-double, blush with yellow shading produced in corymbs. Perpetual, growth vigorous. A. Bu.

Cerisette (C.) :—Flower small, rose-coloured, in trusses, freely produced. Foliage almost ever-green. Growth vigorous. H.

C. E. Shea (H.T.) :—Flower beautiful clear pink, perfectly formed. Bed.

Chameleon (H.T.) :—Flower of pure flame-edged cerise colour, delicately perfumed. Growth very free and branching. Pot.

Chaplin's Crimson Glow (C.H.T.) :—Deep crimson with white base, large and full, a fine climber of the same habit as "Paul's Scarlet Climber."

Chaplin's Crimson Glow (H. T.) :—Deep crimson with white base. Free and continuous flowering. Excellent pillar and pergola Rose.

Chaplin's Pink Climber :—It may be best described as a double pink climber of great value for arches and pillars.

Charles Cretté (H.T.) :—Flower velvety rose, with shrimp-pink centre, large; fine long bud. Growth very vigorous, with few thorns. F.

Charles Darwin (H.P.) :—Flower scarlet, changing to fuchsia red, large, full, of cupped form, imbricated, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.

Charles Dingee (T.) :—Flower delicate blending of colours: rose tints in the centre of flower, gradually shading off into pale blush and creamy, double, grandly formed, on stiff erect stems. Growth vigorous, very free.

Charles H. Rigg (H.T.) :—Vermilion-scarlet shading to rose-pink; shape is all that can be desired, giving abundance of flower; very sweetly scented. Ideal Rose for garden, forcing, or exhibition.

Charles J. Grahame (H.T.) :—Flower orange-crimson, fragrant. Summer. Exh.

Charles K. Douglas (H.T.) :—Flower intense flaming scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson, large, full, and fine form with pointed buds, freely and abundantly produced right throughout the season; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, upright, with deep green handsome foliage, Mildew proof. Bed.

Charles Lamb (H.P.) :—Flower bright cerise-red; foliage handsome; beautiful bud. Growth vigorous.

Charles Lawson (B.) :—Flower vivid car mine. Growth vigorous. A fine pillar variety.

Charles Lefèbvre (H.P.) :—Flower velvety carmine-lake, shaded purple-garnet, large, full, cupped, imbricated, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. G.

Charles P. Kilham (H.T.) :—Brilliant orange, orient red, suffused with glowing scarlet. When full open the colour fades to brilliant Lincoln pink in the old

flowers. Habit free and bushy, breaking freely from the base : very perpetual.

Charlotte Chevalier (Pernet) :—Sport from the variety "Arthur R. Goodwin," differing only in colour, which is a dark canary-yellow.

Charlotte Gillemot (H.T.) :—Flower ivory-white, with stout petals, imbricated. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Charlotte Klemm (C.) :—Flower fiery red, semi-double. Growth moderate. G.

Charm (H.T.) :—Flower coppery yellow ; bud reddish orange, shaded with pink and copper, produced in fine upstanding trusses. Growth vigorous and free. Bed. Cut.

Charmi (H. Musk.) :—Bright dark pink, yellow stamens, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays ; good in autumn. Growth vigorous.

Charming (H.T.) :—Flower soft salmon-rose with coral on reverse of petals ; free flowering. Growth vigorous. Very good on standards.

Charming Princess (Pernet) :—Inside the petals the colour is pure deep yellow with a broad band of vermilion round the edges. The outside of the petals is heavily marked with fiery vermilion.

Chastity (H.T.) :—White, sometimes faint yellow shading base of petals ; bright orange anthers, moderate size, perfectly formed, high pointed centre. Beautiful scent. Very early flowering.

Château de Clos Vougeot (H.T.) :—Flower velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to dark velvety crimson, large, full, globular, very sweet. Growth vigorous, branching. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Château d'Ourout (T.) :—Flower deep peach-carmine, outer petals rose-mauve, very large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous.

Château Pelles (H.T.) :—The colour is a silky, delicate, light salmon-pink of extraordinary beauty. Vigorous branching habit. Luxuriant foliage. Free-flowering. A good bedding and cut flower variety.

Châtillon Rambler (Wich) :—Flower rose tinted flesh, with large white centre, large, semi-double. Growth very vigorous ; late flowering.

Chedane Guinnoseaux (rug.) :—Flower crimson, borne in panicles, continuously produced in summer and autumn. Double flowered. Autumn blooms further enhanced by bright coral hips succeeding the earlier flowers. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Chedane Guinoisseau (T.) :—Flower clear self yellow, small. Growth moderate. But.

Cheerful (H.T.) :—Flower pure orange-flame, the flame shading overspreading the petal, together with the distinct orange base, creates a combination of colour hitherto unknown in Roses, very large and full, of perfect shape and form. Growth like "Caroline Testout" ; flowering freely and continuously throughout the whole season.

Chérie (Poly.) :—Scarlet-crimson, a sport from "Else Poulsen," which it resembles in growth ; very beautiful.

Cherry (H.T.) :—Sunflower-yellow on outside, on inner side bright rose, heavily veined in a deeper shade of rose. As the flowers grow the inner surfaces of the petals turn brilliant carmine-pink, flushed yellow. Blooms large, full, well formed, with reflexed petals. A fine bedding and decorative variety.

Cherry Page (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant cherry-pink with golden yellow base, large petals, pointed buds. Growth very vigorous. G. Bed.

Cheshunt Hybrid (H.T.) :—Flower cherry-carmine, large, full and of good form ; abundant bloomer ; very fragrant. an Growth very vigorous. Pil. ar. W.

Cheshunt Scarlet (H.P.) :—Flower vivid scarlet-crimson, semi-double. Growth vigorous.

China Noisette :—Flower pink. A summer Rose, curiously formed, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Chrissie MacKellar (H.T.) :—Flower deep ochry madder, crayoned and veined crimson-carmine, opening to bright orangy pink with age, semi-double, Primrose Tea perfumed, buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous, branching ; very free. Bed.

Christian Curle (Wich) :—Sport of "Dorothy Perkins," with which it is in every way identical save colour, which is a pale flesh-pink. Ar. Perg. Pil. S. W.

Christine (Pernet) :—Flower deepest and clearest golden yellow, perfectly shaped, with petals of good substance ; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous ; deep glossy green mildew-proof foliage. Bed. Cut.

Christine Prior (H.T.) :—Deep bright rosy red, overlaid and flushed yellow and peach, gradually shading to deep yellow at base, the whole colour combination being practically impossible to describe. The flower when aged is a beautiful light rosy red, a very telling colour. The habit of growth is bushy, strong, free and ideal for all garden work, bedding and Massing.

Christine Wright (Wich Ramb.) :—Flower bright pink, early. Growth very vigorous and upright. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Cinderella (Wich) :—Flower deeper shade of pink than "Lady Gay," ends of petals quilled ; double ; late flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Cineraria (poly. pom.) :—Flower pale salmon-red with white eye. Single. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Cinnamonea (Species) :—Flower large, single, pink, wood brown and spineless.

Circe (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-white shaded with carmine, base of petals deep yellow, large, and full, with handsome elongated buds. Exh. Bed.

Cissie Easlea (Pernet) :—Flower clear saffron-yellow with carmine centre, passing to Naples yellow when expanding, very large, full and globular ; buds pale buff shaded bright carmine. Growth vigorous ; of erect branching habit with few thorns and green bronzed foliage. Exh. Bed.

Claire Andruejol (H.T.) :—Flower pale pink tinted carmine, large, full. Growth very vigorous ; free blooming.

Claire Carnot (N.) :—Flower Indian yellow edged Japanese yellow and bright pink, changing to creamy yellow, of medium size, full, fragrant. Growth very vigorous.

Claire Jacquier (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower nankeen yellow, small, double, produced in trusses. Growth vigorous, climbing. Ar. Perg.

Clara Curtis (T.) :—Flower deep bright and golden yellow, large and full, rich tea perfume ; grand foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh. Cut.

Clara Watson (H.T.) :—Flower mother-of-pearl white with peach-coloured centre large, full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous. But. Cut. T.

Clare de Escofet (H.T.) :—Flower of delicate flesh-white, large, and of high-centred form, carried erect. Growth vigorous. Exh. Bed.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.) :—A rose of tangerine orange perfume ; its perfectly spiral globular-formed blooms are three-quarter zoned biscuit-chrome on ivory-white stiff petals ; long pointed buds carried on erect rigid flower stalks. Vigorous and erect wood festooned with ideal H. T. foliage. Exh. Bed.

Claude Jacquet (H.P.) :—Flower deep carmine-purple, very large, full and sweet. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Claudius (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, large and full ; fragrant ; free flowering. Growth vigorous. A Bed. Cut. Exh.

Clementina Carbonieri (T.) :—Flower clear violet-rose, elongated bud of fine form and of superb bright pale buff colouring, outer petals shaded violet-rose, base of petals saffron-yellow. Growth vigorous.

Clément Pacaud (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine, large. Growth vigorous ; flowering continuously.

Cleopatra (T.) :—Flower creamy flesh, buds long and pointed, petals thick, opening well. Growth moderate. Exh.

Cleveland (H.T.) :—Flower deep coppery yellow at the base of the petals, which are heavily flushed reddish copper on old rose, large and full, of exquisite form, produced freely and continuously throughout the season. Growth vigorous, stout branching, with large and very handsome foliage, which is mildew proof.

Climbing American Beauty (H.P.) :—Flower crimson, borne on erect stems ; free flowering. Growth very vigorous. Pil.

Cimbing Belle Siebrecht (H.T.) :—A strong-growing form of "Belle Siebrecht." Very valuable for climbing and massing.

Climbing Betty (Clg. H.T.) :—Coppery rose shaded yellow. Very large bud, long and pointed. Fine, large, rich, dark green glossy foliage. Few thorns. Vigorous. Free and continuous bloomer. Very hardy.

Climbing Captain Christy (H.P.) :—A climbing form of "Captain Christy," from which it sported. Most distinct. A. B. Pil.

Climbing Capt. Hayward (H.P.) :—A fine climbing form of the old favourite, "Captain Hayward."

Climbing Caroline Testout (H.T.) :—A climbing form of this popular Rose.

Climbing Catherine Mermet (T.) :—Flower deep pink, in every respect similar to "Catherine Mermet," of which it is a sport. Growth very vigorous, of very strong climbing habits. Exh. F. W.

Climbing Cecil Brunner (Mult. ramb.) :—A strong climber of this well-known variety. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot (H.T.) :—Flower deep crimson, shaded velvety, scarlet and fiery red, full and globular ; opens well. Growth very vigorous, Mildew proof. One of the best climbers. Ar. Pil. W.

Climbing Chatenay (H.T.) :—Flower bright salmon-pink with deeper centre, reflexed petals, pointed centre. Growth vigorous. Exh. Ar. Pil. W.

Climbing Clara Watson (H.T.) :—A strong climbing variety of this well-known Rose.

Climbing Cramoisie Supérieure (C.) :—Flower rich crimson, semi-double. A climbing sport from "Cramoise Supérieure." Pil.

Climbing Crimson (C.) :—Flower deep purple. Climber of old "Crimson China."

Climbing Daily Mail Scented :—A climbing sport of the beautiful *Daily Mail*

Scented Rose; colour rich dark velvety crimson with scarlet sheen.

Climbing Dean Hole (H.T.) :—Identical with the original except that the flowers are a deep cerise-pink.

Climbing Devoniensis (T.) :—Flower creamy white with blush centre, large and full, free, early flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. W.

Climbing Glory of Cheshunt (H.P.) :—Flower deep crimson. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Climbing Golden Emblem :—A strong climbing sport of that well-known variety Golden Emblem.

Climbing Golden Ophelia (Clg. H.T.) :—A very fine climbing sport of this well-known variety. The flowers are usually of deeper colour, larger and more freely produced.

Climbing H. V. Machin (H.T.) :—A vigorous climbing sport of this well-known Rose. A climbing novelty of the greatest value, as, unlike many climbing sports, its flowers are produced in great profusion, and the plant is strong, clean and fixed.

Climbing Irish Fireflame (H.T.) :—Flower fiery orange, large, single. Identical in all respects with "Irish Fireflame," save habit of growth, which is vigorous. Ar. Pil. W.

Climbing Jessie (Mult. ramb.) :—A sport from the well-known dwarf variety. Exceedingly vigorous. Flowers in clusters of a brilliant red. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Climbing Joseph Lowe (H.T.) :—A sport from "Joseph Lowe." Flower salmon-pink. Growth vigorous. Free flowering. Ar. Pil.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H.T.) :—A climbing type of this well-known variety. Ar. Cut. F. Perg. Pil.

Climbing Killarney (H.T.) :—A strong climbing form of the well-known beautiful Rose "Killarney."

Climbing La France (H.T.) :—Flower silvery rose shaded pale lilac, large and full, free. Growth very vigorous. One of the best climbers amongst the H.T.'s. Exh. Pil. Ar. Perg. W.

Climbing Lady Ashtown (H.T.) :—Flower pure deep pink, large and full, free. Growth very vigorous, in all respects like the dwarf variety from which it sported. Ar. Pil. Perg. W.

Climbing Lady Greenall (H.T.) :—Centre intense saffron-orange, heavily zoned and overspread on deep creamy white; reflex of petals faintly suffused delicate shell-pink; very large, perfectly finished, exceedingly floriferous, strong Tea perfumed.

Climbing Lady Hillingdon (T.) :—A climbing sport of the variety of same name. F.

Climbing Lady Mary Beauclerc (H.T.) :—Flower rose-pink. Growth vigorous. F. W.

Climbing Lady Waterlow (H.T.) :—Sport from dwarf variety "Lady Waterlow." Similar in all respects except growth. Ar. Pil. W.

Climbing Liberty (H.T.) :—Flower bright velvety crimson, large, with long pointed buds, free. Growth vigorous. A sport of dwarf variety. Best grown as a pillar Rose. But.

Climbing Lieut. Chauré (H.T.) :—Flower rich velvety crimson, shaded garnet-red, deep petals, cupped with long buds. Growth vigorous. A bud sport from "Lieut. Chauré"; fragrant. Ar. Pil.

Climbing Los Angeles (Clg. Pernet) :—A very fine climbing sport of this popular variety.

Climbing Louise Catherine Breslau (H.T.): —Climbing sport of "Louise Catherine Breslau." Flower of larger size same colour as the normal type, produced in great profusion. Growth very vigorous. Ar. W.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay (H.T.) : —A climbing sport of the Rose of same name, producing growth of seven to eight feet in one season.

Climbing Madame Butterfly (Clg. H.T.):—A climbing sport from the well-known H.T., but flower is larger, fuller and longer, the outside petals are clear and good. The colour is not exactly the same, being slightly suffused with more apricot.

Climbing Madame Edouard Herriot (the *Daily Mail* Rose) (Pernet) :—A climbing sport of this well-known and justly esteemed Rose.

Climbing Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.) :—A climbing form of this well-known variety.

Climbing Maman Cochet (T.) :—Flower deep flesh shaded fawn and rose, large and full. Growth very vigorous. Bud sport from "Maman Cochet." W.

Climbing Marquise de Sinéty (H.T.) :—A well-defined climbing form of this variety.

Climbing Melanie Soupert (H.T.) :—Flower pale sunset yellow, tinted with amethyst, large. Growth vigorous. Exh. G. Bed. P.

Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward (C.H.T.) :—A climbing form of this distinct variety, possessing remarkable vigour; very free flowering, fine Indian yellow flushed salmon-rose.

Climbing Mrs. Henry Morse :—A climbing sport from that well-known and highly esteemed variety "Mrs. Henry Morse."

Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.) :—A climbing form of Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

Climbing Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush (Mult. ramb.) :—A climbing form of "Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush," from which it is sported.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (H.T.) :—Flower deep rosy pink, large and full. Sport of dwarf variety. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Exh. F.

Climbing Niphetos (T.) :—A climbing form of this well-known variety; very free flowering. F.

Climbing Ophelia (H.T.) :—In all respects, excepting growth, identical with the normal type, of which there is not any Rose that will produce throughout the entire season a greater number of perfect blooms.

Climbing Orléans-Rose (Mult. ramb.) :—In all respects, excepting growth, identical with the type from which it sported. Growth vigorous, of true climbing character; perpetual flowering.

Climbing Papa Gontier (T.) :—A climbing form of this well-known variety. Vigorous.

Climbing Paul Lédé (H.T.) :—A well-defined climbing form of this well-known variety. Vigorous.

Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.) :—Flower canary-chrome to straw and creamy yellow, large and double, free. Growth vigorous. F.

Climbing Pride of Waltham (H.T.) :—Flower salmon. Good foliage. Growth vigorous. Pil. W.

Climbing Radiance (Clg. H.T.) :—Very vigorous grower. In all other respects like its parent.

Climbing Richmond (H.T.) :—In all respects, excepting growth, identical with the normal type, from which it sported. Growth vigorous and of true climbing character.

Climbing Shot Silk :—A fixed sport of this general favourite, perhaps the most noteworthy climbing H.T. ever introduced; it is a very vigorous grower, blooms profusely and is suitable for any climbing purpose, position or aspect.

Climbing S. H. Rodocanachi (H.P.) :—Climbing sport of the dwarf variety. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Climbing Snow Queen (H.P.) :—Flower pure snow-white, large and full, outward petals sometimes shaded pink. A sport of "Frau Karl Druschki" (renamed "Snow Queen"). Growth moderate. Pil.

Climbing Souvr. de la Malmaison (B.) :—A strong climbing variety of this good old well-known Rose.

Climbing Souv. de Pierre Notting :—Flower cherry-carmine. Growth very vigorous, sweetly scented, foliage dark green and glossy; summer and autumn flowering. Growth vigorous, free from Mildew; south or west wall.

Climbing Stevens (H.T.) :—A very vigorous grower, large full snow-white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety is very hardy.

Climbing Sunburst (H.T.) :—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known variety of same name; early and late flowering.

Climbing Sunstar (Clg. H.T.) :—This climber is much better than its dwarf parent. The flowers are better coloured, the shape is better.

Climbing Triomphant d'Orléanaise (poly. pom.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet, semi-double. Bud sport from "Triomphe d'Orléanaise."

Climbing Victor Verdier (H.P.) :—Flower rose colour. Growth vigorous. Pil. W.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (T.) :—A climbing form of this grand Rose, possessing all its qualities.

Climbing White Pet (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, small, in trusses. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Clio (H.P.) :—Flower flesh colour, shaded in the centre with rosy pink, very large, full, of fine form, with pointed centre, opening well. Growth very vigorous and free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G. T.

Cloth of Gold (N.) :—Flower creamy white with yellow centre, large and globular, tender. Growth vigorous.

Clotilde Soupert (T.) :—Flower yellowish white, centre rosy, large for its class, very double, globular, imbricated, very fragrant. Growth moderate hardy. E. F. G. P. T.

Clotilde Soupert (poly. pom.) :—Flower carmine-purple, with clearer centre, large, very full. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing. Pil.

Clovelly (H.T.) :—Rich carmine-rose, salmon shaded; buds carried on a very long upright stiff neck, opening to flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed; vigorous.

Clytemnestra (H. Musk) :—Flower copper to chamois yellow, in clusters. Growth vigorous. Bed. Bu.

Cmdt. Beaurepaire (D.) :—Flower bright rose striped purple and white, open, globular. Growth vigorous. G.

Cmdt. Félix Faure (H.P.) :—Flower dark crimson flushed vermilion, globular; colour constant, very fragrant. Growth vigorous. G. Bed.

Colcestria (H.T.) :—Flower satin rose in the centre, shading off to silver-pink in the outer petals, which are beautifully reflexed, large and full, possessing a most delightful perfume. Growth strong, climbing, with good stout foliage of a

light green shade, and retained well in winter. Cli.

Colette Martinet (H.T.) :—Flower beautiful old gold shaded with orange-yellow, medium size, not too full, globular ; long golden buds. Growth vigorous, branching ; reddish green foliage. Bed.

Colleen (H.T.) : Brilliant rose-shaded pink, large and open, long buds, large full flowers. Growth vigorous. Bed. Exh.

Colonel Dazier (H.T.) :—Growth vigorous and free branching, flowers large, full and well formed, opening well in all weathers. Rosy white, reverse of petals bright rose, base of petals golden yellow, very floriferous and old-rose scented.

Colonel Leclerc (H.T.) :—Flower cherry-red washed with carmine-lake, large, fairly full and globular, produced singly. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.) :—Flower blood-red velvety crimson, blooms produced in great profusion on erect stems ; Tea perfume. Growth vigorous and branching.

Col. R. S. Williamson (H.T.) :—Flower white, blush centre. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Columbia (H.T.) :—Flower true pink, of the shade of "Mrs. George Shawyer," deepening as it opens to glowing pink, produced on long stiff stems ; fragrant. It is a free grower, with beautiful foliage. Cut.

Commandant L. Bartre (H.T.) :—Flower dark red-carmine, tinted brilliant pink, central petals crimpled, large and full, of beautifull form, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous ; free flowering. Cut.

Commandant Marchand (T.) :—Flower succinum yellow, with salmon-coloured centre, outer petals creamy yellow, very large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing.

Commandeur Jules Gravereaux (H.P.) :—Flower slightly shaded with maroon, large dazzling velvety fiery red, centre and full, pæony-like, very sweet, bud long and pointed. Growth vigorous, very free. Cut. A. Exh. F. G. T.

Common China (C.) :—Flower china-pink. Growth vigorous, continuous blooming, known as the "Old Monthly." Bed. G. H.

Common Moss (Moss) :—Flower pale rose, summer flowering, growth vigorous. The best pink Moss.

Common Provence (Prov.) :—Flower rosy pink. Summer flowering ; very fragrant ; known as the old "Cabbage" Rose. Growth vigorous. G. Bu.

Common Sweetbriar (S. Briar) :—Flower pale pink, early summer flowering, fragrant foliage. Bu. H.

Complicata (Species) :—Flower clear rose in umbels. Small obate foliage. Growth erect, attaining five feet in height. A fine free-fruiting kind.

Comte Chandon (T) :—Flower clear citron-yellow, large, full. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. T.

Comte de Paris (H.P.) :—Flower crimson, changing to carmine-purple, large, full, and sweet. Growth vigorous.

Comte de Raimbaud (H.P.) :—Flower rich velvety crimson, large and imbricated. Growth moderate. Exh.

Comte de Rochmur (H.T.) :—Flower fiery scarlet-tinted vermilion, large, full, perfect shape. Growth moderate. Exh.

Comtesse Barbantanne (B.):—Flower flesh colour, large, full, fine form, free. Growth vigorous.

Comtesse Cécile de Forton (T.) :—Flower pale rosy pink, changing to pale lilac-rose on a golden yellow base, reverse of petals peach blossom, of very large size, full, of cupped form, carried erect ; sweetly scented. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Comtesse d'Ansembourg (H.T.) :—Flower waxy white, changing to lemon and rosy yellow when opening, very large, full, of good substance. Growth vigorous, branching ; free flowering. Exh. Bed. Cut.

Comtesse de Breteuil (T.) :—Flower outer petals rosy salmon, centre shaded apricot peach rose, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. T.

Comtesse de Cassagne (H.T.) :—Flower of varying colour ; rich coppery pink shaded clear rose, occasionally comes quite yellow, very large, of fine form, sweetly perfumed ; bud elongated. Growth very vigorous, free, and continuous flowering, with glossy green foliage. Gar. Cut.

Comtesse de Castilleja (Pernet):—The colouring is orange flame bordered with intense vermilion, passing to golden coral as the flower opens. Very vigorous, hardy, lovely dark green foliage resistant to Mildew.

Comtesse de Festetics Hamilton (T.) :—Flower carmine, with copper centre. Growth moderate.

Comtesse de Frigneuse (T). :—Flower canary-yellow, large, full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. T.

Comtesse de Ludre (H.P.) :—Flower bright crimson, large, well shaped, early. Growth moderate. Exh.

Comtesse de Murinaise (Moss) :—Flower white shaded blush, large and open, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Comtesse de Nadailac (T.) :—Flower a mixture of peach, apricot and bronzy

yellow; a really fine Tea Rose. Growth moderate. Exh.

Comtesse de Rafelis St. Sauveur, reddish orange shaded coral-red; semi-double. Growth vigorous and very free flowering.

Comtesse de Saxe (T.) :—Flower porcelain white, centre lightly shaded yellow, large, very full. Growth vigorous, very free. F.

Comtesse de Turenne :—See Mme. Wagram Comtesse de Turenne.

Comtesse du Cayla (C.) :—Flower nasturtium-red to orange-yellow, double, variable in colour. Growth vigorous. Bed. Bu. G.

Comtesse Félicie Hoyos (H.T.) :—Flower very clear salmon-yellow, centre rosy copper with vivid carmine, large. In the style of " Prince de Bulgarie."

Comtesse Icy Hardegg (H.T.) :—Flower glowing carmine, very large, full, elongated bud. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. G.

Confucius (C.) :—Flower deep rose, full, fragrant. Growth moderate.

Conqueror (H.T.) :—Apricot-yellow, shaded orange-red, good shape, perpetual flowering and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (rug.) :—Flower bright silvery rose, very large, full, well formed, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, floriferous. B. Cut. H. G.

Constance (Pernet) :—Flower of beautiful cadmium-yellow colouring passing to golden yellow, large, full, of globular form; the buds are long pointed, orange-yellow streaked with carmine. Growth vigorous, free, branching, perpetual flowering; foliage glossy green.

Constance Casson (Pernet) :—Flower rich carmine, flushed and veined with apricot and coppery yellow, large and globular. Growth strong and branching, with glossy Mildew-proof foliage. Exh. Bed.

Coquina (Wich) :—Flower pale pink, Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Cora (C.) :—Flower clear yellow tinted with salmon-rose and carmine, medium, full. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A.

Coral (H.T.) :—Bright coral with buttercup base developing to salmon-shrimp shaded yellow towards the base, fine long pointed bud, free branching habit, vigorous upright growth, free flowering and sweetly scented.

Coral Cluster (poly. pom.), :—Flower pale coral-pink to soft salmon-pink, perfectly formed, free, in large clusters. Growth vigorous. Bed. P.

Coralie (Wich) :—A " climbing Lyon-Rose," coral-red changing to deep pink, large for its class, double, distinct rambling variety.

Corallina (T.) :—Flower deep coral-red, large petals, pointed buds. Growth vigorous, good standard. G. Bed.

Cordelia (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower coppery to lemon-yellow clusters, fragrant. Vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Cornelia (Hybrid Musk) :—Strawberry flushed yellow. Shrub habit, good for massing. Good in autumn. Fragrant, musk perfume.

Cornelia (H.T.) :—Flowers medium size and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon-pink. Base of petals bright orange. Vigorous.

Cornelis Timmermans (H.T.) :—Flower soft pink with yellow, very large, full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, bushy, free flowering.

Coronation (Wich ramb.) :—Flower scarlet-crimson splashed with white, double, in large trusses. Growth vigorous, climber. Ar. Perg.

Coronation (H.P.) :—Flower pale rose to shrimp-pink, large and globular. Growth vigorous, erect. Exh. Bu.

Coronet (poly. pom.). Flower yellow shaded with rose, free, in trusses. Bed. E.

Corrie Koster :—Salmon, as the flower ages passing to apricot-yellow, flowers quite double and habit of plant vigorous.

Countess Annesley (H.T.) :—Flower rosy salmon suffused with old gold. Growth moderate, fragrant. Exh.

Countess Cairns (H.T.) :—Flower bright pink, large, of great width. Scented. Growth vigorous.

Countess Clanwilliam (H.T.) :—Flower delicate peach-pink at the base of the petals, which are flamed and edged with deep cherry-red, large and full; buds long and pointed. Growth strong, vigorous, upright wood.

Countess of Caledon (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, large petals. Growth erect, vigorous, scented, semi-globular. Exh.

Countess of Derby (H.T.) :—Flower flesh peach, large and free. Growth vigorous, free flowering. G. Exh.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink suffused with saffron-yellow, free, early. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Countess of Ilchester (H.T.) :—Flower warm crimson-carmine. Growth vigorous. Bed. Cut.

Countess of Lonsdale (H.T.) :—Flower deep cadmium-yellow, of medium size and fine form, full and freely produced; sweetly scented. Growth free, vigorous, branching; foliage deep bronzy red in the young state. Bed.

Countess of Oxford (H.P.);—Flower strawberry-red, passing to brilliant cochineal-carmine, large, full, of fine form. Growth vigorous, hardy. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Countess of Shaftesbury (H.T.) :—Flower silvery carmine with picotee edging. Growth vigorous, free and branching, Mildew-proof. Exh. G. P. Bu.

Countess of Warwick (H.T.) :—Flower lemon-yellow, beautifully edged with pink. Growth erect and robust. Exh. Bed.

Coupe d'Hébé (H.C.) :—Flower pale rose pink. A fine old-fashioned Rose; free flowering. Growth moderate.

Courage (H.T.) :—Vivid crimson, full, perfect form, free flowering, fine habit, sweet scented. Growth moderate.

Courtney Page (H.T.) :—Flower rich velvety crimson, large, full, perfect form on long stalks, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Covent Garden (H.T.) :—Flower rich deep crimson, with plum-black flushes on reverse of petals, well-formed, borne perfectly upright on stout stems. Growth branching, glossy foliage free from Mildew; free flowering. One of the best crimson autumnal Roses for bedding purposes yet introduced. F. Cut.

Cramoisie Supérieure (C.) :—Flower a rich crimson semi-double, in large clusters. Growth vigorous.

Crépuscle (N.) :—Flower deep copper-yellow with pink shading; free flowering; self-climbing habit. Growth vigorous. But. Pil. S.

Crested Moss Rose (Moss) :—Flower rosy pink, paler edges, semi-double, moss-crested sepals. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Crimson Chatenay (H.T.) :—Very similar to the favourite variety, "Madame Abel Chatenay," from which it is a seedling; the colour is a beautiful bright crimson, fragrant. Cut.

Crimson China (C.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson. Growth moderate. E. G.

Crimson Damask (D.) :—Flower bright crimson, semi-single, large. Growth vigorous.

Crimson Emblem (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant, dazzling crimson-scarlet, perfect in shape and form, with fine long stems for cutting; delightfully sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free blooming, Mildew-proof.

Crimson Gleam (Poly.) :—A sport from Orange King keeping its glowing colour (impervious to sun, wind, or rain). Splendid for bedding out or for pot-work under glass.

Crimson Globe (Moss) :—Flower deep crimson, large and full crested, beautifully mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu. But.

Crimson Monthly (C.) :—See "Cramoisie Supérieure."

Crimson Queen (H.P.) :—Flower velvety crimson shaded with fiery red and maroon, large, globular, fine foliage. Growth vigorous.

Crimson Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright crimson, medium, double, produced in large pyramidal trusses. Growth vigorous, climbing, late flowering. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Cristata (Moss) :—Flower rose, large, full and globular; very fragrant. Growth moderate. Well mossed and very pretty.

Crown Prince (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple, full, opening well; beautiful buds; free. Growth vigorous. Good foliage. Exh.

Crusader (H.T.) :—Flower rich velvety crimson, large, full, good form, petals nicely reflexed at the edges. Growth vigorous and branching; free flowering.

Cuba (Pernet) :—The long buds are almost scarlet. The open flowers are a very uncommon shade of orange-scarlet or Lincoln-red on the back of the petals, and the colour on the inside of the petals is a rich light velvety scarlet-crimson with carmine towards the tips of the petals. Bronze-green handsome foliage. Very vigorous. Quite hardy. Erect habit.

Cumberland Belle (Moss) :—Flower silvery rose. Growth very vigorous. Bu.

Cupid (H.T.) :—Flower pale peach flesh, large, single, in clusters. Growth very vigorous; light green foliage, very large; summer. Bu. Pil.

C. V. Haworth (H.T.) :—Flower intense black-scarlet with rich crimson pile, of good size and form, freely produced; fragrant. Growth vigorous.

C. W. Cowan (H.T.) :—Flower warm carmine-cerise, large, full, imbricated in form and very freely and continuously produced, deliciously perfumed, petals of great substance. Growth vigorous, branching.

Cyclope (poly. pom.) :—Flower carmine-purple, rayed with white. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Cynthia (H.T.) :—Flower pale lemon to creamy yellow, fine form, large. Growth vigorous. Bed. Cut.

Cynthia Forde (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant rose-pink. Growth vigorous, free and branching. Exh. Bed. G.

D

Daily Mail (Pernet) :—See "Mme. Edouard Herriot."

Daily Mail Scented Rose :—Very vigorous deep velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, flowers full and of good form, carried on erect stems, the finest and most highly fragrant Rose sent out for many years, blooming early and late.

Dainty (T.) :—Flower primrose-yellow, with yolk-of-egg centres, petals edged and tipped carmine; medium. Vigorous growth.

Dainty (H.T.) :—Flower rosy apricot, tinted cherry-pink; glossy foliage. Growth moderate. G.

Dainty Bess (H.T.) :—The colour is a delightful salmon-pink and the stamens and centre of the flower make a unique contrast with their gold and crimson. Very sweetly scented and free flowering. The habit is good and new shoots are freely produced. Vigorous.

Daisy :—Orange flame, semi-double.

Daisy Brazileir (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower fire-red and purple-red with prominent yellow stamens. Growth vigorous, erect climbing.

Daisy Hill (rug.) :—Flower rich crimson, beautifully shaped buds; very distinct. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Damascena (Species) :—Flower red, double, very sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Damask Kezanlik (D.) :—The variety from which the celebrated Bulgarian Attar of Roses is made.

Dame Edith Helen (H.T.) :—Pure glowing pink, not too deep. Erect strong stems; delightfully fragrant; vigorous; free flowering, hardy. As a garden, bedding and exhibition Rose, this variety has few equals.

Danãe (H.T.) :—Flower soft yellow, semi-double, in clusters, perpetual flowering. Growth very vigorous.

Daniel Lacombe (Ayr) :—Flower white, yellow centre; very free. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Daphne (H. Musk) :—Flower pink, clusters, perpetual flowering. Growth vigorous. A.

David Gilmore (H.T.) :—Vigorous upright growth and Mildew-proof foliage, flowers very large, full, and well formed. Colour brilliant scarlet-red, an even shade throughout, opening freely in all weathers. A good exhibition and garden Rose.

David McKee (H.T.) :—Flower deep orange and chrome. Growth vigorous. Free flowering.

David Pradel (T.) :—Flower clear lilac-rose, base of petals yellow, large, full, opening well. Growth vigorous.

David R. Williamson (H.P.) :—Flower soft rich carmine-rose, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Dawn (H.T.) :—Flower soft blush, with golden anthers. Growth vigorous. Bu. Pil.

Daybreak (H.N.) :—Flower golden yellow, semi-single, perpetual flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Dazla :—Brilliant orange-scarlet, with yellow base; buds long and pointed. Flowers semi-double large waved petals.

Dean Hole (H.T.) :—Flower silvery carmine, shaded salmon, large, full, fine form, high-centred. Growth vigorous, branching, very free flowering. Exh. Cut. F.

Debutante (Wich) :—Flower soft light pink, rosettes in clusters, very double, scented. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

De Candolle (Wich) :—Flower deep yellow to salmon-yellow, large trusses, iree flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

De la Grifferaie :—Flower deep rose, changing to blush; double. Growth very vigorous. Pil.

Delicata (rug.) :—Flower soft rose; large double. Very free. Continuous. Bu.

Delight (Wich) :—Flower rose-carmine with white centre, single, in large trusses, free flowering, resembling a Sweet Briar. Very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Delightful (H.T.) :—In two distinct colours, the outside of the petals being amber-yellow, and the inner side bright rose-pink. Tea scented.

De Meux (Moss) :—Flower blush, centre pale pink, full. Growth dwarf. Well mossed.

Deschamps (N.) :—Flower bright carmine. Medium size. Flowers produced in great profusion. Growth vigorous. Pil. W.

Désiré Bergera (Wich) :—Flower coppery yellow, double, in small trusses, freely produced. Very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Desmond Johnson (H.T.) :—Brilliant scarlet, very slightly flushed orange and claret, with a deep orange base. Colour does not fade. The flowers are large, full, of conical shape. Faint Tea perfume. Vigorous and free growing.

Desprez a Fleurs Jaunes (N.) :—Flower red, buff and sulphur, variable; very sweet. Growth vigorous.

Deuil de Paul Fontaine (Moss) :—Flower purple, shaded crimson-red, large, full. Growth vigorous. G. T.

Deuil du Colonel Denfert (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple-garnet, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.

Deutsche Hoffnung (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, passing to apricot-yellow when opening, large, borne single on long and stiff stems. Growth vigorous, handsome glossy green foliage.

Devoniensis (T.) :—Flower white, with yellow tinge and blush centre; large, full. Growth vigorous.

Diabola (Wich) :—Flower dark glowing crimson, large, with golden stamens, semi-

single, early flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Diadem (H.T.) :—Deep crimson, heavily overlaid orange-crimson, suffused deep salmon and coppery yellow; a good garden Rose.

Diana (H.T.) :—Malmaison-pink is the predominating shade, but on the reflex of the petals it fades away and merges into lemon-cream. As a garden Rose a moderately vigorous grower, with strong disease-resistant foliage, and petals of leathery substance, opening well in all weathers.

Diana (poly.) :—Single flower of dark orange suffused with carmine on top of petals; flowers continuously giving an abundance of blooms in large clusters. Excellent for table decoration and bedding. Glossy Mildew-proof foliage. Very bushy growth.

Diana Cant (H.T.) :—Carmine-red, flushed orange-scarlet. Reddish foliage, very early flowering.

Die Prasidentin (H.T.) :—Robust growth, long pointed buds opening into large flowers. Marble-white, with ochre-yellow centre, splendid for massing.

Dinah (H.T.) :—Buds and open flowers rich deep crimson, with darker shading; free flowering. Bed.

Docteur Félix Guyon (T.) :—Flower yellowish salmon shaded rosy salmon, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous. A. G.

Docteur Grill (T.) :—Flower coppery yellow in the centre, shading to clear rose, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Docteur Mulette (H.T.) :—Flower coppery maize-yellow, changing to Naples yellow, very large, full, fragrant, opening well. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. G.

Docteur Pouleur (T.) :—Flower varies; aurora with coppery red centre, outer petals striped carmine, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous. A.

Docteur Ricaud (poly. pom.) :—Flower rosy salmon, shaded copper; very free. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Dolly Varden :—Flower light apricot-pink, with rosy flesh centre, cupped.

Dometille Becar (Gallica) :—Flower flesh colour, striped with rose. Growth moderate.

Donald Macdonald (H.T.) :—Flower intensely orange-carmine, full, medium-sized; Tea-perfumed. Growth perfect. A good bedder and a very attractive decorative variety.

Donna Maria :—Everyman Rose. Flower pure white, small, double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Dora (T.) :—Flower peach, with deeper centres, changing to silvery blush. Very large; full. Growth vigorous.

Dora Stober (H.T.) :—Vigorous, white shaded yellow, flowers large and beautiful, very free blooming. An attractive garden Rose. Award of Merit, R.H.S. of Holland.

Dora Van Tets (H.T.) :—Flower glowing crimson, with velvety shading, semi-double, free flowering. Vigorous.

Dorcas :—Deep rose-pink at edges, shades to coral-pink, with palest yellow at base of petals. Foliage is practically evergreen, very vigorous and Mildew-proof.

Dorina Neave (H.T.) :—The colour delightful silvery pink. The large, full, pointed globular flowers are carried erect on stiff stems. Suitable for garden and specimen flowers.

Doris Dickson (Pernet) :—The base colour is orange-cream, but is so heavily veined and pencilled with deep brilliant cherry-red that to adequately describe the unique colouring is difficult. Blooms are carried erect on stiff wiry stems. Growth is vigorous, free branching and quite hardy.

Doris Trayler (H.T.) :—Orange-cadmium, outside of petals heavily flushed deep orange; habit of growth free and branching; vigorous; scented.

Dorothy (T.) :—Flower bright flush, shading to a delicate blush. Growth vigorous.

Dorothy Dennison (Wich) :—Flower palest shell-pink, large trusses. Sport from "Dorothy Perkins." Very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Dorothy Dix (D. Poly.) :—Rose-pink. Excellent for bedding. Growth free.

Dorothy Hodgson (H.T.) :—Rich orange-cerise, veins of more intense shading, outer petals, of good size, form and substance, carried erect on long handsomely foliaged shoots; faint rose perfume, continuously and abundantly produced and almost entire absence of Mildew.

Dorothy Howarth :—The colour is that of pink coral, with most delicate shell tints and shadings of salmon. As the flowers fade the tints become paler, but they are charming until the petals have fallen. Of vigorous, bushy growth, with shining deep green foliage.

Dorothy Jeavons (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, large trusses, free flowering, mid-season. Sport from "Blush Rambler." Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Dorothy King (H.T.) :—Rich scarlet which lasts till the blooms fall. Handsome prominent golden stamens. Erect grower. Very free flowering. Sweetly scented. Grand for decoration.

Dorothy Page Roberts (H.T.) :—Flower coppery pink, suffused apricot-yellow, very large, fairly full, elongated bud opening well. Growth vigorous. Cut. G. T.

Dorothy Perkins (Wich) :—Flower rich rose-pink, small, double, very sweet, produced in large clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing, late flowering; bright glossy green foliage. Ar. H. Perg. Pil. S.

Dorothy Radcliffe :—Flower coral-red, shaded yellow and fawn. Free.

Double Orleans :—Rose-pink, very free growing.

Double Pink Killarney (H.T.) :—An improved "Killarney."

Dowager Countess of Roden (H.T.) :—Flower bright silvery pink, large and full, free. Growth vigorous. Exh. G.

Dr. A. I. Petyt (H.T.) :—Rich glowing maroon-crimson shaded scarlet; large well-formed flowers; fine quality petals; good habit.

Dr. A. J. Petyt (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Rich dark maroon-crimson shaded scarlet. Large, full, well-formed flower.

Dr. Andry (H.P.) :—Flower bright crimson, fragrant, large cupped. Growth vigorous.

Dr. Edward Deacon (H.T.) :—The margin of the petals being pale shrimp-pink, gradually emerging into a deep salmon-orange towards the base of petals giving the flower a wonderful appearance, each petal being artistically reflexed. The habit of the plant is upright and free. Bold, glossy, leathery foliage, and is practically disease-proof.

Dr. E. M. Mills (Hyb. Hugonis) :—Primrose in colour with a pink suffusion, which becomes more pronounced in the later blooms. Vigorous and graceful in habit throughout the season, the Rose is valuable either as a lawn specimen, or for use among shrubs.

Dr. Ernst Muhle (H.T.) :—Strong growth, branching freely, flowers large, full and well formed. Soft rose, suffused salmon-cream.

Dr. Hawkesworth (H.T.) :—Growth vigorous and Mildew-proof foliage. Flowers medium size. Rich crimson shading to deep maroon, very fragrant.

Dr. Henri Neuprez :—Flower canary-yellow, large.

Dr. Huey (Hyb. Wich) :—The large semi-double flowers are of deepest crimson shaded black, and the unique colouring contrasts beautifully with the golden anthers. The flowers never turn blue and are very freely produced in large clusters on a vigorous plant.

Dr. J. Campbell-Hall (H.T.) :—Flower coral-pink, suffused white, base of petals yellow, large, well formed. Growth moderate.

Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, richly suffused with pink. Growth free, sweetly scented. Exh. G.

Dr. J. G. Fraser (Pernet) :—The colour of this Rose is salmon-apricot, suffused vermilion-pink. The inner petals have a suffusion of buttercup-yellow. Growth vigorous, free and continuous flowering.

Dr. O'Donel Browne (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, large, full. Vigorous.

Dr. Valère Beaumez (T.) :—Flower carmine-purple, stippled and striped rosy white, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous. Distinct.

Dr. William Gordon (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant satin-pink, large, full, scented. Growth vigorous.

Dr. W. Van Fleet (Wich) :—Flower flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the centre, large, full and double, scented. Growth vigorous, climbing, free. Pil.

D. T. Poulsen (D. Poly.) :—Velvety crimson-scarlet, with small white eye, semi-double flowers which are borne in clusters in profusion. Growth free.

Duc d'Angoulème (Prov.) :—Flower deep rose, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Duc de Montpensier (H.P.) :—Flower geranium-red, large, full fragrant Growth vigorous. A. G.

Duc de Rohan (H.P.) :—Flower vivid red-shaded vermilion, large, very double. Growth vigorous.

Ducher (C.) :—Flower pure white and free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Duchess d'Albe (T.) :—Flower yellowish salmon, shaded coppery purple-rose, base of petals golden yellow, large, full, globular, sweet. Growth vigorous and free.

Duchess d'Abrantes (Moss) :—Flower deep rose, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Duchess of Abercorn (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, flushed and tinted bright rose at edges of petals, which are reflexed, large, full, and beautifully formed. Growth vigorous, free, upright branching. Exh. G.

Duchess of Albany (H.T.) :—Flower deep pink, in the way of "La France," but darker in colour, very large, full, gobular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very free. Exh.

Duchess of Atholl (H.T.) :—Orange, flushed with old rose, good constitution, bronze foliage. Growth vigorous.

Duchess of Bedford (H.P.) :—Flower rich velvety crimson. Growth vigorous. Erect.



By courtesy of Messrs. Benjamin R. Cant & Sons, Ltd., Colchester

LADY FORTEVIOT

A Hybrid Pernetiana, one of the most useful bedding Roses, being of strong growth and strongly resistant to Mildew.

Duchess of Connaught (H.P.) :—Flower velvety crimson, shaded purple, veined purple-garnet, large, full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Duchess of Edinburgh (H.P.) :—Flower bright pink, edges of petals silvery, with brighter centre, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous.

Duchess of Montrose (H.T.) :—Vermilion-crimson, large flower of splendid formation and the true old-fashioned perfume. Ideal bedding habit. Growth vigorous.

Duchess of Normandy (H.T.) :—Flower soft salmon-flesh, overlaid with yellow, large, full, fine form, high-centred. Growth vigorous, branching, free flowering. Exh.

Duchess of Portland (H.T.) :—Flower pale sulphur-yellow, tinged with rose, large, symmetrical. Growth robust, branching, free flowering.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.) :—Flower delicate warm rose-pink with lemon shading on the white base, large, full, and conical, possessing a Sweet-Briar perfume. Growth erect, vigorous, and free, with verdant olive-green foliage; distinct. Exh. G.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.) :—Flower intense saffron-yellow, stained with rich crimson, changing to deep coppery saffron-yellow as the flower develops, large, moderately full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Duchess of Westminster (H.T.) :—Flower clear rose-madder colour, very large, full, and perfectly formed, with high-pointed centre, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect, and very free flowering.

Duchess of York (Pernet) :—Deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange-tangerine. Large, full; very floriferous.

Duchesse Marie Salviati (T.) :—Flower orange chrome-yellow, shaded flesh-pink, centre peach-coloured, large, full, long buds opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. T.

Duchesse Mathilde (T.) :—Flower pure white, large, full, fragrant. Growth moderate, floriferous. A. F. Cut.

Duke of Albany (H.P.) :—Flower vivid crimson, changing darker as the flowers expand to velvety black, larger, full, free. Growth moderate. A.

Duke of Connaught (H.P.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson, large, full, very fragrant. Growth vigorous, very hardy. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Duke of Edinburgh (H.P.) :—Flower strawberry-red, changing to purple-carmine, large, full, globular. Growth very vigorous and very free. A. Cut. G.

Duke of Fife (H.P.) :—Flower crimson-scarlet. Sport from "Etienne Levet." Growth robust.

Duke of Normandy (H.T.) :—Bright rose-pink, conical form.

Duke of Teck (H.P.) :—Flower purple-carmine, very large, full, globular, opening well. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut. G. T.

Duke of Wellington (H.P.) :—Flower dark crimson, large, full, scented. Growth vigorous. Ex.

Duke of York (C.) :—Flower rosy pink, and white to crimson; free flowering. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Dundee (Scotch) :—Flower rose, with white reverse double. Free flowering.

Dundee Rambler (Ayr) :—Flower white, pink edges, Growth very vigorous. Summer-flowering. Ar. Perg. H. N. Wall. T.

Dupuy Jamain (H.P.) :—Flower bright cerise, large, full. Growth vigorous.

E

Earl Beatty (H.T.) :—Deep crimson; may be styled an improved "General MacArthur"; an ideal bedding Rose; sweetly scented.

Earl Haig (H.T.) :—Flower clear scarlet-crimson, large, good form, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Earl of Dufferin (H.P.) :—Flower pure velvety crimson, very large, full, globular, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Earl of Gosford (H.T.) :—Flower dark crimson, heavily shaded, after the style of "Victor Hugo"; very fragrant. Growth fine and strong.

Earl of Pembroke (H.P.) :—Flower velvety-currant red, changing to carmine-purple, large, full, globular. Growth moderate. A. Cut. G.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.) :—Flower rich soft salmon-pink, shaded in the centre with vermilion, large and full, of beautiful shape, fragrant, opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Exh. G.

Eblouissant (poly. pom.) :—Flower brillis ant deep velvety red, retaining it-colour well, of good size, form and substance, produced in corymbs. Growth perfect, possessing the hardy floriferous nature of the Polyantha Roses.

Ecæ (Species) :—Flower yellow, single. The Abyssinian Rose.

Ecarlate (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet, medium-sized, semi-double, of cupped form, fragrant. Growth vigorous and branching, continuous flowering. G. T.

Echo (poly. pom.) :—Flower soft pink in opening, the petals becoming reflexed with carmine-rose when expanding, large and double, produced in large clusters. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A sport from " Tausendschön." F. G.

Eclair (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant crimson-red, shaded currant-red, large, very full, globular. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Edel (H.T.) :—Flower white, with faint ivory shading towards the base, passing to pure white, large, opening well in all weathers, sweet scented. A fine grower, with uniform habit. Exh. Bed. Cut.

Edelfräulein :—Flower soft pink, changing to ivory-white, very full, opening well, produced on stiff stems. Growth vigorous.

Edgar Andreux (Wich) :—Flower dark crimson-red, in large trusses ; late. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.) :—Flower light flesh-pink in the inside of petals, reverse deep rosy pink, described by the raiser as an improved " Lady Alice Stanley," large, full, and well formed, sweetly scented. Exh. Bed.

Edith Bellenden (S. Briar) :—Flower pale rose, single, flowering in clusters. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Edith Cavell (H.T.) :—Flower pale lemon-white ; buds long and pointed. Growth strong and upright. Exh. Cut.

Edith Cavell (poly. pom.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet overlaid with velvety crimson, produced in trusses of immense size. Growth vigorous, glistening foliage; Mildew free. One of the finest Polyantha Roses in existence.

Edith D'Ombrain (H.T.) :—Flower pearly white, large and full, imbricated petals. Growth vigorous.

Edith Nellie Perkins (H.T.) :—The outside of the petal is a light orient red, heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base, the inner face is salmon-pink, merging into orange-salmon, with golden orange base, the veination being very pronounced and attractive. It is possessed of foliage and stem as decorative and handsome as many shrubs that are grown chiefly for their foliage.

Edith Part (H.T.) :—Flower rich red, suffused with deep salmon and coppery yellow with a deeper shading in the bud stage of carmine and yellow, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, free, branching. Exh.

Edith Stanley (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, richly shaded Indian yellow, of exquisite shape. Growth vigorous ; free and decorative.

Edmée et Roger (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white with salmon flesh centre, large, full, fragrant. Growth erect, vigorous. Cut.

Edmée Metz (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose shaded with salmon, very large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. G.

Edmond Prout (Wich) :—Flower coppery carmine-pink, in clusters, large. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Edouard Behrens (H.T.) :—Flowers large and magnificent shape ; colour very dark crimson, perfectly Mildew and black spot proof. Exh.

Edu Meyer (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish coppery rose, shaded orange saturnine-red and yellow, large, moderately full, sweet scented. Growth vigorous, very free, erect, branching. A. But. Cut. G. T.

Edward Bohane (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant velvety crimson orange-scarlet with shell-shaped petals, large ; delightfully fragrant. Growth erect, very vigorous ; the foliage is bright holly green.

Edward Mawley (H.T.) :—Flower velvety crimson, very large, with petals of wonderful depth and substance, highly perfumed. Growth perfect, free flowering. G. Exh. F.

Edward Mignot (H.T.) :—Flower large, full and globular. Rose, shaded crimson, reverse of petals amaranth, carried on rigid peduncle.

EdwardVII (poly.pom.):—Flower salmon-pink.

Effective (H.T.) :—Flower crimson, retains colour, early and late flowering ; very fragrant. Growth vigorous. Seedling from " General McArthur."

E. G. Hill (H.T.) :—Dazzling scarlet, shading to a deeper pure red as it develops. Forcing variety. Growth vigorous.

E. Godfrey Brown (H.T.) :—Flower deep reddish crimson, of great size, very full and high-centred, of splendid form and great lasting qualities, produced on fairly long stems ; very sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, strong, and upright. Exh. G.

Eileen Dorothea :—Bright crimson-red, shaded deeper crimson at edges, yellow base, which gives an added brilliance, long pointed, decorative, medium full, moderately large, very free, strong rich fragrance.

Eisenach (Wich) :—Flower bright red simple, produced in large clusters. Growth extra vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Elaine (H.T.) :—Flower pale lemon-white ; high scented ; good shape. Growth moderate.

Eleanor Henning (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink, large petals ; buds very handsome. Growth vigorous ; foliage

most beautiful. A free and continuous bloomer.

Electra (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower yellow, double, small, freely produced and more perpetual than "Aglaia." Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Elegance (H.T.) :—Flower of beautiful yellowish pink colouring, of large size and good form.

Elégante (H.T.) :—Flower creamy yellow, large and full; long bud of sulphur-yellow colouring. Growth vigorous, branching; light green foliage; very free flowering.

Elisa Boëlle (H.P.) :—Flower white, slightly tinged with rose, changing to pure white, medium-sized, full, fine form, sweetly scented. Cut.

Elisabeth Didden (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine and scarlet, large and full. Growth vigorous; free flowering. G.

Elise Heymann (T.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow with peach-rose centre, very large, full, of good shape, opening well. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. T.

Elise Kreis (poly. pom.) —Flower dark red. A sport from "Annchen Müller," with which it is in every way identical save colour.

Elizabeth (H.T.) :—Flower deep rosy pink shading of lighter towards the outer petals, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Elizabeth Arden :—A pure white Rose bearing exquisitely scented blooms of perfect form on a good stiff stem, foliage dark green and Mildew-proof. Habit of growth vigorous and bushy, an ideal bedding and exhibition Rose.

Elizabeth Barnes (H.T.):—Flower salmon-rose, centre fawn. Growth vigorous.

Elizabeth Cullen (H.T.) :—Flower intense dark crimson, buds long and pointed, blooms medium, semi-double, smooth petals; great substance; free flowering; scented. Growth vigorous.

Elizabeth Kitto (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink, free and consistent. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Elizabeth of York :—Vigorous, this is a charming colour of rich cerise-pink with a wonderful iridescence and great brilliance; very pretty and a good bedding and garden Rose.

Elizabeth W. Adam (H.T.) :—Pink veined with crimson and ivory reflex, shading to yellow at the base of the petals. Very fine form.

Eliza Robichon (Wich) :—Flower rose shaded pale yellow, semi-double, summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Pil. Perg. H.

Ella Gordon (H.P.) :—Flower bright cherry colour, globular, large, full petals, smooth and rounded; sweetly scented. Very vigorous. A. Exh.

Ellen Poulsen (poly. pom.) :—Flower dark brilliant pink, large, fairly full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, bushy. F. Bed. Cut. Pot.

Ellen Terry (H.T.) :—Colour soft sulphury cream, shaded yolk of egg towards centre; outer petals shaded soft peach. Every flower comes perfect, borne on long stiff stems. A good bedding or exhibition Rose; free flowering and sweetly scented.

Ellen Willmott (H.T.) :—Flower pale flesh white, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Elli Hartman (H.T.) :—Flower old gold and yellow, large, full, well formed, opening well. Growth erect.

Else Poulsen (Poly.) :—Semi-double, medium-size flowers of a delightful shade of bright rose-pink. Flowers freely throughout the summer and late autumn. Excellent for all purposes, and especially recommended for decorative and under-glass work.

Elsie (Wich) :—Flower fresh-coloured pink with deeper centres, large for its class, of nice rosette shape; extra large trusses. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil.

Elsie Beckwith (H.T.) :—Rich deep glowing rosy pink, large bold petals of fine substance, ideal for decorative work, blooms carried erect on long stems.

Elvira Aramayo (H.T.) :—A beautiful rose of a unique colour, namely Indian red; growth fairly strong, straight and bushy; very free flowering; fine as a decorative and bedding variety.

Emden (H.P.) :—Flower deep carmine-rose, large, fairly full and nicely shaped, long bud. Growth in the style of "Frau Karl Druschki," with many thorns; very free flowering. Bed. F.

Emilie Dupuy (T.) :—Flower creamy yellow, slightly suffused salmon, large, full, globular, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, climbing. A. Perg. Pil.

Emilienne Moreau (H.T.) :—Flower yellow-pink colour and vigorous growth. Cut.

Emily Dodd (H.T.) :—The colour in the young stage is creamy yellow, the colour being more pronounced at the base of the petal, changing to milk-white in the old flower. The bloom is large, full and nobly formed, quite up to exhibition standard, its large broad petals being of stout texture, giving it lasting properties above the average. Delicately Tea scented.

Emily Gray (Wich) :—A marvellous Wichuraiana, with foliage like Berberis vulgaris, great substance and very glossy; flowers rich golden yellow and almost as large as "Madame Ravary." The finest yellow Wichuraiana Rose yet introduced.

Emma Wright (H.T.) :—Flower of pure orange colour without shading. Free flowering. Bed.

Emmeline (H.T.) :—Flower lemon-yellow, buds pure deep yellow, firm foliage. Growth vigorous ; floriferous.

Emmi von Dippe (H.T.) :—Flower pure satiny yellowish pink, with deeper centre, very large and full, good form, very fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect. Exh. Cut.

Empereur du Maroc (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple-garnet, with crimson-red centre, border of petals deep carmine-violet, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. G.

Empire Queen :—Lovely clear cerise, rich and glowing with orange flush at times. Every bloom carried erect on fine long stems.

Empress (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, edges of petals suffused clear rose, small, full, sweet. Growth moderate, perpetual flowering. Very good.

Empress Alexandra of Russia (T.) :—Flower rich lake-red shaded orange and fiery crimson, buds bronze salmon. Very large, full, globular. Growth vigorous. Distinct. Exh.

Enchantress (T.) :—Flower creamy white, slightly tinted buff in centre, large, full, and globular, petals recurved at the edges. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. G. P. T.

Entente Cordiale (Austrian Briar) :—Flower Nasturtium red, base of petals yellow. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Entente Cordiale (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, very free ; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Enver Pascha (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white, outside of petals soft pink, very full, opening well in all weathers. Growth erect.

E. Pemberton Barnes (H.T.) :—Light pink shaded cerise, large and full, suitable for specimen blooms and bedding. Growth vigorous.

Eric Holroyd (H.T.) :—A very startling flower of intense vermilion, shaded gold at base ; flowers are long and pointed, flowering throughout the season. A perfect bedding Rose.

Erna Teschendorff (poly. pom.) :—Flower dark brilliant crimson colour. Sport from "Madame Norbert Levavasseur," same habit of growth, but with larger flowers.

Ernestine Cosme (H. Wich) :—Growth very vigorous and glossy light green foliage. Colour fire-red, with large white eye, of very beautiful effect, has made great impression on the visitors who have seen it. Very hardy, lasting and resistant to disease.

Ernestine Verdier (T.) :—Flower mauve-rose, shaded salmon-rose, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut.

Ernest Metz (T.) :—Flower salmon-tinted rose, globular, fine foliage ; not very free flowering ; requires careful disbudding. Growth moderate. Exh.

Ernst Grandpierre (Wich) :—Flower yellow, small, full, very sweet, produced in corymbs. Growths very vigorous, climbing. Pil.

Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand (T.) —Flower madder-lake on a golden yellow ground, large, full, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous. T.

Esmé (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with flushes of rosy carmine on edges of petals, centre soft primrose, large and full ; freely produced. Bed.

Essence :—Fiery velvety crimson, keeping its colour well ; exquisite perfume, long and pointed, carried erect, free.

Ethel (Wich) :—Flower clear flesh-pink, semi-double, in large trusses. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Ethel Chaplin (H.T.) :—Colour soft lemon. The flowers are large and of good shape, with high pointed centre, and produced on long stiff stems. A good exhibition rose ; fragrant.

Ethel Dickson (H.T.) :—Flower deep salmon-rose with silvery flesh reflexes, large, very full, beautifully formed, with high pointed centre, produced in endless profusion. Growth strong, upright, vigorous, branching. The blooms of this variety resemble "Madame Abel Chatenay." Exh. Bed.

Ethel James (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine, flushed orange, large and single, perfumed. Growth vigorous.

Ethel Malcolm (H.T.) :—Flower ivory-white, shaded peach, free. Vigorous. Exh.

Ethel Somerset (H.T.) :—Flower shrimp-pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral-pink, flowers very large, full, good form, high pointed centre, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Etienne Levet (H.P.) :—Flower carmine-red, large, imbricated. Vigorous. Exh.

Etincelante (H.T.) :—Flower bright brilliant red, shaded with purple, large, full, of fine form, opening well, sweetly scented, bud elongated, of brilliant, velvety purple-crimson colouring. Growth vigorous, bushy ; very free and perpetual flowering. Bed. Cut.

Etna (H.T.) :—A semi-double variety of a deep crimson-maroon colour. Large flowers with petals of good substance, opening flat ; a strong grower, flowering freely. Recommended for bedding, massing and decorative purposes.

Etoile Blanche (H.T.) :—Flower white, large, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous; very free flowering. A sport from " Belle Siebrecht." Exh.

Etoile d'Or (poly. pom.) :—Flower citron-yellow, centre pale yellow. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Etoile de Feu (Pernet) :—Flower salmon-pink and coral-red, shaded with flame colour, large, full, globular; fine foliage. Growth vigorous.

Etoile de France (H.T.) :—Flower velvety garnet, with bright cherry-red centre, large, full, long bud, carried on long stiff stems, sweetly scented. A. Cut. Bed. F. G. T.

Etoile de Hollande (H.T.) :—Flower bright dark red, of medium size, deliciously perfumed. Growth vigorous, upright.

Etoile de Lyon (T.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow, brighter in centre, very large, full, globular, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Etoile de Mai (poly. pom.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow, passing to creamy white. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Etoile de Portugal (T.) :—Flower salmon shrimp-pink, base of petals clear yellow, large, well-formed. Growth vigorous, climbing.

Etoile Luisante (poly. pom.) :—Flower carmine-red and shrimp-pink, flushed with coppery purple, base of petals golden yellow, of medium size; buds orange-red, produced in large pyramidal corymbs. Growth dwarf; free flowering.

Etoile Poitevine (H.T.) :—Flower velvety red striped white and pale pink, sweet-scented long bud. Seedling of " Etoile de France."

Eugene Appert (H.P.) :—Flower scarlet and crimson shaded, free flowering. Growth robust.

Eugène Barbier (H.P.) :—Flower deep golden to canary-yellow, with coppery red reflex, large cupped and free, with round buds. Growth vigorous. The yellow H.P. quite unique shade in this class. Exh.

Eugene Beauharnais (C.) : Flower amaranth, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Eugéne Boullet (H.T.) :—Flower china-rose shaded orange-yellow, large, full, sweet, opening well. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. T.

Eugène Jacquet (Wich) :—Flower cherry-red and bright carmine, double, produced in clusters; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, climbing, upright, branching, early flowering.

Eugène Verdier (Moss) :—Flower of vermilion colour, medium size, very double, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous.

Eugénie Frémy (H.P.) :—Flower deep rose Neyron red, outer petals purple-rose, very large and full, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous. free. A.

Eugénie Guinoisseau (Moss) :—Flower crimson red, changing to lilac purple, large, full. Growth vigorous. G.

Eugénie Lamesch (poly. pom.) :—Flower chrome-yellow, changing to clear yellow, edged Turkey red, of medium size, ranuculus-shaped, produced in trusses. Growth dwarf, bushy. Bed. Cut. But.

Eugenie Munchen (H.T.) :—Flower silvery lilac-rose, long pointed buds, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Eugénie Verdier (H.P.) :—Flower bright flesh-rose, large, full, globular. Growth robust, floriferous. A. Cut.

Euphrosyne (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright pink, when opened the yellow anthers are very effective. Growth very vigorous. Free flowering. Ar. Perg.

Europa (H.T.) :—Dark rose, very fragrant. Growth free.

Eva Eakins (Pernet) :—Intense scarlet-carmine, flushed orange, running to bright yellow at base. The flowers are of medium size and of perfect shape. Bushy habit. Dark green foliage.

Evangeline (Wich.) :—Flower lavender-pink with white centre, single, in large trusses. Growth very vigorous. Very fragrant. Ar. Perg.

Eva Teschendorff (poly.) :—Colour pure white with a greenish tint at the base. A strong grower, flowering in clusters, and a variety possessing all the good qualities of its parent.

Evelyn (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-white, petals shaded and edged with rose, base of petals yellow, large, full, and imbricated. Growth vigorous, upright. Distinct.

Evelyn Dauntesey (H.T.) :—Flower soft salmon, stained carmine with deeper centre, free. Growth vigorous.

Evelyn Murland (H.T.) :—Vigorous; outside petals are shot pink and coral-red, suffused and lined orange; inside of petals intense salmon-pink and cochineal, veined yellow with deep yellow base. Large, full, well formed. H.

Evelyn Thornton (poly. pom.) :—Flower shell pink deepening to salmon and lemon with orange shading. This new Rose has a habit and constitution capable of withstanding the most rigorous weather; when in bloom the foliage is completely hidden. A really fine perpetual blooming Rose for bedding and general decorative purposes.

Evening Star (Pernet) :—Flower an orange-yellow. Sport from *Daily Mail* Rose. Growth vigorous.

Everest (H.T.) :—A giant white Rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest Rose yet raised and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Pæony. The foliage is bright green. Extra vigorous, tall grower.

Evergreen Gem (Wich) :—Flower buff-yellow to white, double, in trusses. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg.

E. Veyrat Hermanos (T.) :—Flower apricot and carmine reflexed with violet-rose, very large, very full, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, climbing. A. Perg. Pil.

Evrard Ketten (H.T.) :—The flower is of superb bright carmine-purple colouring without shading, of medium to large size, fairly full, of fine form and fragrance; bud elongated, opening freely in all weathers, borne single on long, erect and stiff stems. Growth upright, branching; with few thorns, immune from all disease; flowering in great profusion throughout the season. Bed. Cut. G.

Excellenz M. Schmidt Metzler (H.T.) :—Flower white, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous.

Excelsa (Wich) :—Flower bright scarlet, double. Growth very vigorous, climbing, thick glossy foliage; late flowering.

Excelsior (poly. pom.) :—Flower deep rose-pink.

Exposition de Bric (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant light red, large, full, good form. Growth vigorous.

Exquisite (H.T.) :—Flower creamy yellow flushed with rose; good foliage. Vigorous. F.

E. Y. Teas (H.P.) :—Flower carmine-crimson, good form, large, sweetly scented. Vigorous. Exh.

F

Fabvier (C.) :—Flower dazzling crimson with white centre, semi-double. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Fair Rosamond :—Flower flesh colour, shaded and mottled with rosy pink, large, full, distinct.

Fairy (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower snow-white, single, produced in large clusters. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Fairy Queen (T.) :—Flower pale fawn, merging into creamy white, richly suffused with rosy cerise; medium size. Growth vigorous.

Fancy (H.T.) :—Peach, cherry-red shadings, yolk ground, striking combination; practically always in flower, ideal garden Rose of medium size. Growth vigorous.

Farbenkönigin (H.T.) :—Flower bright red, changing to imperial pink, medium, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous, erect, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G.

Farquhar (Wich) :—Flower pink, passing to white. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Fascination (H.T.) :—The colour is a pretty rosy cerise, shaded yellow. Habit of growth is vigorous, and the foliage is a dark glossy green. Very sweetly scented. In flower throughout the season. A fine addition to the bedding Roses.

Fedtschenkoana (Species) :—Distinctly spiny species from Central Asia. Glaucous leaves and attractive flowers.

Felicia (H. Musk.) :—China pink, shaded yellow, produced in large clusters, perpetual flowering, good in autumn, very fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Felicite (alba) :—Flower rosy flesh, margin blush, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Félicité et Perpétue (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower fleshy white, medium size, full, produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Ar. Perg. Pil. W.

Felicity (H.T.) :—A beautiful shade of mellow pink, shaded with cerise and cream. Sweetly scented. Very vigorous and free flowering. One of the healthiest roses.

Fellenberg (C.) :—Flower bright rosy carmine, semi-double, in clusters; fragrant. Growth vigorous. Bu. G. H.

Fendleri (Species) :—Bright stems; foliage deeply coloured in autumn. From New Mexico.

Ferdinand Batel (H.T.) :—Flower varying from pale flesh on a ground of yellow nankeen to yellow nankeen orange, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous. Cut. Exh. G.

Ferdinand de Lesseps (H.P.) :—See "Maurice Bernardin."

Ferdinand Jamain (T.) :—Flower rosy carmine, shaded with salmon. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Fernand Rabier (Wich) :—Flower deep pure scarlet, of good size and perfect form, full, produced in clusters. Growth vigorous, climbing; free flowering.

Ferdinand Roussel (Wich) :—Flower flesh colour, tinted with vinous red, large. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Ferniehurst (H.T.) :—Flower pure rosy coppery pink on fawn. Growth vigorous.

Fernielea (H.T.) :—Large flowers of fine form. Apricot with deeper centre. Vigorous.

Ferox (Species) :—Dwarf, with sharp, hooked spines.

Feu Joseph Looymans (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Yellow, with vivid apricot. Buds long and pointed, well-formed blooms. Gold medal, Amsterdam.

F. F. Crozier (H.T.) :—Flower deep canary-yellow, large, full, globular, high centre. Vigorous. Exh.

Field-Marshal (C.) :—Flower blood-crimson, shaded with amaranth. Growth vigorous. F.

Fimbriata (rug.) :—Flower delicate blush, edged like a Chinese Primula, semi-double. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Fisher Holmes (H.P.) :—Flower strawberry-red, shaded with deep velvety crimson; large, full, imbricated, with high centre, opening well; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. T.

F. J. Grootendorst (rug.) :—Flower bright red, double and fringed. A cross between Rugosa and Polyantha, produced in clusters from June until frost. Bed. E.

F. J. Harrison :—Vigorous growth and free-branching habit, dark green foliage not liable to Mildew; the blooms are freely produced during the entire season. Colour cardinal-red suffused with crimson, large flowers of good substance and sweetly scented.

Flame (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright salmon-pink, semi-double, produced in large trusses. Growth vigorous, distinct.

Flame of Fire (Pernet) :—Flower deep, pure orange flame, intensely bright; sweetly scented. Growth sturdy and stout, holding its flowers perfectly upright; extra free flowering. Bed.

Flamingo :—Bright geranium-red, developed flower rosy cerise, long pointed bloom, medium double, spiral shape, pointed centre, recommended.

Flaming Zep. (Pernet) :—Flower glowing tangerine orange-yellow, buds splashed carmine; scented, dark green glossy foliage. Growth erect, free and branching. A sport from "Mme. Edouard Herriot." Named Flaming Zep. owing to the similarity in colour and glow to a burning Zeppelin airship destroyed in the neighbourhood a few days before the sport appeared. Bed.

Flammenrose :—Rosy red, buds striped orange and yellow, large and full; well-shaped on strong upright stems.

Flocon de Neige (poly. pom.) :—Flower pure white; very free. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Flora (Evergreen Rambler) :—Flowers peach tint, in clusters; early; free flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Flora McIvor (S. Briar) :—Flower blush white, tinted rose, and single. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Florence (H.T.) :—Flower silvery pink, long pointed buds. Growth vigorous. Exh. G.

Florence Edith Coulthwaite (H.T.) :—Flower deep cream, stippled bright rose on the inside of the petals and reflexed on the back, large, full, imbricated, delicately perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect.

Florence Forrester (H.T.) :—Flower clear snow-white with a lemon tinge, opening to pure white, of immense size and perfect form, with high pointed centre; sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, very free and perpetual. Bed.

Florence Haswell Veitch (H.T.) :—Brilliant scarlet, shaded darker, moderately full, semi-climbing habit of growth, best as a pillar; early and late flowering.

Florence L. Izzard (H.T.) :—The colour is a deep pure buttercup-yellow, blooms long and beautifully pointed, of fine substance, perfect form, and delightfully scented. Foliage Mildew-proof and glossy, with few spines, with an ideal habit of growth. For exhibition, bedding, garden and cut-flower purposes.

Florence Nevard (H.T.) :—Pure buttercup-yellow, upright grower, sweetly scented. Growth free.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, suffused pink, large, full, perfect form, high pointed centre. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Exh. G.

Florence Spaull (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose-pink, with ocasional splashes of darker tint on the edges of the outer petals, which are reflexed, very full and large, with high centre and of regular form; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, erect, with good foliage. Exh.

Florence Tron (T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine tinted with madder-red, petals edged with silver, large and full.

Florex (H.T.) :—The colour of this American Rose is bright coral-salmon suffused with orange-carmine. The bud is long and pointed with a high centre and every flower opens perfectly. Fairly full. Very strong, vigorous, upright grower, free flowering.

Floribunda (N.) :—Flower rosy-flesh, in large corymbs. Growth moderate. Bed. H.

Florinda Norman Thompson (H.T.) :—Flower delicate rose on pale lemon, which deepens from centre to base of petals; on the reflex there is a quarter-inch on creamy lemon, large, full, of deep globular form; Persian Tea perfumed. Growth vigorous, free branching; very floriferous. Exh. Bed.

Flower of Fairfield (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright crimson, medium, double, Growth vigorous, climbing, autumn-flowering. Pil. B.

Flush O' Dawn (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, sometimes shaded pink, large, full. Growth vigorous, free. G.

F. M. Vokes (H.T.):—Creamy white, fairly full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Foliolosa x rugosa (Species) :—Very pretty dwarf growing, with rose-coloured flowers, freely produced.

Fontanelle (H.T.) :—The colour is yellow, deepening towards the centre. A fine big Rose with immense petals. Long bud of good shape. Good habit and foliage. Free flowering. Vigorous. Very fine in the autumn.

Fortuna (Hybrid Musk) :—A perpetual flowering cluster Rose, colour soft china-pink, semi-single blooms, 4½ inches across, growth dwarf shrub, bedding, fragrant, good in autumn.

Fortunei (Banksian) :—Flower white. Growth vigorous. Tender; south or west wall.

Fortune's Yellow Rose (N.) :—Flower orange-yellow, shaded and flaked with red, semi-double, in wreaths. Vigorous climber, south or west wall. F.

Fragrance (H.T.) :—A Rose of good size and substance; colour deep crimson. This Rose is sweetly scented, it possesses the old-fashioned Rose scent. Growth very vigorous.

France et Russie (H.T.) :—Flower varying from carmine to deep rose, large, very full. Growth very vigorous, free flowering. Cut.

Francesca (H.T.) :—Colour apricot. Flowers medium size, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays. Bush habit, tall, spreading.

Frances Charteris Seton (T.) :—Flower deep rosy pink, very large, full.

Frances Gaunt (H.T.) :—Flower fawny deep apricot, toning to silvery flesh; globular cup-shaped bloom on rigid flower stalks; deliciously fragrant. Growth vigorous and branching, glossy foliage; very floriferous. Exh. Bed. Pot.

Frances Scott Key (H.T.) :—This variety is regarded as one of the most valuable red Roses for cut flower purposes in the United States. A.

Francie Simms (H.T.) :—The colour is rose neyron red, crayoned with pure bright carmine with buttercup-yellow base. Large, full flowers carried erect on good stems. Robust growth. Free and erect branching habit. Large dark green foliage. Free and perpetual flowering. Sweetly scented.

Francis (Wich) :—Flower bright red, single, in bonquets of fifty followed by a profusion of red hips. Growth similar to "Crimson Rambler." Ar. Pil. Perg.

Francisca Kruger (T.) :—Flower bronze-yellow. Growth vigorous. G.

Franc Leddy (Dwarf Poly.) :—Extraordinary fine carmine-lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit.

François Allard (H.T.) :—Bud salmon-coloured, flower large and full. Inside of petals creamy yellow, outside salmon-pink, very fragrant. Growth vigorous and erect. Highly recommended for massing and cut bloom.

François Crousse (H.T.) :—Flower crimson; free flowering early and late. Growth vigorous. Pil. W.

François Foucard (Wich) :—Flower pale yellow-lemon, beautiful bud. Growth vigorous; almost perpetual. Ar. Pil. Perg.

François Guillot (Wich Ramb.) :—Flower yellow, white and pink. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

François Juranville (Wich Ramb.) :—Flower deep fawn-pink, with apple fragrance. Growth very vigorous. Weeping standard. Ar. Perg. H.

François Michelon (H.P.) :—Flower rose-pink; a massive flower. Growth vigorous. Exh.

François Poisson (Wich) :—Flower pure white, double. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Franklin (H.T.) :—Flower of salmon colour, shaded yellow, large and full, oval shaped; long rosy flesh bud. Growth vigorous, erect, branching; bronzy green foliage. Bed. Cut.

Frank Neave (H.T.) :—A fine mustard-yellow, very free, fairly full. Stands wet weather well and is a Rose that will stand under any condition.

Frank Reader (H.T.) :—Deep creamy yellow, shaded pale apricot in centre. Moderately full. Very fragrant.

Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.) :—Flower dark pink, of good form, full, large. A seedling from "Mrs. Charles Russell," on which it is a great improvement in all respects. F. Cut.

Frans Deegen (H.T.) :—Flower centre golden yellow, outer petalo soft yellow, large, full, very fragrant, opening well. Growth vigorous. Exh. Cut.

Franziska Krüger (T.) :—Flower soft fresh shaded honey-yellow and peach-rose, large, full, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. G. T.

Frau Albert Hochstrasser (Wich) :—Flower yellow, changing to white, very sweet. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Frau Alfred Mauthner (H.T.) :—Flower pink, large. Growth vigorous.

Frau Anna Schneider (T.) :—Flower rose colour shaded with carmine and orange-yellow, large, good shape. Growth moderate.

Frau Bertha Kiese (H.T.) :—Flower golden yellow, long orange-carmine buds, large, full, well formed. Growth vigorous.

Frau Cecile Walter (poly pom.) :—Flower yellow, opening creamy white, free flowering. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Frau Dr. Erreth (poly pom.) :—Flower orange-yellow, changing to white when opening. Growth moderate, branching, very floriferous.

Frau Dr. Krüger (H.T.) :—Flower creamy salmon on a yellow base, large, very full. Growth vigorous, with handsome foliage. G. Cut.

Frau Dr. Schricker (H.T.) :—Flowers large and full, brilliant carmine colour mixed with unique shining coppery red. Vigorous erect growth, profuse flowerer and exceedingly fragrant.

Frau Ernest Borsig (H.T.) :—Flower carnation-pink ; pretty buds. Growth vigorous.

Frau Felix Tonner (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Clear pink with coppery orange base. Good bedding Rose.

Frau Ferd. Paas (H.T.) :—Flower pale yellow shaded with copper and orange, large, good form, long buds. Growth vigorous, very fragrant.

Frau Fritz Peltzer (Pernet) :—Robust growth and free branching, with deep green foliage. Long-pointed buds on stiff stems, opening into large, full flowers of matchless colour, which is burning orange-carmine.

Frau Gehiemrate de Staut (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant deep red, scented. Growth vigorous.

Frau Johanne Poulsen (H.T.) :—Flower bright rose, shaded with orange at base of petals, very free flowering. Growth vigorous. A.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.) :—Flower pure snow-white, outer petals occasionally shaded with pink, large, full, long, handsome buds which open well. Growth very vigorous, very free flowering, hardy.

Frau Lilla Routenstrauch (H.T.) :—Flower rosy flesh, coppery orange buds. Growth moderate. Exh.

Frau Margrette Moller (H.T.) :—Flower old rose colour, shading off paler towards the outer petals ; large ; sweetly scented.

Frau Math. Noehl (H.T.) :—Flower lemon-yellow, large, full, of fine form, fragrant ; buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous, erect, branching ; very floriferous. Cut. F. G.

Frau Oberbürgermeister Piecq (H.T.) :—Flower outer petals creamy yellow, "Maréchal Niel" like, very large, full, fine form, sweet. Growth vigorous, upright. Exh. F. Cut.

Frau Peter Lambert (H.T.) :—Flower deep pink, shaded salmon, large and full, fragrant, opening well. Growth very vigorous, upright, free. Exh.

Frau Philipp Siesmayer (H.T.) :—Flower yellow, suffused with pink. Growth vigorous.

Frau Rud. Schmidt :—Very lively crimson, free and bushy.

Freda (H.T.) :—Flower a distinct shade of old rose, large, full, scented. Growth vigorous.

Fred J. Harrison (H.T.) :—Cardinal-red suffused crimson, blackish crimson at edge of petals. Growth vigorous.

Freifrau Ida von Schubert (H.T.) :—Flower deep crimson, long pointed blood-red buds, petals broad. Growth erect.

Freifrau von der Goltz (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-rose, with large orange-red-yellow centre, large, fairly full, fragrant. Growth moderate, erect.

Freiherr von Marschall (T.) :—Flower purple-rose, centre cleared cochineal-carmine, very large, full. Growth very vigorous, free.

Friedensrose (H.P.) :—Flower pure white on a yellow ground, full, opening well ; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous ; blooming profusely. A seedling from "Frau Karl Druschki." G. Cut. F. Pot.

Friedricharah (H.T.) :—Flower deep blood-crimson, very free and sweet. Growth vigorous.

Fringed (Musk) :—Flower white, petals serrated, double. Vigorous. Bu.

Fritz Maydt :—Vigorous. Coppery orange, open flowers fleshy white, buds large, semi-double. A good bedding Rose.

F. R. Patzer (H.T.) :—Flower creamy buff, reverse of petals delicate pink, changing to light orange-pink, large, full. Growth vigorous, very free.

Furstin Maria Hatzfoldt (H.T.) :—Growth strong and upright, Mildew-proof foliage. Flowers large, full and perfect form. Dark crimson-red. Delightful fragrance.

Furstin Pless (rug.) :—Flower white with lemon centre, very large, full, sweetly scented. Vigorous. Bu. H.

G

Gabriel Thierrard (T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, centre chamois-yellow. Growth vigorous.

Gaiety (Pernet) :—The expanding bud is a brilliant shade of orange-vermilion. As the flower develops the petals are ruffled, each row showing a different tone, from soft old rose-pink and orchid to creamy fawn at centre. Good grower.

Gallica pumila (Species) :—Flower single, pink. Growth vigorous.

G. Amadée Hammond (H.T.) :—Flower cadmium or deep apricot egg-yolk, shading off to fawn or delicate buff, large, full, perfectly formed, opening well in all weathers, and carried on erect stems; very fragrant. Growth robust. Exh. G. F.

Gardenia (Wich ramb.) :—Flower bright yellow to cream, early summer flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Garland (Ayr) :—Flower white, large trusses. Growth very vigorous. Pil. Perg. Ar.

Gartendirektor Julius Schütze :—Flower pale rosy pink and peach blossom, large, of fine form, carried on long and rigid stalks. Growth vigorous. Bed. Cut.

Gartendirektor Nose :—Deep crimson with a velvety sheen, large and pointed, and carried erect, free flowering and sweetly scented.

Gartendirektor Ries (H.T.) :—Flower pure rose with silvery reflexes and yellowish colouring at the base, fairly full, deliciously perfumed; very free flowering. Cut.

Gaston Lesieur (Wich) :—A variety similar to "Excelsa," with bright red double flowers produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Perg.

Geant des Bastilles (H.P.) :—Flower crimson shaded with purple. Growth vigorous. A fine old Rose; a favourite in the North of England.

Geisha (Pernet) :—Flower pure deep orange-yellow, gradually changing to golden yellow when opening; the buds are long, pointed, streaked with garnet. Growth vigorous, of branching habit, and green bronzed foliage; perpetual flowering. A sport of "Madame Edouard Herriot."

Gela Gnau (Pernetiana) :—An attractive garden Rose, type of "Los Angeles." Colour apricot, inside of the petals amber-yellow, moderately full, very fragrant. Continually blooming.

Generaal Snijders (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine-red, shaded coral-red, large and full, of fine form. Growth vigorous; of great freedom in blooming. Exh. G.

Général Baron Berge (H.P.) :—Flower purple-crimson, outer petals shaded violet, large, moderately full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering. A. Cut. G.

General Don (H.T.) :—Flower crushed strawberry overlaid deep copper, veined yellow and gold base.

Générale Marie Raievsky (H.P.) :—Flower pale pink, passing to bright pink with yellowish salmon centre, very large, fairly full, opening well.

Général Galliéni (T.) :—Flower crimson-pink, shaded reddish purple, centre rosy flesh coloured, large and full. Growth moderate. A. Cut. But.

Général Jacqueminot (H.P.) :—Flower velvety geranium-red shaded with strawberry-red, large, moderately full, high centred, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. G. T.

General McArthur (H.T.):—Flower bright scarlet-red, large and full, sweet-scented, elongated bud opening well, generally borne singly on long stiff stems. Growth very vigorous and free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G. T.

General Schablikine (T.) :—Flower light coppery rose, semi-double, very free. Growth vigorous.

General Smuts (H.T.) :—Flower glowing cherry-red with deep coral-red shade; every shoot gives a perfect bloom; foliage glossy and Mildew-proof. Growth vigorous and erect, free flowering. Bed.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen (H.T.) :—Flower glowing deep carmine, finely formed bud on perfect stems. Growth vigorous, compact, and continually blooming. F. Bed. Cut.

General Th. Peschkoff (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink, passing to pale lilac-rose, base of petals Indian yellow, inside rosy white, large, fairly full. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut.

Generalin Isenbart (H.T.) :—Flower reverse of petals yellowish white, bordered with rose, inside of petals coppery rose, large and full. Growth erect; thornless.

Geoffrey Henslow (H.P.) :—Flower deep dark red, a dark sport from "Mme. Victor Verdier," fragrant, blooms medium size, good foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Geoffrey Henslow (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant orange-crimson, large, full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, branching. Exh.

Geo. Arends (H.P.) :—Flower rose-coloured and free, large, moderately full. Growth vigorous.

George C. Waud (H.T.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, tinted vermilion and orange, large, very full, high centred, generally single on long stiff stems, very sweet. Growth robust, erect, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

George Dickson (H.T.) :—Flower velvety black-scarlet-crimson with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips with heavy and uniquely pure crimson-maroon veining on the reverse, very large, full, globular, perfectly formed, Tea perfume. Growth vigorous, with thick leathery beech-green foliage.

George Elger (poly pom.) :—Flower coppery golden yellow, changing to clear

yellow when opening. Growth upright, very free flowering. F. G. Pot.

George Howarth (H.T.) :—Cerise, lemon shading base of petals, Sweet Briar fragrance, large, full, first class for bedding and decorative purposes. Growth free.

George H. Mackereth :—Vigorous growth, free branching, and continuous flowering habit. Blooms carried on stiff stems of deep crimson-maroon colouring and sweetly scented.

George Laing Paul (H.T.) —Flower. purplish crimson, sweetly : scented Growth vigorous.

Georges Cain (rug.) :—Flower amaranth, shaded with purple, long buds. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Georges Clemenceau (Pernet) :—Flower bright orange tinted and shaded with carmine, large, well formed ; elongated bud of fine form. Growth very vigorous ; handsome glossy green foliage. G. Cut.

Georges Pernet (poly pom.) :—Flowers rosy peach shaded apricot, very free. Growth vigorous. Bed. E.

Georges Schwartz (T.) :—Flower bright deep canary-yellow, shaded cadmium-yellow, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous. Cut. T.

Georges Vibert (Gallica) :—Flower purple-red suffused with violet, striped with white, large and full. Growth moderate.

Geraldine (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Buff, shaded with pink, pleasing and effective ; free flowering.

Gerbe Rose (Wich ramb.) :—Flower pure pink ; cupped, good foliage, fragrant. Pil. Perg. Bu.

Germaine (H.T.) :—An extremely large creamy white flower with salmon centre, fine long buds, rigid stems. Fine foliage. Good vigorous habit. Free flowering.

Germaine Chenault (T.) :—Flower salmon-white with deeper centre, sometimes shaded with carmine, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous.

Germaine Lecroix (Mult. ramb.) :—Flowers flesh-coloured white, small, distinct.

Germaine Rossiaud (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, changing to pure white, very large, of cupped form ; buds flesh colour, slightly tinted carmine. Growth very vigorous, erect, branching ; very free flowering.

Germaine Trochon (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-flesh, with orange nankeen-yellow centre, edged rose, large, full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing. Pil.

Gertrud Kiese (C.) :—Flower of dark red colouring, after the style of " Château de Clos Vougeot." Growth vigorous ; very floriferous. Pot.

Ghislaine de Féligonde (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower coppery greyish gold, base of petals golden yellow, passing to delicate yellowish white tinted flesh ; buds bright capucine-yellow, borne in clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Ginette (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Salmon-yellow, with salmon centre and apricot clear at the extremity of the petals, large, cup-shape.

Gipsy Lass :—Rich scarlet-crimson with blackish shading, full, globular, lasting, medium size, free and perpetual, true rose perfume, good-centred varieties of this colour are much required.

Gladys Benskin :—Salmon-cerise, over golden yellow, large, pointed, full, well built, pointed finish, very rich fruity fragrance, free and perpetual.

Gladys Harkness (H.T.) :—Flower bright pink, not unlike " Caroline Testout," good foliage. Vigorous, scented. A.

Gladys Holland (H.T.) :—Flower buff, shaded orange-yellow, outside of petals peach of magnificent form and size, carried on upright stems ; sweet scented. Growth uniform ; continuous flowering.

Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau (H.P.) :—Flower rich vermilion-crimson. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Gloire de Dijon (T.) :—Flower yellowish flesh heavily shaded reddish salmon, very large, very full, flat, highly perfumed, opening well. Growth very vigorous, climbing. A. B. F. Perg. Pil.

Gloire de Ducher (H.P.) :—Flower centre petals purple, outer petals vinous mauve. A. Cut. G.

Gloire de Hollande (H.T.) :—Flower of dark red colour, in the way of " Château de Clos Vougeot," not turning blue, large and very full. G. Cut.

Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles (H.P.) :—Flower very dark velvety amaranth-purple, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous. A. Cut. G.

Gloire de Libourne (T.) :—Flower deep canary-yellow, large, very full, imbricated. Growth vigorous, climbing, very free. A. Perg. Pil.

Gloire de Margottin (H.P.) :—Flower dazzling red, very brilliant, large, full, globular, high-centred, elongated bud. Growth very vigorous. A. T.

Gloire d'Orléans (poly pom.) :—Flower very dark red, produced in numerous panicles. Growth vigorous, upright. In the style of " Madame Norbert Levavasseur."

Gloire des Belges (H.T.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, flushed purple, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Gloire des Blanches (T.) :—Flower pure white, very large, full, globular. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Perg. Pil.

Gloire des Mousseuses (Moss) :—Flower flesh-pink with deeper centre, large and full; of globular imbricated form. Growth vigorous; well mossed.

Gloire des Polyantha (poly pom.): Flower bright rose with white centre, full and free. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Gloire des Polyanthas :—Deep rose, base almost white, nicely formed.

Gloire des Rosomanes (H.P.) :—Flower scarlet-crimson; semi-double, free. Growth vigorous.

Gloire Lyonnaise (H.P.) :—Flower sulphury white, deeper in the centre, large, full, elongated bud, fragrant, produced singly. Growth vigorous. Cut.

Gloria :—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, large petals, full, fine expanded form; continuous bloomer; splendid garden and exhibition Rose.

Gloria Mundi :—A Polyantha with bloom-clusters of the most brilliant orange imaginable, makes a perfect bed.

Gloriosa (H.T.) :—Flower ivory-white on a yellow base, of good form, carried on long and stiff stems; highly perfumed. Growth vigorous. Very valuable for massing in beds and cut-flower work for florists. Bed. Cut.

Glory (Pernet) :—A very free-flowering variety which carries its flowers upright; a strong grower, colour clear yellow with orange, outer petals light salmon tint.

Glory de Steinfurth (H.T.):—Flower colour same as "General McArthur," bloom of enormous size, opens freely, deliciously scented. Growth vigorous, upright, branching. Exh.

Glory of Hurst (poly pom.) :—Flower lively ruby-crimson, large trusses. Growth moderate. Bed.

Glow-worm (Pernet) :—Flower rich scarlet-red to bright coppery orange, semi-single, fragrant. Growth erect, vigorous and perpetual.

G. Nabonnand (T.) :—Flower Naples yellow, slightly shaded salmon-flesh, outer petals lilac-rose, large, moderately full, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Godfrey Keller (Austrian Briar) :—Flower deep orange shading to pink, single, free flowering, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Golden Butterfly (H.T.) :—The colour of this ideal free-flowering bedding rose is a clear shining golden orange-yellow and is very striking. The buds are striped with coral-red. Semi-double. Very strong and bushy habit without being too high. Very free flowering. Bronze-green glossy foliage.

Golden Dawn (H.T.) :—Rich sunflower-yellow, flushed old rose. Tea scented. Full flowers, superbly shaped. One of the best yellow roses. The habit is free and branching; a good variety for garden and exhibition.

Golden Emblem (Pernet) :—Flower similar in colour to "Constance" and "Rayan d'Or," and having the same crimson stripe on outer petals, with high pointed centre; Tea perfume. Growth free and branching, with splendid constitution, deep glossy green foliage, stout stalks and mildew-proof; extra perpetual flowering.

Golden Fairy (poly pom.) :—Flower bright fawn-yellow with lighter edges. Growth moderate. Bed.

Golden Gate (T.) :—Flower creamy white, very fragrant, foliage similar to "Niphetos," blooms large and well-shaped. Growth moderate. Exh.

Golden Gleam (H.T.) :—Clear bright yellow without shading. The buds and half-open flowers are flushed and streaked with scarlet. Free flowering. Grand habit, free and upright. Fine dark green foliage and free from Mildew. Hardy.

Golden Glow (H.T.) :—Flower golden yellow to apricot and orange. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Golden Mail (Pernet) :—Flower similar to *Daily Mail* rose, but possessing a more golden hue. Growth vigorous.

Golden Mary :—Deep sulphur-yellow, free flowering.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.) :—Flower golden yellow in the centre, paling slightly at the outer petals, of fair size, very compact, opening in perfect symmetrical form. A seedling from "Ophelia." Cut.

Golden Queen (N.) :—Flower rich golden yellow. Growth vigorous. Resembling "Rêve d'Or." Ar. W.

Golden Salmon (Dwf. poly.) :—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Good for forcing.

Golden Spray (H.T.) :—Flower in bud state deep "Maréchal Niel" yellow, opening to very large, almost single, blooms of great beauty; when fully expanded the colour is clear lemon-yellow. Growth quite distinct, sending up long arching shoots forming elegant sprays; every bud opens in succession, followed by others from the base of the plant.

Golden Star (H.T.) :—Flower golden yellow, in the way of "Sunburst," very large. Growth moderate. F. Cut.

Goldfinch (Mult. ramb.) :—Buds golden

yellow, opening flowers, changing to white, semi-double. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Pil.

Goldlachs. See **Golden Salmon.**

Goldquelle (T.) :—Flower golden yellow of medium size, fairly full. Growth moderate.

Gooiland :—Bright pink, reverse of petals dark coral-rose. Flowers of medium size, full, beautifully formed; pointed bud opening easily even in wet weather. Very free flowering; hardy and Mildew-proof. A splendid garden and bedding rose.

Gooiland Beauty (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Clear golden orange. The blooms keep their colour very long and shade off to a creamy yellow. Semi-double, prominent yellow stamens. Very free flowering.

Gooiland Glory (H.T.) :—Cherry-red and coral-red shades. Resembles "Padre," but is deeper. Large semi-double flowers. Scented. Strong upright stems. A good garden Rose.

Gorgeous (H.T.) :—Flower deep orange-yellow, flushed copper-yellow and veined reddish copper, large, full and exquisitely formed, produced in endless profusion on stiff erect stems. Growth strong, vigorous and free branching; handsome dark olive-green foliage. Exh. Bed. Cut.

Gouboult (T.) :—Flower bright rose, centre buff, large, double, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Goudvlinder. See **Golden Butterfly.**

Grace Darling (T.) :—Flower creamy white, tinted and shaded with peach, large, very full, globular, opening well, sweet scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Bed.

Grace Molyneux (T.) :—Flower creamy apricot, with flesh centre; full and free. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Grace Thomson (Mult. ramb.) :—Flowers in the way of "Crimson Rambler," but variegated red and white. Growth very vigorous, distinct. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Gracilis or Prolific (Moss) :—Flower deep pink, well mossed. Growth vigorous, good foliage. Full and imbricated, produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous.

Grand-Duc Adolphe de Luxembourg (H.T.) :—Flower rosy red, reverse of petals brilliant lake, two distinct colours, large, moderately full. Growth moderate. A. G.

Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide (Pernet) :—Flower deep orange-yellow, large, full, well formed. Growth vigorous, erect, free.

Grande Duchess de Luxembourg (H.T.):—Flower deep orange. Growth free and erect.

Grand Mogul (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant crimson shaded with scarlet and black, large, full, perfect symmetrical shape. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Grandi Flora (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, carried in clusters. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Granfin M. H. Chotek (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright crimson, round and double, produced in large trusses, early. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Grange Colombe (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with salmon-yellow, fawn centre, passing to white, large, full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous, erect.

Green Mantle (S. Briar) :—Flower rich pink, fine foliage. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Grenadier (H.T.) :—Brilliant currant-red, shaded scarlet, long, pointed, bloom medium full and moderately large, very floriferous, good at all seasons, sweetly scented. Growth free.

Greta Kluis (D. Poly.) :—Deep pink, good grower. Growth free.

Greta Pouisen (D. Poly.) :—Brilliant rosy crimson, borne very fully. Growth free.

Grossherzog Wilhelm Ernst v. Sachsen (H.T.) :—Flower bright scarlet with carmine-rose, large, fairly full, fragrant, long bud opening well. Growth vigorous, erect, flowering till late in autumn.

Grossherzogin Alexandra (H.T.) :—Flower colour of "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," opening well. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. F. G.

Gruss an Aachen (poly pom.) :—Flower pale salmon shading to white, fragrant. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Gruss an Sangerhausen (H.T.) :—Flower scarlet, with deep red centre, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. G.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet-crimson, shaded with velvety fiery red, medium size, full, sweet scented. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing, very free. Bed. Cut.

Gruss an Weimar (H.P.) :—Flower pink on a yellow ground, very large; bud yellowish pink; free. Bed. Cut.

Gruss an Zabern (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower white, in clusters, large trusses. Growth vigorous, not perpetual. Pil.

Gulnare (H.T.) :—Flower in the way of "Rayon d'Or," on which it is claimed to be an improvement, very free flowering. Growth strong and upright.

Gustav Grünerwald (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-pink, centre yellow, large, full, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, erect, free. Cut. G. T.

Gustav Piganeau (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant red, broad stout petals, beautiful

centre, good foliage, almost free from Mildew. Growth very moderate, best as a maiden. Very free flowering. A. F. Exh.

Gustave Régis (H.T.) :—Flower canary-yellow with saffron centre, edges of petals suffused carmine, large, semi-double, long pointed bud, opening well. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing. T. Pil. But.

Gwyneth (H. Poly.) :—Clear sunflower yellow. Buds lined with crimson on the outside. Very free. Mildew-proof. Dark green foliage. Vigorous and fine habit. Ideal bedder.

Gwyneth Jones (Pernet) :—The colour is unique, a brilliant carmine-orange without shading, and the blooms retain their fascinating colour until they drop. The flowers are semi-double to moderately full, and possess a faint lemon perfume. Foliage is dark green and Mildew-proof and the stems are strong with few thorns. The habit is very bushy, strong and free, and flowering continually throughout the season. An ideal Rose for bedding, decoration and the garden.

Gwynne Carr :—Vigorous erect growth, light green foliage. Long pointed buds opening to full, perfectly formed blooms of shell-pink colour, shaded pale lilac-rose, deeper in the centre, base of petals golden yellow ; very fragrant.

H

Hadley (H.T.) :—Flower deep reddish purple, of good shape. Growth very free. Cut.

Hardii (Species) :—Flower deep yellow, single, with chocolate blotch.

Harrisonii (Austrian Briar) :—Flower soft gold and yellow, semi-double. Growth vigorous, summer flowering. G. Bu. H.

Harry Kirk (T.) :—Flower deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at edges of petals, large, full, of great substance, perfectly formed. Growth vigorous, free branching. A. Cut. E. F. G. T.

Havering Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower almond-blossom colour, large clusters of rosettes, well distributed. Growth very vigorous. Distinct.

Hawlmark Crimson (H.T.) :—A glorious Rose, whose pointed bud colouring are intense crimson crayonings and veinations on maroon, becoming crimson-scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop ; Tea perfumed. Growth vigorous, branching. Bed.

Hawlmark Scarlet (H.T.) :—Brilliant scarlet without any shading. The flowers are well formed of medium size. Very free flowering and perpetual. Sweetly scented. A good bedding rose.

H. C. Valeton :—Vigorous. Golden yellowish colour, which looks as if it had been varnished with rosy wax. Blooms large. A rose of great value for garden decoration and also cutting purposes.

H. D. M. Barton (H.T.) :—Flower deep rich velvety crimson, of moderate size, very full and pointed. Growth strong, vigorous, upright, and branching, with handsome dark green leathery foliage. G. Bed.

Heart of Gold (H. Wich) :—The name of the Rose does not refer to the general colour but only to the golden stamens. The Rose is a very deep crimson with a band of clear white separating the crimson from the gold. Foliage is good throughout the season and not liable to Mildew or Black Spot. Habit is good and plant is exceptionally healthy and hardy.

Hebe (C.) :—Flower colour light rose. Growth vigorous.

Hebe's Lip (S. Briar) :—Flower blush-white edged pink. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Hector Mackenzie (H.T.) :—Flower deep pink changing to silvery crimson. Growth vigorous.

Hedwig Wagner (H.T.) :—Flower of pure rose colour, very full ; long bud carried on long stiff stems. Growth vigorous, free. Bed. Cut.

Heinrich Münch (H.P.) :—Flower soft pink, very large and full. Growth vigorous. F. Cut.

Heinrich Schultheis (H.P.) :—Flower deep rose-pink cleared with cochineal-carmine, large, full, scented. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut.

Heldengruss (H.T.) :—Flower pure deep blood-red, large, full, opening well ; sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, branching. Bed. Cut.

Helen Chamberlain (H.T.) :—Flower rich creamy yellow, shading to orange-gold in centre, and paling to almost white on outer petals, of exquisite shape. Growth vigorous. Exh. Bed.

Helen Keller (H.P.) :—Flower carmine lilac-rose with paler centre, large, full, globular, sweet. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut.

Helen Taylor (H.T.) :—Colour rosy salmon. Flower cupped, globular, full. Blooms carried erect. Foliage dark green. Good in autumn : suitable for bedding.

Hélène (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pale flesh tinted violet. Growth very vigorous, distinct ; a good weeping Rose. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Hélène Cambier (H.T.) :—Flower varying from salmon flesh-pink to coppery rose, large, full, and sweet. Growth very vigorous, free flowering. A. G.

Hélène Duché (H.T.) :—Flower soft rose with silvery reflexes, border of petals carmine, large and full ; handsome buds. Growth vigorous, branching.

Helene Guillot (H.T.) :—Flower good shape, in form like " Catherine Mermet." Growth moderate, suffers from wet. A good exhibition rose.

Henri Barruet (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower of deep yellow in the bud state and changing to coppery yellow and clear yellow when opening, with edged purple-rose petals, passing to white tinted with lilac-rose and veined carmine when fully open ; of fair size, produced in large clusters. Growth vigorous, climbing. Pil. Perg. Ar.

Henri Buchet (H.T.) :—Flower pure sulphur yellow, very large, of good form ; long elongated buds. Growth vigorous ; free flowering.

Henri Coupé (H.P.) :—Flower pure silvery salmon china rose, large and full ; sweetly perfumed, growth vigorous, hardy ; free flowering.

Henrietta (H.T.) :—Flower fiery orange-crimson, changing to salmon coral-red, shaded with orange at the base of the petals, long bud carried on long stalks. Growth erect. Cut.

Henriette de Beauveau (T.) :—Flower bright yellow. Growth very vigorous, tender ; south wall.

Henriette Perier (poly pom.) :—Flower brilliant rosy carmine, changing to clear rose, double, good form and substance, produced in large clusters ; buds long and pointed. Growth dwarf, erect.

Henriette Tersteeg (H.T.) :—Soft salmon-pink. Growth vigorous.

Henryi Martin (Moss) :—Deep red, well mossed, free blooming. Growth vigorous.

Henry Monk (H.P.) :—Flower pale rose-pink, immense size. Growth very vigorous.

Henry Nevard :—Crimson-scarlet ; large and finely formed, carried on erect shoots almost identical in height, very highly perfumed with the true old H.P. scent.

Hera :—Vigorous. Glowing brilliant carmine with blood-red shading. Medium size. Full.

Hermosa (C.) :—Flower pale lilac-rose, of medium size, full, globular, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, hardy, continuous flowering. A. Bed. G. T.

Hermann Robinow (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-orange, shaded with salmon-rose and deep yellow, large and full, sweetly scented ; buds long, carried erect on long stiff stems. Growth dwarf, vigorous. Cut.

Her Majesty (H.P.) :—Flower clear satiny rose, with carmine-lake reflexes towards the centre, very large and full, fragrant. Growth vigorous and robust, hardy. One of the largest Roses in existence. A. Cut. F. Exh. F.

H. E. Richardson (H.T.) :—Flower deep rich crimson, large, beautifully formed, with high pointed centre, carried on strong and upright stems. Growth vigorous, upright ; very free. Exh. G. Cut.

Herrin von Lieser (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, large, moderately full, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. G.

Herzog Johann Albrecht (H.T.) :—Flower coppery orange on a yellow ground, outer petals changing to clear salmon-rose, large, full, of fine form, carried erect on long and rigid stems ; fragrant. Growth vigorous, free, branching. Bed. Cut.

Herzogin Maria Antoinette (H.T.) :—Flower pure orange and golden yellow, large, full, sweetly scented, long bud opening well. Growth very vigorous, branching, floriferous. Cut. F. G.

Herzogin von Calabrien (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, with clear sulphur-yellow centre, large, semi-double, sweetly scented ; buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous, upright ; free flowering. Exh. Cut.

H. F. Eilers (H.T.) :—Flower carmine and reddish terra-cotta, outside of petals clearer, very large and full ; buds very long and pointed, borne singly on long stems. Growth vigorous, upright, free flowering, with dark green foliage. F. Cut.

Hiawatha (Wich) :—Flower rich crimson with white eye, small, single, produced in large and long clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing, late flowering ; foliage deep glossy green. Ar. Perg. Pil. W.

Hilda :—Inside salmon-pink, reverse carmine, large, full flowers, bright leathery foliage.

Hilda Richardson (H.T.) :—Flower rose-lilac on milky white, with rose-pink centre, elegant and dainty, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Hilde Apelt (H.T.) :—Vigorous branching growth, and very free and continuous blooming. Buds long, opening to large, full and fragrant flowers. Saffron-yellow, very distinct and good.

Hilde Nicolai (H.T.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow shaded golden yellow, large, full, sweet-scented ; buds long and pointed, opening well. Growth vigorous ; very floriferous.

Hilde Steinert (Pernet) :—The colour is

reddish salmon and old gold, inside of petals coral-red; the flowers are of medium size, not too full, and highly fragrant; continuously blooming. An excellent bedding Rose.

Himalayica (Briar) :—Flower white-tinted blush. The most vigorous of all climbing Roses. Ar. Perg.

Himmelsauge (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower dark velvety purple-red, large, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Ar.

His Majesty (H.T.) :—Flower dark crimson shaded deep vermilion-crimson towards the edges, full, of great size, high pointed centre, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Hispida (Lutescens) (Species) :—Flower a fine early flowering kind, with large yellowish white flowers, resembling anemones.

Hofgärtner Kalb (C.) :—Flower bright carmine-rose, with transparent yellow centre, outer petals deep carmine-rose shaded bright red, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, bushy, upright; blooming until late in autumn. Bed.

Holland Beauty (H.T.) :—Flower yellow and orange-pink, of fine shape in bud; handsome foliage.

Hollandia (D. Poly.) :—Crimson, very double flowers. Growth free.

Holt Hewitt (H.T.) :—Magnificent rich velvety crimson flushed scarlet; well-shaped buds opening into large full flowers; bushy upright growth, free flowering, not liable to Mildew, not a tall grower.

Homère (T.) :—Flower fleshy white, shaded mauve-rose, full, fragrant. Growth bushy, free. A.

Hon. Charlotte Knollys (H.T.) :—Colour clear rose, with strikingly luminous effect, almost carmine in the shadows and running to a paler but wholly delightful shade at the edges of the petals. Distinctly but delicately Tea perfumed. The habit is vigorous and erect, with a Mildew-proof leathery foliage.

Hon. Edith Gifford (T.) :—Flower white, nearly every bloom coming good, fine shape, petal, centre, and size, free blooming. Growth moderate, fine foliage. Exh.

Hon. Ina Bingham (H.T.) :—Flower pure pink, large petals, semi-double, great substance and depth. Growth vigorous, good foliage. A fine rose.

Honourable Mrs. R. C. Grosvenor (L.) :—Flower outer petals porcelain-flesh, centre deep orange-yellow, medium size, good substance, carried on stout stems, opening well. Growth excellent, branching. A. Bed.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.) :—Flower glowing crimson with darker shading, large, full, of good form, carried on erect stiff stems. Growth free; floriferous. Cut.

Horace Vernet (H.P.) :—Flower crimson, shaded velvety purple, suffused purple-garnet, very large, full, imbricated, with high centre; perfumed. Growth moderate. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Hortulanus Budde (H.T.) :—Flower dark red with yellow centre, of medium size, produced in great profusion throughout the season.

Hortulanus Fiet (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-rose shaded lilac-rose; buds long, apricot-yellow with coppery orange and lilac edges. Growth medium, very floriferous. G. Bed.

Hortulanus Fiet (Pernet) :—Flower golden yellow, large, and of fine form. Growth strong, upright; Mildew-proof.

Hortulanus Van Laren (H.T.) :—Flower salmon and yellow, changing to salmon-yellow and clear yellow when fully expanded. Growth vigorous; floriferous.

H. P. Pinkerton (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet, heavily flamed velvety crimson, long buds opening to large full flowers. Growth vigorous, very free flowering; Mildew-proof foliage. Bed.

Hugette Vincent (H.T.) :—Geranium, shaded vermilion. Growth free.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Exh. F.

Hugh Watson (H.P.) :—Flower crimson, tinged with carmine, medium size, excellent shape. Growth moderate. Exh.

Hugo Maweroff (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower warm carmine, small, double, produced profusely in large trusses. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Hugonis (Species) :—Flower bright yellow, single, small, very free.

Hugo Roller (T.) :—Flower rich lemon-yellow edged crimson, of medium size, good shape, very freely produced. Growth moderate. But.

Huguette Despiney (Wich) :—Flower salmon orange-yellow passing to pale pink, full, sweetly scented, produced in trusses. Growth vigorous, climbing.

Humilis (Parviflora) (Species) :—Flower an exceedingly pretty species of dwarf habit, covered in summer with rosy crimson flowers, which are succeeded by brilliantly coloured cherry-like hips, which are retained until spring.

Humilis x Rugosa (Species) :—Flower a natural hybrid; it bears large paniculate heads of rich crimson flowers, quite three inches across in autumn; makes a grand hedge, nearly always in flower.

H. V. Machin (H.T.) :—Flower intense, black-grained scarlet-crimson, of gigantic size, full, of perfect form with high

pointed centre, carried on rigid flower stalks; faintly Tea perfumed. Growth sturdy and erect. Exh.

I

Ibis (S. Briar) :—Flower soft deep rose, variable, double, free, foliage scented. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Ida Münch (H.T.) :—Flower golden yellow with deeper shading towards the centre, outer petals clear creamy yellow, fairly full, of fine form and good substance, carried on long, erect stalks; long elongated bud. Growth vigorous, free flowering, with deep green foliage. Cut.

Ideal (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower very dark scarlet, fine for forcing, free from Mildew. Vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

I. Gruss an Coburg (H.T.) :—Bud brilliant coppery pink, opening to a large, full flower, of changing effect, inside of petals yellow, fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red over shaded with coppery golden yellow and reddish and violet. A unique colouring. Very fragrant.

Imogen (H.T.) :—Flower centre orange-yellow shading towards the outside to pale yellow and creamy white, of perfect shape; buds long and pointed. Growth strong and bushy. Exh. G.

Impératrice Eugénie (Moss) :—Flower bright rose, medium size, full. Growth vigorous. G.

Imperial Potentate :—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to large, double, well-formed flowers of glistening rose-pink, with silvery infusion at base of petals.

Ina Bingham (H.T.) :—Flower pure rose, veined deeper, very large, semi-double, long pointed bud, Tea perfumed. Growth robust.

Indéfectible (poly pom.) :—Flower bright coral-red, semi-double, of long duration. Growth vigorous, with reddish green foliage. Pot.

Independence Day (Pernet) :—Flower of flame colour on petals of sunflower-gold, overlaying orange-apricot, all of which tints are fused together in the mature bloom, the centre of which glows with warmth and intensity; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and free; of wonderful flowering capacity, every shoot bears a large number of fine blooms and buds; foliage glossy, dark green; Mildew-proof. G.

Indica (Miss Lowe's Var.) (C.) :—Flower crimson, single, free flowering, the original China Rose. Growth vigorous.

Innocence (H.T.) :—A very large single pure white flower, measuring over five inches in diameter. The plant is of a fine strong upright growth, with dark green foliage. Mildew-proof. Invaluable for massing.

Innocente Pirola (T.) :—Flower ivory-white, good foliage. Growth very vigorous; good as bush or standard. Exh. Cut.

Institurix Moulin (C.) :—Flower deep crimson, with darker shading, long pointed buds. Vigorous.

Instituteur Sirdey (H.T.) :—Flower deep golden yellow, large, very full, imbricated. Growth vigorous. Cut. F.

Insulinde (H.T.) :—Colour clear yellow with golden yellow and apricot shadings; flowers large, full and opening freely; habit of growth and foliage similar to "Melody," which is one of its parents, but more erect and stronger; a fine decorative rose, excellent as a garden variety.

Iona Herdman (H.T.) :—Flower pure clear orange-flame, of beautiful shape and form; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous; free flowering. Bed.

Irene (H.T.) :—Flower silvery white, sometimes tinged with pink. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Irène Bonnet (H.T.) :—Flower: Outside of petals rosy pink, inside salmon pale lilac-rose, full, sweetly scented. Growth exceedingly vigorous, climbing. Pil.

Irene Thompson (H.T.) :—Flower deep orange-yellow, large and globular, free flowering; Mildew-proof, scented. Vigorous.

Irene Watts (C.) :—Flower delicate rose to pale pink, long pointed buds, free flowering. Growth moderate.

Irish Afterglow (H.T.) :—Flower tangerine passing to pink, single. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Irish Beauty (H.T.) :—Flower pure white with golden stamens, single, large, fragrant. Vigorous.

Irish Brightness (Single) :—Flower crimson with pink base, single. Growth vigorous.

Irish Charm :—Rich apricot, passing to a delicate pink; flowers of beautiful form. A charming free flowering garden rose.

Irish Courage :—Shrimp-pink to salmon-orange; flowers moderate size and of good form. Growth free, and Mildew-proof.

Irish Elegance (H.T.) :—Flower orange-scarlet to shades of apricot, single. Vigorous. Bed. Bu. G.

Irish Fireflame (H.T.) :—Flower deep maddery orange, splashed with crimson, single. Vigorous. Bed. G.

Irish Glory (H.T.) :—Flower rosy crimson, single, back of petals flamed with crimson, fragrant. Vigorous.

Irish Harmony (H.T.) :—Flower saffron-yellow to white, single. Vigorous.

Irish Hope :—Large, full, perfect flowers of rich crimson. Vigorous growth, with good foliage.

Irish Modesty (H.T.) :—Flower coral-pink with ecru base, single. Growth vigorous.

Irish Morn :—Bright pink to coral; growth strong, free and Mildew-proof.

Irish Pride (Single) :—Flower ecru and old rose. Growth vigorous, dwarf.

Irish Sweetness :—Crimson-lake, flowers are large, full, and of perfect form; growth vigorous and free flowering.

Iris Patricia Green (H.T.) :—Cherry-red, pointed bud, free flowering, good bedder, blooming continuously, fragrant. Growtq vigorous.

Isabelle Gomel-Pujos (T.) :—Flower lake, shaded pale pink, very large, full and sweet. Growth vigorous, very free.

Isobel (Pernet) :—Flower carmine flushed orange-scarlet, single flowered. Growth vigorous. Bed. G.

Ivanhoe (H.T.) :—Brilliant scarlet to rich crimson, fine long buds. Very free flowering. A fine bedder.

Ivy May (H.T.) :—Pretty rose-pink running to amber at the base of the petals and at the edges. Charming, very free flowering, fine texture. Very sweetly scented. Upright and strong growth. A splendid Rose for bedding.

I. Zingari (Pernet) :—Orange and scarlet, resembling the colours of the famous I. Zingari Cricket Club. Semi-double. Perpetual and free flowering. Sweetly scented. Fine habit.

J

Jacqueline (H.T.) :—Semi-double reddish copper flowers, base of petals yellow; a striking and very pleasing combination of colours. Vigorous grower, free flowering, and an excellent decorative rose.

Jacques Hackenberg (H.T.) :—Flower silvery and lilac-rose with carmine, changing to flesh-pink with lilac shadings, large, of fine form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, branching; free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Jacques Porcher (H.T.) :—Flower white shaded carmine on saffron centre, passing to yellow with deeper yellow centre, large, full. Growth vigorous; very free. Cut.

Jacques Vincent (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish coral-red, large. Growth vigorous.

ames Coey (H.T.) :—Flower deep golden yellow, edged white. Growth vigorous.

James Ferguson (H.T.) :—Flower silvery pink, large, bold, and excellent form, petals of great depth and substance, very free. Growth vigorous.

James Gibson (H.T.) :—A glowing crimson-scarlet rose with velvety sheen. Flowers are large, full and well formed, opening well in all weathers.

James Rea :—Rich carmine-lake, would be popularly described as rose-pink, perfect form and substance, with exceptionally large petals, glorious perfume, free.

James Walley (H.T.) :—The buds unfold to a rich apricot and fiery salmon, open flowers blush, centre richly suffused apricot.

Jan Steen (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet-red, large, well formed. Growth vigorous. G.

Janet (H.T.) :—Flower golden ochre on very delicate pearly champagne-biscuit fawn, with large imbricated globular-cupped formation, carried on long rigid flower-stalks; sweetly perfumed. Growth erect, leathery waxy foliage; exceptionally floriferous.

Janet's Pride (S. Briar) :—Flower white, shaded and tipped crimson, semi-single; early summer flowering. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Jaune bicolore (Austrian Briar) :—Flower nasturtium-yellow, with carmine centre, of medium size, single. Growth vigorous. Bed. G.

J. B. Clark (H.T.) :—Flower deep scarlet shaded blackish crimson, very large and full, elongated bud, high centred, fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect, floriferous. Exh. T.

J. C. Thornton (H.T.):—Intensely brilliant ruby-scarlet colour. An excellent bedding Rose and forces well in pots, each bloom being carried on a straight stiff stem. Habit vigorous, foliage leathery, bright green.

Jean Bach Sisley (C.) :—Flower rose-tinted. Growth vigorous.

Jean Cherpin (H.P.) :—Flower velvety red. Growth vigorous.

Jean C.-N. Forestier (Pernet) :—Flowe[r] carmine-lake, slightly tinted with Chinese orange and yellow, very large, full, globular, sweetly scented; buds Lincoln red. Growth vigorous, foliage bronze-green and reddish; free flowering.

Jean Ducher (T.) :—Flower salmon golden yellow, centre shaded peach-rose, large, very full, sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Jean Girin (Wich) :—Flower pink, double in clusters. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Jean Guichard (Wich ramb.) :—Flower

coppery carmine to salmon-rose. Growth very vigorous; weeping standard. Pil. Ar. Perg.

Jean Lelièvre (H.P.) :—Flower deep red, shaded purple, very large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. Exh.

Jean Lhoste (H. Wich) :—Very vigorous climbing growth with clear green glossy foliage, very resistant to disease. Flowers large, double, rosy carmine, base of petals flesh-white, and are produced in corymbs of 50 to 100 blooms.

Jean Liabaud (H.P.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson, large, full, imbricated, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. G.

Jean Noté (H.T.) :—Flower chrome-yellow, changing to creamy yellow, large and full, globular. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Jean Pernet (T.) :—Flower bright yellow passing to clear yellow, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. But. Cut. Exh.

Jean Rameau (B.) :—Flower : reverse of petals deep rose-pink, inside of petals mother-of-pearl-rose, double, good substance. Cut. G.

Jean Soupert (H.P.) :—Flower dark velvety purple, large, full, imbricated, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh.

Jeanie Deans (S. Briar) :—Flower rosy crimson, early. Growth very vigorous. G. Bu. H.

Jeanne Cuvier (T.) :—Flower hydrangea-pink, large, very full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free.

Jeanne d'Arc (poly pom.) :—Flower pure milky white, medium, double, fragrant. Growth dwarf, blooming continuously. E. F. P.

Jeanne Excoffier (Pernet):—Flower aurora pink, inside of petals buff-coloured, large, nearly full; but elongated. Growth vigorous, branching.

Jeanne Philippe (T.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow, petals bordered light carmine, large, full. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. T.

Jeanne Saultier (Pernet) :—Vigorous growth and reddish bronze-green foliage, pretty elongated buds. Flowers large and full. Salmon-like red with base of petals yellow. Splendid variety for uni-coloured masses.

Jeannie Dickson (H.P.) :—Flower rosy pink edged silvery pink, good shape, very fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Jeanny Soupert (poly pom.) :—Flower delicate carnationed white, small, produced in large compact clusters. Growth very free flowering.

Jenny Gillemot (H.T.) :—Flower clear saffron-yellow, large, moderately full. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Jersey Beauty (Wich ram.) :—Flower chrome-yellow to cream, single, small trusses, early, evergreen. Growth vigorous. G. Pil. Ar. Perg. H. S.

Jersey Queen (H.T.) :—Flower orange-flame, edged carmine-rose, lemon-chrome base and reflex, free. Growth vigorous.

Jessica (Wich) :—Flower creamy white, pink centre. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Jessie (poly pom.) :—Flower of bright cherry crimson colour, which does not fade or develop purple tints, disposed in large clusters. Growth freely branching, constantly in bloom; foliage bright glossy green, vigorous. Bed. Pot.

J. G. Glassford (H.T.) :—Flower bright scarlet-crimson, with broad and stout petals, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Exh.

J. N. Hart (H.T.) :—Deep rose-pink colour. Flowers long and pointed, of good lasting quality, and borne on long stiff upright stems. The petals are thick and leathery; growth of plant very vigorous. Exh.

Joan (H.T.) :—Flower coppery peach-pink, semi-single, small, in clusters. Growth moderate.

Joan Cant :—Salmon-pink inside, outside rich pink, highly pointed, delicious perfume.

Joan Howarth :—Colour, shell and rose-pink blended with glowing carmine, good vigorous habit of growth with glossy foliage; sweetly scented and a good garden variety.

Joanna Bridge (H.T.) :—Flower pale straw-yellow, shaded orange, semi-single. Growth vigorous. G. Bed.

Joanna Hill (H.T.) :—Clear yellow, deepening at the centre, large. Growth vigorous.

Johanna Sebus (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy scarlet, base of petals gamboge-yellow, large, full, of cupped form, very sweet. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing, very free flowering. Pil.

Joh. M. Jolles (H.T.) :—Flower apricot-rose and yellow, large, full and of fine form.

John C. M. Mensing :—A distinct sport from the well-known Rose "Ophelia," being deep rose-pink. Grand habit. Sweetly scented.

John Cook (H.T.) :—A seedling from "La France," very similar in colour and habit. Cut. Exh. Bed. G.

John Cuff (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine, large, full, well-shaped. Growth vigorous. Exh.

John Davison (H.T.) :—Flower deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson, retaining its colour, large, full, perfect in shape, sweetly scented. Growth of true hybrid Tea character. Exh. Bed. Cut.

John Hart (H.T.) :—Brilliant cherry-pink, scented.

John Henry (H.T.) :—A beautiful rosy scarlet in the bud stage, opening to a splendid rich pink. Well shaped, good quality petals. Free flowering. Very strong, free upright growth. Dark green foliage on very strong stems.

John Hopper (H.P.) :—Flower deep rose Neyron red, changing to purple-carmine, large, full, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, erect, floriferous, hardy. A. C.

John Ruskin (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy carmine, very large, full, free. Growth vigorous.

John Russell (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Deep velvety crimson overlaid with black sheen, large flowers, good substance.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose-pink, inside of petals clear silvery pink, very large, full, sweetly scented, with fine long bud. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. Cut. Bed. Exh. F.

Jonkheer Mr. G. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (H.T.) :—Flower pure orange-yellow, changing to clear yellow, large and full. Growth vigorous.

Joseph Baud (Pernet) :—Flower golden and orange-yellow, very large, full, and sweetly perfumed; elongated bud of orange-yellow and carmine. Growth vigorous, branching; free flowering.

Joseph Bernacchi (N.) :—Flower pale yellow, long buds. Growth moderate.

Joseph Billard (Wich ramb.) :—Flower crimson, with rich yellow to cream centre, single, early. Growth vigorous. G. Pil.

Joseph Hill (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink shaded with yellow and ochre, outside of petals coppery pink, large, full, fine in bud and open flower, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. P. T.

Joseph Lamy (Wich ramb.) :—Flower white edged mauve; summer flowering, thin of foliage. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Joseph Liger (Wich) :—Flower canary-yellow to creamy white, edged clear pink, free. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Joseph Lowe (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose shaded salmon-pink, an improved "Mme Abel Chatenay"; free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Joseph Pâquet (T.) : Flower bright carmine-rose on a succinum-yellow ground, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. G. T.

Josephine (H.T.) :—Flower rosy flesh, base of petals salmon-yellow, large and full, of fine shape. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Josephine Nicholson (H.T.) :—Flower clear old rose. Growth vigorous; most perpetual and free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Joséphine Viollet (N.):—Flower a pleasing yellow, shaded apricot and nankeen, outer petals rosy white, large and full, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous.

J. Otto Thilow (H.T.) :—A rich glowing rose-pink, of exceptional merit, with long pointed buds of perfect formation. As the flowers expand the petals reflex, forming a beautiful double-centred flower. It is a strong grower and a continuous profuse bloomer.

Joy (H.T.) :—Tangerine-red shaded coppery bronze and orange, expanded flowers rose-pink suffused tangerine, yellow base, full, well shaped, pointed centre, fruity Briar fragrance, free and continuous. Growth free.

Joyous Cavalier (H.T.) :—This rose is very suitable for a low hedge. The crimson buds gradually expand to glowing scarlet double flowers. Constant bloomer. Strong grower. Perfect branching habit.

Juan Pich (H.T.) :—Flower claret and purple-red, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Jubilee (H.P.) :—Flower a rich, deep maroon, blooms not unlike "Prince Camille de Rohan." Growth moderate.

Jules Finger (T.) :—Flower rose shaded with salmon, changing to deep rose; large, full, finely formed, very free. Vigorous.

Jules Gaujard (Austrian Briar) :—Soft red tint, shaded brilliant carmine. Growth vigorous.

Jules Levacher (Wich) :—Flower pale silver-pink, small, double, freely produced. Growth very vigorous. Pil. Perg.

Jules Margottin (H.P.) :—Flower cherry-red, very fine. Growth vigorous. G.

Jules Tarbat (Pernet) :—Flower silvery salmon-rose, centre coppery coral-red, large, full; long bud of salmon china rose colour. Growth vigorous.

Julia Bartet (Pernet) :—Flower deep canary-yellow tinted nankeen, passing to pale straw-yellow as the blooms open, the petals are also tinted with carmine; buds golden-yellow tinted with coppery red, large and full, opening well. Growth vigorous.

Julia, Countess of Dartrey (H.T.) :—The colour is pure "Tyrian rose" with a yellow base, and is very intense, brilliant and distinct. The flowers are very large, full, of ideal shape, and fine for exhibition. Garden and exhibition.

Julia Mannering (S. Briar) :—Flower pearly pink, early. Growth vigorous. G. Bu. H.

Juliana (D. Poly.) :—Pale salmon tint. Growth free.

Julien Potin (Pernet) :—It will probably become better known as "The Golden Pernet." Rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright, with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous.

Juliet (Pernet) :—Flower outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red changing to deep rose as the flower expands, large and full, of delicious fragrance. Growth vigorous and upright; very distinct, good in summer and autumn.

Julius Finger (Pernet) :—Flower pure white with rosy centre, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Cut.

June (D. Poly.) :—Orange-salmon. Growth moderate dwarf.

June Boyd :—The colour in the young flower is salmon-carmine with a yellow base, the outside of the petals being heavily flushed amber and yellow. As the flowers age the colour softens to a beautiful bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free. Good for massing and bedding.

Juwel (H.T.) :—Flower lemon-white, large. Growth vigorous.

K

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H.T.) :—Flower outer petals creamy white, centre petals Naples yellow, large, very full, of perfect form and substance. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Exh. Cut.

Kaiserin Friedrich (H.T.) :—Flower cream shaded pink. Growth vigorous; a sport from "Gloire de Dijon."

Kaizer Franz Joseph (Pernet) :—Flower yellow, very fragrant. Growth similar to "Lyon-Rose"; free flowering.

Kalmia (Wich) :—Flower pink with white centre; single. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Kanarie (Pernet) :—Flower clear deep yellow, rather small, but double. Growth upright.

Kapitan v. Müller (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-red passing to dark red towards the centre, large, full of fine regular form, strongly perfumed. Growth erect, very free. Cut.

Kardinal Piffl (H.T.) :—Bright orange crab-red, outside of petals golden yellow. Large, full. Deep glossy green leathery foliage.

Kardinal Schultze (H.T.) :—Brilliant reddish crimson shading to scarlet. Blooms large, full, and of ideal form, carried on erect stems. Bud long and pointed. Very sweetly scented. Continuously flowering.

Kate Moulton (H.T.) :—Flower rosy pink shaded rosy salmon, large, full, long bud, opening well, carried on long stems. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. F.

Katharine Zeimet (poly pom.) :—Flower yellowish white, changing to pure white, small, very double, imbricated, fragrant, produced in large clusters. Growth vigorous, free, erect. E. G. P.

Kathleen (Hybrid Musk) :—A perpetual free-flowering cluster Rose. Colour pink-blush, after the shade of *R. canina*. Large trusses of small single flowers, well distributed. Strong shrub habit, free flowering. Good in autumn.

Kathleen (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower soft carmine rose with white eye, very free, lasts well. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Kathleen Harrop (B.) :—Flower soft pale shell-pink, large, semi-double; a very distinct and beautiful sport from "Zéphyrine Drouhin," possessing its delightful fragrance.

Kersbergen (D. Poly.) :—Deep crimson flowers borne in large trusses. Growth free.

Kew Beauty (H.T.) :—Flower crimson, very free flowering. Growth branching.

Kew Rambler :—Flower apple-blossom colour, single, in persistent clusters.

Killarney (H.T.) :—Flower flesh shaded white, suffused pale pink, large, semi-double, long bud opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. P. T.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.) :—A deep rich almost red sport from the well-known "Killarney"; the flowers are larger and the petals more stout and abundant; Tea-rose perfumed. G. Bed.

King Edward VII (poly pom.) :—Flower clear delicate pink. Growth vigorous. Bed. E.

King George V. (H.T.) :—Flower rich purplish crimson, with deep velvety violet flush, large, full. Growth vigorous.

King of Siam (H.T.) :—Flower bright red, of fine form and of exquisite fragrance, carried on long and stiff stems. Growth very vigorous, hardy, very free and perpetual flowering. Fine for cutting and forcing.

Kirsten Poulsen (Polyantha) :—A beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for all purposes, especially for decorative

work as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days.

Kleimer, Alfred (poly pom.) :—Flower bronze-yellow mixed with red, rich and striking. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Klondyke (Wich) :—Flower yellow to primrose-yellow, large bunches. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

K. of K. (H.T.) :—Flower of intense scarlet colour, its huge petals are velvet sheened solid scarlet throughout, semi-single, the blooms are produced in great profusion throughout the season, and are deliciously perfumed. Named as a tribute of respect to and admiration for a great British soldier.

Königin (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pink, very free. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Königin Carola (H.T.) :—Flower satiny rose, extra large, full, produced singly. Growth robust, very free. A. Exh. G.

Konigin Emma (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white, with rosy centre, very large, full. Growth robust, floriferous. Exh.

Königin Luise (H.T.) :—Very large, full, and perfectly formed flowers, possessing great lasting properties. Colour white, greatly improved "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria."

Königin Maria Therese (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine red, very large, full, highly perfumed ; long bud opening well. Growth erect. Bed. Cut.

Königin Viktoria von Schweden (H.T.) :—Flower clear saffron-yellow, changing to soft salmon-rose when fully open, large, very full, with high centre, border of petals recurved ; of fine growth, few thorns and deep glossy green foliage, Mildew-proof ; very floriferous. Bed. Cut.

Königin von Dänemark (Prov.) :—Flower delicate flesh-rose with darker centre, medium size, full. Growth vigorous.

Königin Wilhelmina (H.T.) :—Flower rosy pink with bright rosy scarlet reflexes, large, full. Growth vigorous, branching, floriferous. A. Cut. G.

Kootenay (H.T.) :—Flower of beautiful primrose colour, of large size, globular form and good substance, produced in great profusion. Growth erect and vigorous. Pot. Exh. Cut.

Koster's Orleans (poly pom.) :—Flower crimson-scarlet, semi-double, large clusters. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

L

L'Avenir (H.T.) :—Flower of beautiful yellow-brown colour and good holding.

La Champagne (H.T.) :—Flower bright chamois with apricot centre, outer petals peach-blossom, base of petals orange-yellow, large ; long bud. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Cut.

Laddie (H.T.) :—Colour is deep cochineal-carmine flushed orange and scarlet with an orange base. Colour fades in the old flowers to a rosy carmine. Very free-flowering and perpetual. Very free and bushy habit breaking freely from the base.

Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.) :—Flower silvery pink, with rose reverse. Growth vigorous.

Lady Anderson (H.T.) :—Flower deep coral-pink suffused with flesh and yellow shadings, large, deep, globular, highly pointed centre, with smooth circular petals of great substance ; Tea perfumed. Growth robust, erect and free branching, with deep green foliage. Exh. Bed. Pot.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.) :—Flower pure deep pink, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Bed. Exh. G.

Lady Barham (H.T.) :—Flower deep flesh coral-pink, large, globular. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Lady Barnby (H.T.) :—Glowing pink, shaded rosy red ; large blooms, medium full tone. Otto of Rose perfume. Dwarf habit, free and branching.

Lady Battersea (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy crimson tinted with orange, changing to rose as the flowers expand, medium to large, full, long bud, sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. T.

Lady Beatty (H.T.) :—Flower soft pink on creamy white with orange coral buds, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Ladybird (H.T.) :—Flower ground colour yellow, with distinct vein markings of orange, fine form. Growth vigorous.

Lady Blanche (Wich) :—Flower hill snow-white, large clusters, foliage glossy green. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Lady Bowater (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white shaded apricot, large, double, freely produced. Growth vigorous.

Lady Charmion :—It is bright cherry-carmine of specially fine depth and tone which lasts remarkably well, both on the plant and when cut. It is a decorative and bedding rose of exceptional value. Fragrant, also a first-class grower, with a good, compact, branching habit, with leathery foliage resistant to Mildew.

Lady Craig :—Vigorous growth, large full flowers of fine form. Colour : deep cadmium-yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free. A splendid garden rose;

Lady Curzon (D.) :—Flower delicate pale pink, single. A good hybrid damask ; early summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu. Pil. H.

Lady de Bathe (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, with peach shading in the centre of the blooms; large, full, and well formed, carried on upright stems. Exh.

Lady Dixon (H.T.) :—Flower rich apricot, flushed salmon-pink, large, full, globular, with large smooth shell-shaped petals of great substance; fragrant. Growth vigorous and branching; blooming profusely. Exh. Bed. Pot.

Lady Dixon-Hartland (H.T.) :—Colour deepest salmon in the centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well. Very free and perpetual, and sweetly scented. An excellent Rose for bedding and lasts well when cut.

Lady Downe (H.T.) :—Flower buff, shaded in the centre when opening with deep yellow, changing when fully open to a pale shade of yellow, large, produced on long upright stalks. Growth vigorous. Cut. F.

Lady Dunleath (H.T.) :—Flower deep, ivory-creamy white, egg-yolk yellow zoned petals, beautifully formed, delicately perfumed, carried on long and rigid flower stalks. Growth vigorous, free, continuous blooming.

Lady Elphinstone (Austrian Briar) :—Brilliant apricot, flushed with Japanese yellow, fine habit and free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Lady Faire (H.T.) :—Flower salmon edged with flesh-pink.

Lady Florence Stronge (H.T.) :—Colour reddish prawn to violet old rose, shaded at the base of petals to yellow and towards the edge to pink, inner surface of petals veined and slightly flushed scarlet. Flowers large full and of perfect shape. Growth free and bushy.

Lady Fortieviot (P.) :—Brilliant orange on the inner face of petal, with a bright canary-yellow base, the back being paler and inclined to apricot. Habit is vigorous and free. The foliage is large, glossy, and Mildew resistant.

Lady Gay (Wich) :—Flower cherry-pink, fading to soft white, small, fairly full. Growth vigorous, climbing, hardy. Ar. B. Perg. Pil.

Lady Godiva (Wich) :—Flower soft pale flesh pink. Growth like "Dorothy Perkins." Ar. Perg. Pil.

Lady Greenall (H.T.) :—Flower intense saffron-orange, heavily zoned on deep creamy white, reverse of petals flushed coppery pink, large, full, with high pointed centre. Growth robust and free.

Lady Gwendoline Colvin (T.) :—Flower apricot-salmon shaded with chrome-yellow and carmine; a climbing "Lady Pirrie"; buds long and pointed, early. Growth very vigorous. Pil. Perg.

Lady Hamilton (Scotch Rose) :—Flower buff-white shaded with rose, well expanded, with semi-double flowers, are rosy blush with the base of petals tinged with yellow. Dwarf habit. Bed. Dwarf Hedge.

Lady Helen Maglona (H.T.) :—Bud and young flower bright crimson red with blackish markings; this colour lightens with age to a scarlet-red, being more pronounced to the centre of the bloom. Very sweet scented.

Lady Helen Stewart (H.P.) :—Flower bright crimson-scarlet, petals smooth, of great substance, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Lady Helen Vincent (H.T.) :—Flower shell-pink, reflexed with blush. Growth vigorous.

Lady Hillingdon (T.) :—Flower deep apricot-yellow, medium size, long pointed bud. Growth vigorous, free. Distinct. Cut. F. Exh.

Lady Hudson (H.T.) :—Deep apricot, large, full, upright grower, fine branching habit, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Lady Inchiquin :—Vigorous. Orange-cerise. Large, full, and perfect in shape. Free flowering. A Rose of marvellous beauty. Valuable for all purposes.

Lady Leslie :—The colour is rosy scarlet, developing into scarlet-carmine, suffused with saffron-yellow on a yellow base. Very sweetly scented.

Ladylove (H.T.):—Animproved "Madame Butterfly." Light rose fading to Hydrangea pink, deepening to the centre with bright apricot. Flowers of fair size. Very free flowering. Superb as cut flower.

Lady Margaret Stewart (Pernet) :—In the young stage the flower is deep sunflower-yellow heavily veined and splashed with orange-scarlet. The reverse of the petals being deeply marked with carmine; as the bloom develops these shades intermingle, forming in the fully developed flower a beautiful cadmium-orange effect. Large, full, sweet perfume.

Lady Martha Bruce (H.T.) :—A distinct and very pleasing shade of pink with a touch of peach on the outer petals. Very vigorous branching habit. Good quality petals. Flowers carried on long erect stems. An excellent bedding variety.

Lady Mary Corry (T.) :—Flower deep golden yellow, good form. Growth vigorous.

Lady Mary Elizabeth (H.T.) :—The bud is brilliant carmine-pink without shading, the tone changes only very slightly, being a little paler in the fully developed flower.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam (H.T.) —Flower delicate flesh colour, large, full, globular. Growth robust.

Lady Mary Ward (H.T.) :—Flower rich orange, shaded deeper apricot-orange, with a metallic veneering, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous; free flowering. R.

Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.) :—A globular slightly imbricated cupped bloom with velvety black scarlet-cerise shell-shaped petals, reflex solid pure orangey maroon without veining, with heavy musk-rose odour. Growth erect, foliage wax and leathery; very floriferous.

Lady Mond (H.T.) :—Flower deep cream, outer petals shaded with rose; long handsome buds, which open to blooms of unusual size and substance. Growth vigorous. Exh. Cut.

Lady Moyra Beauclerc (H.T.) :—Flower bright madder-rose with silvery reflexes, very large, full, massive, perfectly formed. Growth vigorous.

Lady Penzance (S. Briar) :—Flower coppery yellow, single, early. Growth vigorous, distinct. Bu. G. H.

Lady Pirrie (H.T.) :—Flower outside of petals deep coppery reddish salmon, inside apricot-yellow, flushed fawn and copper, large, fairly full, of perfect form. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Lady Plymouth (T.) :—Flower delicate deep ivory-cream, faintly flushed, large, full, and of spiral form, Tea perfumed. Growth very vigorous and erect; very free and continuous flowering. Exh. Pot.

Lady Quartus Ewart (H.T.) :—Flower pure white, large, full. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. G.

Lady Reading :—A good rose, both for forcing and bedding; a brilliant red.

Lady Reay (H.T.) :—Flower deep rich pink, shading to pearly white. Growth vigorous.

Lady Roberts (T.) :—Flower apricot, shaded orange, large, full. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. G. T.

Lady Rossmore (H.T.) :—Flower reddish crimson, with claret shading, medium to large, full. Growth vigorous, free.

Lady Roundway :—Fine strong bushy habit of growth, with bronzy foliage; colour deep coppery chrome of same shade throughout; medium-sized blooms of fair substance and sweetly scented. A very beautiful variety for bedding and massing and unique in colour.

Lady Sackville :—Creamy white.

Lady Sarah Wilson :—A seedling rose colour, summer and late autumn; immense trusses. Growth very vigorous. W. Ar.

Lady Sydney Eardley-Wilmot (H.T.) :—Deep coppery reddish salmon, shaded deep fawn and apricot; long, pointed flowers. An ideal Rose for massing and bedding, sweetly scented.

Lady Sylvia (H.T.) :—Rich, prawn-pink, shading to apricot. A very beautiful sport from "Madame Butterfly." Good grower and very free blooming.

Lady Ursula (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-pink, scented, free flowering. Growth vigorous, erect.

Lady Venables Vernon (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Cream and saffron, base of petals chrome-yellow, passing to soft flesh. Floriferous.

Lady Verey (H.T.) :—Colour, rich rose-pink, with yellow base, opening to well-formed flowers; a free-blooming garden variety.

Lady Violet Astor :—Pink shaded salmon.

Lady Violet Henderson (poly pom.) :—Flower white tinted with yellow at opening, very free. Growth dwarf, vigorous. Bed. E.

Lady Wakefield (H.T.) :—Colour bright apricot, strong upright growth, beautiful foliage, Mildew very rare, free bloomer, exceptionally good bedder and decorative summer and autumn. Tea scented.

Lady Waterlow (H.T.) :—Flower pale salmon blush edged with carmine, semi-double. Growth vigorous. Bu. Pil. G. W.

Lady Wenlock (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose shaded china rose, base of petals Indian yellow, large, full. Growth vigorous, free.

Lady White (D.) :—Flower white tinted with pink, petals large and smooth, very free flowering, semi-double. Growth vigorous. A seedling from "R. Macrantha."

Lady Worthington Evans (H.T.) :—Glowing blackish crimson. The petals, which are of great substance, have a wonderfully finished surface of velvety smoothness and covered with a shining "bloom." Although of only moderate fullness, the bud and young flower are gloriously formed, spiral shaped. The scent is strong wild Rose. An ideal bedding variety.

Lævigata (Species) :—Flower white, single, very large, shining evergreen foliage. Growth vigorous; requires a wall.

La Fayette :—Scarlet-red, very fine and free.

La France (H.T.) :—Flower pale pink, silvery reflex, large, full, globular, fine form, high centred, very highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, free blooming. A. Bed. Cut. E. Exh. F. G.

La Hollande (H.T.) :—Flower pure white with rosy yellow centre, large and double. Growth vigorous. Cut.

La Joconde (Pernet) :—Flower pure golden yellow, with glaced yellow centre, large and full, imbricated form, carried on rigid stalks. Growth vigorous. Cut.

La Marne :—Salmon-pink, blooms in large bouquets produced in the greatest profusion ; a very fine new variety.

Lamarque (N.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow, very large, full, clusters. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Lamia (H.T.) :—Flower intense reddish orange, medium size and charming form in the bud, and beautiful colouring when expanded. Growth vigorous. Bed. Cut.

La Mexaque (Wich) :—Flower pale silvery pink, large, full, free flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

La Mie au Roy (Pernet) :—Flower extra large, full, globular, beautiful apricot colour, base of petals saffron-yellow, the extremities of the petals dark carmine passing to creamy yellow.

La Neige (Moss) :—Flower pure white of medium size, full. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Laneii (Moss) :—Flower rosy crimson tinted purple, large, full. Growth vigorous. Bu.

La Noblesse (Prov.) :—Flower light rose with bright carmine centre, large and full. Growth vigorous.

La Perle (Wich) :—Flower creamy white, full, double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

La Reine (H.P.) :—Flower lilac-rose changing to violet-rose, large, full, and sweet. Growth vigorous. G.

La Reine Elizabeth (D. Poly.) :—Deep crimson, splendid for forcing. Growth free.

La Rose de Madame Raymond Poincaré (H.T.) :—Flower bright Persian yellow centre, tinted clear yellow, outer petals salmon, slightly shaded pink, large, full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous, branching ; free and continuous flowering. Bed. Cut. F.

La Rosée (poly pom.) :—Flower sulphury yellow passing to pure white, deepening to soft rose when fully expanded ; buds sulphur-yellow, produced in corymbs. Growth vigorous, erect.

La Rosiere (H.P.) :—Flower deep blackish crimson, small, free flowering. Growth moderate.

La Somme (Pernet) :—Flower deep coral red with coppery reflexes, changing to bright salmon, of "Caroline Testout" form. Growth vigorous and floriferous, with deep glossy green foliage.

La Tosca (H.T.) :—Flower pale silvery pink, tinted with rosy white and yellow, large, full, opening well. Growth very vigorous, flowering continuously. A. Bed. Cut. G. T.

Laure de Broglie (C.) :—Flower rosy white tinted with bright flesh, produced in large corymbs. Growth bushy.

Laurence Allen (H.P.) :—Flower clear rose, tinted rosy white, large, full. Growth vigorous, erect, floriferous.

Laurente Carle (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant crimson-carmine, large, full, long bud opening well, borne singly on long stems, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering, erect. A. Bed. Cut. F. Exh. G. T.

Laurette Messimy (C.) :—Flower rosy pink, shaded golden yellow at base of petals, large, semi-double, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. E. G.

La Ville de Bruxelles (D.) :—Flower vivid rose edged blush, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Laxton's Monthly Rambler :—Brilliant crimson trusses.

Laxton's Standard (H.T.) :—A beautiful clear cerise with pointed bud and long petals. A strong grower and very free bloomer. The best cerise-pink.

Le Cid (rug.) :—Flower dazzling crimson, large. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Leda or Painted (D.) :—Flower blush edged with lake, full. Growth robust.

Le Loiret (poly pom.) :—Flower brilliant rose with fire-red shading, changing to soft salmon-rose. Growth vigorous, branching ; foliage deep glossy green.

Lemesie (C.). See **Le Vesuve.**

Lemon Beauty, :—Creamy white with lemon base.

Lemon Pillar (Paul's) (H.N.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow. Growth very vigorous. Pil.

Lemon Queen (H.T.) :—Flower lemon-white, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Lena Schmidt Michel (T.) :—Flower bright lake-rose, semi-double. Growth vigorous.

Leni Neuss :—Bright pink, extremely large and of good shape, very floriferous.

Léonie Lamesch (poly pom.) :—Flower bright coppery red, shaded with deep red and golden yellow, small to medium, double, very sweet. Growth moderate, erect.

Leonora (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant velvety crimson shaded fiery red, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous. Exh. G.

Leontine Gervais (Wich ramb.) :—Flower salmon-rose, tinted yellow, very fragrant, early. Vigorous climber. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Leopoldine d'Orleans (Evergreen rose) :—Flower white tipped with red, small, double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Le Progrès (H.T.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow, large, full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, branching, very free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. E. F. G. T.

Les Gloriettes (poly pom.) :—Flower blush carmine, shaded with yellow. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Leslie Holland (H.T.) :—Flower deep scarlet-crimson, shaded velvety crimson, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Leslie Dudley (H.T.) :—Soft pink and carmine, prettily shaded.

Leslie Evans (H.T.) :—Rich, dark velvety crimson; semi-double; long, pointed bud. The open flower is exceedingly beautiful and makes this one of the finest bedding roses. Good, vigorous grower; strong stems; hardy. A nice buttonhole Rose.

Leslie Pidgeon :—Orange-buff flushed and suffused terra-cotta; vigorous, free and very branching; flowers with great freedom.

Le Soleil (T.) :—Flower rich glossy yellow, large, very full. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing. A.

Les Rosati (Pernet) :—Flower brilliant cochineal-carmine, reverse of petals rosy white, base of petals sulphur-yellow, of medium size, full, imbricated, scented. Growth vigorous, erect, hardy, floriferous. H. G.

Leuchtfeuer (C.) :—Flower bright red, large, full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, free. A. Bed. E. P. T.

Leuchtstern (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright rose, with white eye, small, single, produced in corymbs. Growth vigorous, climbing, floriferous. Ar. Perg. Pil. W.

Leutnant Ozren Leovics (H.T.) :—Flower salmon fleshy white, reverse of petals slightly coppery, large, moderately full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, erect, free flowering. A. F. T.

Le Vesuve (C.) :—Flower bright red to pink, large, full. Growth vigorous; one of the most beautiful of the Chinas.

Lia (H.T.) :—Flower clear rosy scarlet, reverse of petals crimson-pink, passing to rosy scarlet, base of petals, Indian yellow, medium to large size, full. Growth vigorous, branching, very free. Bed. Cut. G.

Liberty (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant velvety crimson, medium, fairly full, long bud opening well. Growth vigorous, erect, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G. T.

Li Bures :—Rose-pink, flushed scarlet and gold, a novel colour, flower medium size, and good shape, vigorous and free flowering; Mildew-proof foliage.

L'Ideal (N.) :—Flower geranium-lake, changing to turkey red, base Indian yellow, large, semi-double, very sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Exh.

Lieutenant Chauré (H.T.) :—Flower crimson-red, shaded with garnet, large, fairly full, possessing petals of great depth and cupped form, fine long bud. Growth vigorous, upright branching. Bed. Cut.

Lilian (Austrian Briar) :—Pure yellow, the outer edge of petals cream yellow; the bud is oval in shape and the blooms retain their form when fully opened; the petals are of good substance, handsome foliage of a pleasing green; Tea scented. Growth vigorous.

Lilla Rautenstrauch (H.T.) :—Flower reddish orange, outside of petals shaded flesh-pink, edges of petals creamy white, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Lillian Gomez-Mena (Climbing H.T.) :—Semi-climbing, possessing great vigour. Bud long, egg-shaped. Flower very large, full, and opening well. Deep cream shaded carmine. Very floriferous. Delightful fragrance.

Lillian Moore (H.T.) :—Flower deep pure Indian yellow with slightly deeper centre, large, and very full, of perfect camellia shape and delightful fragrance, handsome clean deep olive-green foliage; buds very long and pointed, opening freely in all weathers. Growth free, vigorous and branching. Bu. Exh.

Lilly Jung (Pernet) :—Deep golden yellow carried on strong, rigid stems. Fragrant. Very vigorous. Free cutting and the garden.

Lily Kemp (H.T.) :—This rose is a fine companion for "Emma Wright"; not a full Rose, but exceedingly free and very pretty in the bed, flowering quite up till the frost comes, and is hardy. Its colour is salmon shaded with orange and vermilion; it is fine for buttonholes; but it is worth growing alone for its sweet scent.

Limburgia (H.T.) :—Flower glowing deep carmine on front of petals and lilac compact; continually blooming. F. white on the reverse side, large and full; fragrant. Growth vigorous and Bed. Cut.

Lisbeth Stellmacher (poly pom.) :—Flower pure yellow, bordered at the edges with red and striped rose, fairly large for its kind, full, sweetly scented. Growth dwarf.

Lisbeth Von Kameke (Mult. ramb.) :—Pale violet-coloured flowers. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Lismore (Scotch Rose) :—Flower delicate blush, almost white, double. Growth dwarf. Bed. Dwarf Hedge.

Little Dorrit (T.) :—Flower chrome-yellow tipped with rose. Growth vigorous.

Little Gem (Moss) :—Flower rosy crimson, small, double, well-mossed; a

miniature moss Rose, valuable for decorations.

Little Joe (H.T.) :—A five-petal medium-size single variety of a most vivid royal scarlet colour with prominent golden anthers, opening freely and carried well erect on stiff stems. A splendid Rose for bedding, massing, and general decorative work; moderate grower, Mildew-proof.

Little Juliet (H.T.) :—Colour, apricot and peach upon yellow ground; an excellent grower, flowering freely. Recommended for general garden, decorative, and exhibition purposes.

Little Meg (poly pom.) :—Flower milk-white edged crimson, pretty in the bud. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Locarno (D. Poly.) :—Orange-scarlet sport of "Orleans," very brilliant. Growth free.

Lohengrin (H.T.) :—Flower silvery pink, pointed flowers. Growth moderate. Exh.

Lolita Armour (Pernet) :—Flowers a deep coral-red with a golden, coppery red suffusion, the base of the petals rich golden-yellow with coppery red sheen. The flowers are of large size, full, and double, with petals of great substance and delightfully fragrant. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free flowering.

Longworth Rambler (N.) :—Flower light crimson, nearly evergreen. Growth vigorous. Ar. W.

Lord Allenby (H.T.) :—Robust. Rich crimson suffused with scarlet. Large size, full, with very large smooth petals of great depth and substance. An ideal exhibition bloom, with high pointed centre.

Lord Bacon (H.P.) :—Flower deep crimson, shaded with scarlet and black; large, full, globular. Growth vigorous.

Lord Castlereagh (H.T.) :—Rich deep crimson, almost dark, and with a wonderful sheen on the petals. The buds, which are carried erect on wiry stems, are long and shapely, developing into semi-double blooms. The flowers last well owing to the leathery substance of the petals. Very pronounced and sweet fragrance. Of ideal bedding habit, bushy, and upright.

Lord Charlemont :—The colour is a clear crimson, deepening to carmine-crimson, large, full flowers. A good garden Rose, delicately scented.

Lord Fairfax (H.T.) :—Cherry-red, flushed with scarlet to rose-pink, free flowering, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Lord Kitchener (H.T.) :—Flower claret-red shaded with light vermilion. Growth vigorous.

Lord Lambourne (Per.) :—Deep buttercup-yellow, flushed carmine. A magnificent rose, opening well in all weather. Good grower and very attractive. A good bed of this Rose is a sight not to be forgotten. Fragrant.

Lord Lonsdale (H.T.) :—Bright yellow, Tea-scented; good for bedding.

Lord Macaulay (H.P.) :—Flower a rich scarlet-crimson, sometimes maroon-crimson, medium size, full, thick petals. Growth robust.

Lord Penzance (S. Briar) :—Flower fawn colour, with deeply serrated leaves, single, summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu. G. H.

Lord Rossmore (H.T.) :—Creamy white shaded rose at edge of petals; growth free. Tea perfume. A useful exhibition variety.

Lord Stair (H.T.) :—Crimson-scarlet with velvety sheen, spiral formation, large, full and of great depth. Growth vigorous.

Los Angeles (H.T.) :—Flower of a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals, fragrance equals in intensity "Maréchal Niel." The buds are long and pointed, and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions. Growth very vigorous, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers.

Louis Baldwin (H.T.) :—Flower rich orange, with soft apricot shading over the entire petal, long and pointed, sweet scented. Growth vigorous, hardy, free blooming. Bed. Cut.

Louis Barbier (Pernet) :—Flower bright coppery red, passing to coppery rose and bright purple, outside of petals coppery yellow, semi-double. Growth vigorous. climbing; free. H.

Louis Cretté (H.P.) :—Flower snow-white with creamy centre, extra large, very double, perfect form. Growth vigorous, continuous bloomer. Exh. F. Bed.

Louis Phillipe (C.) :—Flower deep crimson, free. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Louis Ricard (H.P.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson shaded with vermilion and black; a showy peony-like flower. Growth vigorous.

Louis Waller (poly pom.) :—Flower flesh-pink. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Louise-Catherine Breslau (Pern) :—Flower shrimp-pink shaded orange and chrome yellow, large, full, globular, bud coral-red, shaded with chrome-yellow. Growth vigorous, branching, free flowering; distinct.

Louise Lilia (H.T.) :—Flower deep blood-red, almost black; good shape, very

fragrant, free blooming. Growth vigorous.

Louise Odier (B.) :—Flower bright pink, large, full, scented. Growth vigorous.

Louise Walter (poly pom.) :—Flower porcelain-pink shaded with white, very free. Growth vigorous. Bed. P.

Lucette (Wich) :—Flower small, single, hydrangea-rose, with white centres and yellow stamen, scented. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Lucida (Lucida) :—Flower bright red single, handsome shining foliage, assuming beautiful crimson tints in autumn. Growth very vigorous, useful for effect in wild garden ; very hardy.

Lucida alba (Lucida) :—Flower pure white, single, useful for rockeries. Growth moderate.

Lucida plena (Lucida) :—Flower pale pink, deeper centre, double. Growth moderate, distinct.

Lucie Fernand David (H.T.) :—Vigorous, pure white, with cream centre, very large and continuous in bloom.

Lucie Marie (H.T.) :—Buttercup-yellow, veined apricot-orange. Buds large, deep, and pointed. Petals deep and wide ; growth tall and hardy ; long rigid stems. Fragrant.

Lucien Chauré (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-coloured, with clear rosy cream, large. Growth vigorous ; free flowering until late in autumn. F. Cut. Bed.

Lucile (Wich) :—Flower delicate flesh-pink, base of petals tinged with rosy salmon, double, produced in large clusters on strong shoots. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil.

Lucile Barker (H.T.) :—Colour, rich apricot-yellow ; a very free-flowering bedding variety.

Lucy Ashton (S. Briar) :—Flower white with pink edges. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Lucy Bertram (S. Briar) :—Flower deep crimson with white centre. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Lucy Constable (H.T.) :—Bright salmon-pink, free flowering, sweetly scented, good decorative Rose. Growth vigorous.

Ludwig Möller (H.P.) :—Flower deep yellow, changing to pure white, of good form. Growth vigorous.

Lulu (H.T.) :—Flower orange, salmon and pink ; the longest bud of any Rose yet introduced. Growth vigorous, an abundant and continuous bloomer. But.

Luna (H.T.) :—Colour, in the bud yellow opening to pale yellow ; flowers are large and full of perfect form, carried on strong erect stems : very free flowering ; an excellent variety for garden, decorative and exhibition purposes.

Lutea (Austrian Briar) : "Rosa Lutea" type :—Flower jonquil-yellow, large, single. Growth vigorous, very hardy. (Type) B. G.

Lyon Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright cherry-red with white centres, double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil.

Lyon-Rose (Pernet) :—Flower shrimp-pink red at the ends of petals, centre coral-red or salmon shaded with chrome-yellow, large, full, perfectly formed petals of great substance, very fragrant. Growth vigorous, at the ends of petals, centre coral continuous flowering. Distinct. Exh. Cut.

M

Mabel Drew (H.T.) :—Flower deep cream in the young state, passing to intense canary-yellow in the centre as the bloom develops, very large, full, tea perfumed, carried on strong and erect flower stalks. Growth sturdy, vigorous, erect.

Mabel Jackson (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Delicate cream suffused apricot with pink suffusion. Large and double. Fine for exhibition and garden decoration.

Mabel Lynas (Pernet) :—A new break in Roses. A dark crimson rose with a yellow base. Very sweetly scented. Very hardy and never dies back. Very free. Large full flowers of fine form. Mildew-proof glossy foliage. A distinct rose of great merit. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society.

Mabel Morrison (H.P.) :—Flower white shaded rose, large, fairly full. Growth robust.

Mabel Morse (H.T.) :—Flower clear rich golden yellow, sweetly scented, good, foliage, free. Growth vigorous, erect.

Mabel Turner :—Colour, warm deep salmon-pink, nicely reflexed petals, large full and well-formed flowers with handsome foliage.

Macartney alba (Macartney) :—Flower white, single. Growth tender ; requires a warm dry wall.

Macrantha (Hybrid of Species) :—Flower flesh, summer flowering, single. Growth vigorous. Bu. Pil.

Macrophylla (Species) :—Flower rosy lake, single, distinct. Growth vigorous, suited for a wild garden.

Macrophylla (Species) :—Flower pinkish white, single. Growth vigorous ; the prickly-tip Indian rose.

Macrophylla Fragesi (Species) :—Flower bright crimson, single, distinct.

Macrophylla Rugosa (Species) :—Flower white, edged with pink, very distinct.

Madame Abel Chatenay (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine-rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, base of petals deeper in colour, large, full, high centred, bud long, of beautiful shape, carried erect. Growth very vigorous, free, and continuous flowering. F. Bed. Exh. Cut.

Mme. A. Nonin (Wich) :—Flower clear mauve-rose. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Madame Albert Barbier (H.P.) :—Bud large, of perfect form, nankeen yellow shaded apricot and orange. Flowers large, of beautiful form, salmon-pink, tinted nankeen yellow. The centre of the flower is of a deeper orange-apricot, slightly rosy.

Madame Albert Marone (H.T.) :—Flower clear orange-yellow shaded saffron, passing to yellowish white, outer petals frequently suffused rose, large, fairly full, globular, imbricated. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Madame Alexandre Billion (H.T.) :—Flower cream tinted rosy flesh, centre salmon-yellow tinted with rose, large, very full, nice long bud. Growth vigorous, erect. Bed. Cut.

Madame Alexandre Dreux (H.T.) :—Brilliant golden yellow without shading, large, full and of good form. Growth vigorous, erect and branching ; very free flowering.

Madame Alfred Carrière (N.P.) :—Flower fleshy white on a salmon ground, large, full, globular. Growth very vigorous, climbing. A. Pil.

Madame Alfred Ponnier (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white, large, and full ; long bud. Growth vigorous ; floriferous.

Madame Antoine Mari (T.) :—Flower rosy flesh, shaded lilac, large, full, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Mme. Audot (alba) :—Flower glossy flesh, large, full. Growth moderate.

Madame Auguste Choutet (H.T.) :—Flower orange-yellow, large, full, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing. Pil.

Madame Bardou Job (H.T.) :—Flower chrome-yellow and canary citron-yellow, large, full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous ; floriferous, very distinct.

Madame Bérard (T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, shaded salmon-rose, large, full, imbricated, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous, climbing, floriferous. A. Perg. Pil.

Madame Berkeley (T.) :—Flower salmon-white with rosy centre, very large, moderately full, long bud. Growth moderate. Cut. T.

Mme. Bernard (T.) :—Flower salmon-orange and buff, large, full, free. Growth vigorous ; south and west wall, or conservatory.

Mme. Boursin (N.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow, large, full, good shape, free flowering. Growth vigorous. W.

Madame Butterfly (H.T.) :—Described as a glorified "Ophelia" ; it is more vigorous in growth. The bud is larger and the colour more intensified. Exh. Cut.

Madame Cadeau-Ramey (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-pink, shaded yellow, edges of petals carmine-rose, large, full, sweet. Growth robust, floriferous. G. T.

Mme. Caristie Martel (H.T.) :—Flower pure sulphur-yellow with deeper centre ; large and globular. Growth vigorous.

Madame Carnot (N.) :—Flower orange-cadmium, passing to golden yellow, medium to large, very full, globular, sweet. Growth vigorous, climbing.

Madame Carnot (T.) :—Flower yellowish white, very large, semi-double. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Madame C. Chambard (H.T.) :—Flower rosy flesh shaded salmon and saffron, base of petals deep yellow, very large, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, erect, free. Cut.

Madame Chamouton-Murgue (H.T.) :—Very large flowers deep carmine-red, shaded orange-vermilion. Vigorous. A distinctly good Rose. Very free flowering and fragrant.

Mme. Charles (T.) :—Flower bright apricot, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Charles Debreuil (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-rose, shaded carmine on reverse of petals, very large, full, and of fine form. Growth vigorous.

Madame Charles de Luze (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white, centre chamois-yellow, very large, full, globular. Growth vigorous, floriferous, branching. Cut.

Madame Charles Lutaud (H.T.) :—Flower chrome-yellow tinted with rosy-scarlet on the outer petals, very large, full, of cupped form, carried on long flower stalks ; buds ochre-yellow tinted with carmine. Growth vigorous, erect, branching. Cut.

Mme. Charles Monnier (T.) :—Flower rosy flesh, centre yellow, shaded with salmon and orange ; autumn flowers, orange and yellow. Growth vigorous.

Madame Charles Singer (T.) :—Flower of garnet colour when opening, changing to purple garnet when fully open, large, full, long pointed bud. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Charles Worth (rug.) :—Flower purplish crimson, double. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Mme. Chauvry (T.) :—Flower nankeen, shaded with rose, reverse of petals coppery, distinct. Growth vigorous.

Madame Chédane Guinoisseau (T.) :—Flower canary yellow, large, fairly full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Bed. Cut. E. P. G. T.

Mme. Claire Andruejol (H.T.) :—Flower pale pink, tinted carmine, large, full, well formed, freely produced. Growth very vigorous.

Madame Clément Massier (N.) :—Flower creamy white edged pink, centre turkey red, medium size.

Mme. Colette Martinet (H.T.) :—Flower long golden-yellow bud, not too full, shaded with orange. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Madame Constant Soupert (T.) :—Flower deep golden yellow, tinted and shaded with rosy peach, large, full, well formed, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Exh.

Mme. C. P. Strassheim (T.) :—Flower yellowish white in summer, sulphur-yellow, changing to buff in autumn, very free. Growth vigorous.

Madame Cusin :—Violet-rose with yellow base.

Mme. d'Arblay (Prov.) :—Flower flesh, changing to white, produced in clusters, early flowering. Growth vigorous.

Madame Désiré Giraud (H.P.) :—Flower white striped rose, crimson and amaranth, large, full. Growth moderate. A. Cut.

Madame de Watteville (T.) :—Flower milk-white, edged bright rose, large, full, globular. Growth moderate; distinct. Cut.

Madame d'Hébray (Gallica) :—Flower white striped with rose, large and full. Growth moderate.

Madame Driout (T.) :—Flower bright rose, striped cochineal-carmine, large, full. Growth very vigorous, climbing. A. Perg. Pil. T.

Madame Ducher (H.P.) :—Flower deep cochineal-carmine, border of outer petals carmine-purple, large, full. Growth moderate. A. Exh. G.

Madam E. A. Nolte (D. Poly.) :—Chamois yellow to rosy white. Growth dwarf.

Mme. Edmee Metz (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy pink shaded with salmon, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Madame Edmond Gillet (H.T.) :—Flower of reddish nankeen-yellow colouring, slightly shaded with carmine-lake at the end of petals, very large, full, elongated cup-shaped; long graceful bud. Growth vigorous, erect branching, with few thorns and reddish green foliage.

Madame Edmond Raynald (H.T.) :—Flower extra large, full, cup formed. Creamy yellow with salmon centre, very fragrant. Growth vigorous and disease-resisting foliage. Very floriferous.

Madame Edmond Rostand (H.T.) :—Flower pale flesh shaded with salmon, centre reddish orange, large, full, globular fine long buds opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering.

Madame Edmund Sableyrolles :—Petals yellow, interior orange.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Pernet) :—Flower superb coral-red shaded with yellow, and bright rosy scarlet, passing to prawn-red, of medium size, semi-double; bud coral-red shaded with yellow on the base. Growth vigorous, of spreading branching habit with many long thorns and green-bronzed foliage; perpetual flowering. Bed. Cut.

Mme. E. Gillet (H.T.) :—Flower reddish nankeen, slightly shaded with carmine-lake, large, full, elongated cup-shaped flower, graceful buds. Growth vigorous.

Mme. E. Levavasseur (B.) :—Flower bright red, tinted with carmine, free, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A.

Madame Emile Thierrard (H.T.) :—Flower bright salmon-rose tinted with yellow, large, full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Madame Emile van der Goes (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Coral-rose with an orange-yellow tint. Very beautiful.

Mme. Ernest Calvat (B.) :—Flower clear rose-pink, free flowering. Growth vigorous. A.

Madame Errera :—Flower salmon-yellow shaded clear yellow, large full, sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Madame E. Souffrain (N.) :—Flower golden yellow, centre salmon, outer petals carmine-lake changing to carmine-purple, large, full. Growth very vigorous, climbing, thornless. Pil.

Madame Eugène Resal (C.) :—Flower changing from coppery red to bright china-rose on orange ground, large, full. Growth vigorous, very free flowering.

Madame Eugène Verdier (T.) :—Flower deep chamois-yellow, large, full, globular, very sweet. Growth vigorous, climbing. A. Perg. Pil.

Mme. Eugenie Boullet (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish rose, shaded with carmine, large, almost full, cupped, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Eugenie-Verdier (H.P.) :—Flower salmon-pink, sweetly scented, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Fabvier (C.) :—Flower rich fiery crimson, with white streaks, very free. Growth vigorous.

Mme. F. Dubreuil (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine, changing to rose colour, scented. Growth vigorous.

Madame Falcot (T.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow, large, full, globular, beautiful in bud, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. But. Cut. F. G. T.

Mme. Fanny de Forest (N.P.) :—Flower salmon-white, changing to white, tinted with rose, large, full. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Madame Fearnley Sander :—Cochineal-carmine colouring, deepening to carmine purple, base of petals sunflower-yellow; very large.

Madame Ferdinand Jamin (H.P.) :—Flower crimson-carmine suffused rose-Neyron red, large, full, opening well. Growth moderate, very free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Madame Gabriel Luizet (H.P.) :—Flower deep rose-pink, shaded mauve-rose, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous and free. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Madame Gamon (T.) :—Flower apricot-yellow shaded aurora on a golden yellow ground, large, full, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. G. T.

Madame Georges Bruant (rug.) :—Flower paper-white, large, semi-double, produced in corymbs. Growth very vigorous, very floriferous. B. T.

Madame Gravereaux :—Coppery yellow, tinted with bronzy yellow, and clear chocolate petals, veined with orange-yellow. Large, full, of good form, shiny bronze-green foliage. Vigorous.

Madame Gregoire Staechelin (Climbing H.T.) :—Buds very long and elegant, very large single flowers of a delicate rose colour, very highly perfumed. Growth very vigorous. A profuse bloomer.

Madame G. Serrurier (T.) :—Flower white, suffused rose, large, full, free. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Madame Gustave Metz (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, shaded flesh, extra large, full. Growth vigorous, floriferous. G.

Mme. Hardy (D.) :—Flower white, large, full, foliage very light green. Growth vigorous.

Madame Hector Leuilliot (H.T.) :—Flower orange-yellow changing to nankeen-yellow, tinted carmine, large, full, globular, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing, very free.

Mme. Helen Duche (H.T.) :—Flower soft rose, with silvery reflexes, borders of petals, carmine, large, full; handsome buds, produced single. Growth vigorous, branching.

Madame Hélène François (H.T.) :—Vigorous growth with dark green foliage, long buds carried erect; opening to full flowers; colour, satiny rose tinted coppery red, centre shaded orange.

Madame Henri Berger (T.) :—Flower rosy pink, centre shaded bright rosy scarlet, large, full, perfumed. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A.

Madame Henri Lustre (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Beautiful long bud, flower very large, full, opening well, colour dark scarlet to red, very floriferous.

Mme. Henri Quenille (P.) :—The colour is in the way of "Los Angeles," with a copper shading towards the base of the petals; a fine Rose for all florists and the garden.

Mme. H. Montifiore (C.) :—Flower salmon-yellow shaded with apricot and carmine. Growth moderate.

Madame Hoste (T.) :—Flower canary-yellow, changing to yellowish white, suffused rose, large, full, of perfect form, globular, imbricated, long pointed bud opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Madame Isaac Pereire (B.) :—Flower deep rose-pink, shaded clear carmine-purple, very large, globular, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Pil. T.

Madame Jacques Charreton (T.) :—Flower carrot-red shaded Japanese yellow reflexed apricot, outer petals milky white, large and sweet. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. Exh.

Madame Jean Dupuy (T.) :—Flower golden yellow, centre rosy yellow, edges of petals bordered rose, large, full, good form, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, continuous flowering. A. Cut. G. But.

Mme. Jean Sisley (C.) :—Flower white, slightly tinged with flesh. Growth very vigorous.

Mme. Joseph Bonnaire (H.P.) :—Flower blush pink, very large, scented. Growth vigorous.

Madame J. P. Soupert (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish white, centre suffused clear rose, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. Exh.

Madame Jules Bouché (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-white, centre shaded pure rose, large, full, of good form, buds long. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Cut. G. T. A. Bed. Exh.

Madame Jules Gouchault (poly pom.) :—Flower bright vermilion-red shaded orange-vermilion in the bud state, opening to bright rose, of perfect shape; produced in long and erect panicles. Growth vigorous. Bed. Pot. F.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.) :—Flower succinum-yellow, shaded soft salmon-flesh and pale pink, very large, very full,

sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous, climbing, very free. Exh. Pil.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.) :—Flower satiny china-rose, large, full, of good form, long pointed bud. Growth vigorous, branching, free and continuous flowering. A. Bed. Cut. G. T.

Mme. Jules Siegfried (T.) :—Flower creamy white. Growth vigorous. A good climber. Ar. W.

Madame J. W. Budde (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine, large, full, elongated bud. Growth vigorous, erect, free. Cut. F.

Madame La General Ardouin (H.T.) :—Splendid egg-shaped bud on rigid peduncle, flower extra large, of beautiful form, opening well. Dark carmine, shaded dark yellow and chrome. Delightful perfume.

Mme. Laurette Messimy (C.) :—Flower rose shaded with yellow, distinct. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Legras (alba) :—Flower creamy white, large, full. Growth moderate.

Mme. Leon Constantin (T.) :—Flower satin-pink, centre pale salmon, large, full. Growth semi-climbing. Pil.

Madame Léon Guinotte (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Light rose colour, which is increased by a slight yellow tint. Blooms well formed, very free flowering.

Madame Léon Pain (H.T.) :—Flower silvery flesh, centre yellowish orange, large, full, sweet, elongated bud. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. F. T.

Mme. L. Faucheron (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, sometimes tinted with pale sulphur-yellow, long buds, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Madame L. Hot (H.T.) :—Large globular flower, beautiful colour, difficult to describe, reddish salmon flushed rosy salmon, shaded yellow. Long pointed bud carried erect on long peduncle, very rich colour, red grenade and coppery red. A very beautiful variety, very floriferous and fragrant.

Madame Lombard (T.) :—Flower rosy flesh and bright rose, outer petals purple-rose, large, full, high-centred, opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Madame Louis Blanchet (N.) :—Flower mauve-rose on pale pink ground, outer petals carmine-purple, large and full. Growth vigorous. A. Exh.

Mme. Louis Leveque (Moss) :—Flower flesh colour, deeper centre, well mossed, good foliage, free. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Madame Lucien Baltet (H.T.) :—Flower rosy flesh shaded with yellow, edges of petals bordered deep carmine, large, full and globular. Growth vigorous and free, branching. G.

Mme. Lucien Picard (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-white, large, full, well-shaped, pointed buds. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Malpass (H.P.) :—Flower white, shaded chrome-yellow. Growth vigorous.

Madame Marcel Delanney (H.T.) :—Flower pale pink or soft rose shaded with hydrangea-pink, large, full, and fragrant, perfect form. Growth vigorous and free. Distinct. Bed.

Mme. Margottin (T.) :—Flower dark citroen-yellow, centre deeper, large, globular, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Marie Lavalley (T.) :—Flower bright rose, shaded and reflexed with white, large, double. Vigorous.

Madame Maurice Capron (H.T.) :—Flower deep apricot-yellow, reverse of petals deep nankeen with salmon and aurora shadings, large, fairly full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous, free branching.

Madame Maurice de Luze (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose-pink with cochineal-carmine centre, reverse of petals paler, large, full, of cupped form, sweet-scented, carried on long and stiff stems. Growth vigorous and free flowering. A. Cut. F. Bed. G. T. Exh.

Madame Melanie Soupert :—Lovely cupped flower of good form, orange and yellow, strong stalk, free flowering; dark glossy foliage and good bedder.

Madame Moreau (Moss) :—Flower carmine-purple, striped white, large, full. Growth vigorous. B. G.

Madame Moreau (T.) :—Flower yellowish salmon with rosy centre, large, full, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing, floriferous.

Mme. Nicolas Aussell :—Coral-pink, base of petals yellow. An elegant and beautiful rose. Growth tall.

Madame Norbert Levavasseur (poly pom.) :—Flower brilliant carmine-crimson, small. Growth vigorous, robust, free flowering. A. Bed. E. F. G. P. T.

Madame Oreve (H.T.) :—Rose-salmon, the centre deep salmon. The buds are long, deep rose in colour, and carried on a rigid peduncle. Flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed, very free and continuous in bloom.

Madame Paul Marmy (T.) :—Flower clear yellow, shaded soft pink on a maize yellow ground, medium, full. Growth very vigorous, climbing, very free flowering. A. Exh. Perg. Pil.

Madame Paul Olivier (H.T.) :—Flower apricot-yellow, bordered carmine-rose, very large, full, globular. Growth vigorous, erect, free.

Madame Paul Ollivary (H.T.) :—Vigorous

coppery salmon, reverse of petals tinted cadmium-yellow, nice shade.

Madame Paul Parmentier (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow and flesh-coloured, tinted coppery and saffron hue, large, full, sweetly scented ; buds clear yellow borne on erect flower stalks. Growth vigorous, branching ; very free flowering.

Mme. Paul Varin-Bermier (T.) :—Flower yellow, very free, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Pauvert (C.) :—Flower white, tinged with flesh, free. Growth vigorous.

Madame P. Doithier (H.T.) :—Flower rich pink, shaded shrimp-pink, very large ; elongated bud carried on long and stiff stem, coppery rose. Growth very vigorous, erect branching. F.

Madame Pernet-Ducher (H.T.) :—Flower canary-yellow, outer petals washed carmine, passing to creamy white, medium, moderately full, fragrant. Growth vigorous ; free flowering. A.

Madame Philbert Boutigny (H.P.) :—Flower pure bright rose, large, full ; buds of perfect form, borne single on long and erect flower stalks. Growth very vigorous.

Madame Philémon Cochet (T.) :—Flower flesh, shaded soft rose, medium, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, free.

Madame Pierre Cochet (N.) :—Flower saffron-yellow with nankeen reflexes in the centre, medium, full, scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering.

Madame Pierre Oger (B.) :—Flower creamy white, outside of petals lilac-rose, medium size, full, globular, scented. Growth vigorous.

Madame Pizay (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-blush, large, of cupped form, with large petals ; elongated bud, salmon flesh-coloured. Growth vigorous, branching, few thorns, deep green foliage ; very free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Mme. Plantier (N.) :—Flower pure white, free, full and lasting, in large clusters. Growth vigorous. Ar. W.

Mme. Portia Durel (Wich) :—Flower pure snow-white, very free. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Mme. P. Perne (T.) :—Flower pure saffron-yellow, changing to whitish yellow, beautiful in bud, medium size, semi-double. Growth vigorous.

Madame Preslier (T.) :—Flower coppery yellow with orange-rose centre, large, full. Growth vigorous, free. A. Exh.

Madame Ravary (H.T.) :—Flower beautiful orange-yellow, large, moderately full, globular, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, hardy, branching, free. A. Cut. F. G. P. T.

Madame Raymond Chevalier (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant cherry-red, bordered with blue tints, large, full, and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, hardy, free flowering ; handsome dark green foliage.

Madame René de St.-Marceau (T.) :—Flower carmine Chinese yellow, shaded orange-yellow, large, full, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, free flowering. T.

Madame René Gérard (T.) :—Flower coppery yellow, shaded capucine-yellow, large, full. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut.

Madame René Gravereaux (rug.) :—Flower soft lilac-rose, large, full, of cupped form, very sweet. Growth vigorous. B.

Madame Robert (H.T.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow with chamois reflexes, large and double. Growth vigorous; floriferous.

Madame Ruau (Pernet) :—Flower carmine shrimp-pink, reverse, base and edges of petals shaded with yellow, large, full. Growth vigorous and free flowering. Distinct. Exh.

Madame Sadi Carnot (T.) :—Flower yellowish white, reverse of petal shaded salmon-rose, large, full. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Exh.

Madame Sancy de Parabère (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower rose, medium size, double, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, climbing, early flowering. Ar. Perg. Pil. W.

Madame Scipion Cochet (T.) :—Flower pale rose shaded creamy white on a succinum-yellow ground, centre shaded bright rose, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. G.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.) :—Flower clear bright salmon-rose, large, full, of regular shape, fine stiff petals, opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Mme. Stoltz (D.) :—Flower pale straw, cupped, sweetly scented, foliage light green. Growth vigorous.

Madame Taft (poly pom.) :—Flower rosy crimson. Growth dwarf, bushy. An improved form of "Madame Norbert Levavasseur." Bed.

Madame Théodore Delacourt (H.T.) :—Flower reddish salmon shaded clear yellow, large, globular ; long rosy scarlet bud. Growth very vigorous, branching habit, possessing but few and small thorns and reddish green bronzed foliage. G.

Madame Trifle (T.) :—Flower yellowish flesh, shaded salmon, large, full. Growth vigorous, climbing. A.

Madame Vermorel (T.) :—Flower a mixture of buff, rose and coppery yellow, extra large, full, very sweet. Growth bushy, vigorous, free flowering. Very distinct. A. Exh. G.

Madame Victor Caillet (T.) :—Flower pæony rose, with carmine reflexes, shaded salmon, changing to white, medium. Growth vigorous, free.

Madame Victor Rault (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-white with bright orange-yellow centre, large, of fine cupped form ; buds long. Growth vigorous, erect branching, with deep green foliage.

Madame Victor Verdier (H.P.) :—Flower strawberry-red, passing to clear carmine-purple, large, very sweet. Growth vigorous, hardy. A. Cut. F. T.

Madame Viger (H.T.) :—Flower soft rose, suffused carmine, edges of petals silvery white, large, full, imbricated, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut.

Madame Wagram Comtesse de Turenne (T.) :—Flower bright satiny rose, base of petals sulphur-yellow, suffused Chinese rose, very large, full opening well, sweetly scented. Growth very vigorous.

Mme. Zoetmans (D.) :—Flower creamy white shaded with buff, large, full, very light green foliage. Growth vigorous.

Maddalena Scararandis (C.) :—Flower deep rosy pink. Growth very vigorous, free flowering. Bed.

Mademoiselle Bonnaire (H.P.) :—Flower milky white with flesh-coloured centre, large, full. Growth moderate, free. Cut.

Mdlle. Charlotte Chevallier (Pernet) :—Flower deep canary-yellow ; shapely buds, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous. A bud sport from "Arthur R. Goodwin."

Mademoiselle de la Vallette (C.) :—Flower golden yellow, shaded coppery red, outside of petals ruby, medium, full ; scented. Growth moderate.

Mademoiselle Irene Hennessey (H.T.) :—Brilliant orange-vermilion ; flower very large, full, and perfect form.

Mademoiselle Jeanne Lenail (D. Poly.) :—Large vivid red flowers tinted with carmine. Growth free.

Mdlle. Josephine Burland (poly pom.) :—Flower white, constant and free. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Mdlle. Louise Crette (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, very fine. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Mdlle. Simone Beaunez (H.T.) :—Flower pale flesh-white, free flowering. Vigorous.

Mademoiselle Stella Mallerin (H.T.) :—Fine large white rose, slightly shaded cream in the centre ; well-shaped buds carried singly on powerful stems, fine foliage, few thorns.

Mademoiselle Thomas Javit (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow, large, full, well formed, cupped, fragrant, long bud. Growth vigorous.

Ma Fiancée (H.T.) :—Flower dark crimson, sweetly scented, free flowering ; glossy Mildew-proof foliage. Grown under glass the blooms come nearly black in colour. Growth vigorous. Cut. F.

Magenta (poly pom.) :—Flower reddish violet with magenta centre, medium, semi-double, of cupped form, produced in large clusters. Growth dwarf. Distinct.

Magna Charta (H.P.) :—Flower clear rose shaded carmine, large, full, globular, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. F. G.

Magnifique (Dwarf Poly.) :—Bright pleasing pink, beautifully fringed double blooms carried in bold trusses. Habit erect and bushy. Excellent for bedding.

Magnolia (H.T.) :—Flower lemon-white, large deep petals, scented, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Maharajah (H.P.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson, large, single, and free. Vigorous.

Maiden's Blush :—Flower soft blush.

Maid Marion (H.T.) :—Flower light carmine-rose, reverse of petals silvery satin, large. Growth vigorous.

Maisie (H.T.) :—Very vigorous. A distinctly pretty Rose of beautiful fawn colour. The flowers are semi-double, opening cleanly in all weathers. Extremely floriferous. A first-rate bedding and decorative rose.

Majestic (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, very large ; bud long and full. Growth strong and erect. Bed. Cut. Exh.

Major Peirson (H.T.) :—Buds deep orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges, when full ; free flowering, decorative.

Mama Lamesch (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Orange and flesh, on the back darker red, centre reddish copper with carmine on a yellow ground. Bud pointed, flowers large, full, and well formed.

Maman Cochet (T.) :—Flower flesh-coloured rose, flushed with carmine and salmon, large, full, globular, high centred. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Exh. Cut. G. P. F.

Maman Levavasseur (poly pom.) :—Flower rose-pink, double, in trusses, free. A sport from "Mme. H. Levavasseur." Growth dwarf. Bed.

Maman Lyly (H.T.) :—Flower delicate rosy flesh, large, well formed. Growth vigorous and very free. G. Cut.

Maman Turbat (poly pom.) :—Flower delicate, China-rose with peach and saffron hue, reverse of petals fleshy coloured, large. Growth vigorous and upright. Bed. Cut. P.

Mamie (H.T.) :—Flower a full carmine with yellow base, deep petals, large, full, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Manca (Single) :—Flower deep carmine, distinct, early. Growth vigorous.

Manifesto (H.T.) :—Flower pearly flesh pink, tinged salmon and apricot, exquisitely shaped, long and pointed, very sweet scented. Growth very free and branching. Bed. G. Exh.

Manon (Austrian Briar) :—Cadmium yellow mixed with apricot-yellow. Growth vigorous.

Manuel P. Azevedo (H.T.) :—Flower cerise-red, large, double, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Ma Paquerette (poly pom.) :—Flower white, small, double, in trusses. Growth vigorous.

Marcella (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-flesh when opening, of buff colour when in bud, large, well-filled, very handsome. Growth vigorous, erect; free and continuous in blooming. A. Exh. Cut. F.

Marchioness of Downshire (H.P.) :—Flower light pink, shaded rose, open-cupped shape, good foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Marchioness of Dufferin (H.P.) :—Flower bright rose, centre deeper, with salmon-rose reflexes, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous. A.

Marchioness of Linlithgow (H.T.) :—One of the darkest red varieties—a deep blackish crimson. Very fragrant.

Marchioness of Londonderry (H.P.) :—Flower ivory-white, very large and full, globular, with shell-shaped petals of substance, perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect. A. Cut. Exh.

Marchioness of Lorne (H.P.) :—Flower rose colour, full cupped, free flowering, fragrant. Vigorous.

Marchioness of Ormonde (H.T.) :—Flower clear wheat-straw on the outer petals, with centre deep honey-yellow, of great size, very full, fine form, high pointed centre. Growth vigorous, branching, free flowering. Exh.

Marchioness of Waterford (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink, free. Growth vigorous.

Marcia Stanhope (H.T.) :—A seedling variety from "Frau Karl Druschki," but of more compact growth; a fragrant white rose.

Maréchal Foch (poly pom.) :—Flower cherry-red, changing to crimson-pink when opening. Growth vigorous. In the style of "Orléans-Rose," but more brilliant in colour.

Maréchal Neil (N.) :—Flower golden lemon-yellow, very large, very full, globular, of perfect form, highly perfumed. Growth very vigorous, climbing, very free flowering. A. Cut. F. Exh.

Margaret (H.T.) :—Flower soft pink, large, full, stiffalled, pet buds long. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. F.

Margaret Dickson (H.P.) :—Flower white, with pale flesh centre, large, full. Growth vigorous, erect. A. Cut. Exh.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.) :—Flower delicate maize-straw coloured; the deep shell-like petals flushed with delicate carmine on the back, large, globular; very fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect; free flowering; leathery green foliage, with deep crimson leaf stalks. Exh.

Margaret Egerton (H.T.) :—Rosy cerise, developing into scarlet-carmine with yellow at base, flowers well formed, carried erect, sweetly scented, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Margaret Horton (H.T.) :—Flower deep orange-yellow, long, pointed buds, well shaped, sweetly scented. First-rate bedding rose. F.

Margaret McGredy :—Geranium-lake or orange-scarlet. Colour does not fade. Flowers large, full perfect form. Free flowering. Vigorous.

Margaret M. Wylie (H.T.) :—Flower blush rose, flushed deep rosy pink to edge of petals, buds very long and pointed, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Margaret Molyneux (H.T.) :—Flower saffron to canary-yellow, shaded peach-pink, semi-double, in small trusses. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Margaret Spaull (or "The Inconstant Nymph") (H.T.) :—Delicate shade of orange with faint lilac markings, scented. Perpetual flowering.

Margaretha (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish with pink and yellow centre, large, full, of good form. Growth vigorous; free.

Margherita Corze (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-purple, changing to purple-rose, with deep rose-pink shading at the base of the petals, large, full, opening well, sweet-scented, buds elongated, produced singly on long and erect flower stalks. Growth vigorous; very free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Marguerite Amidieu du Clos (H.T.) :—Flower buttercup-yellow, the colour is very distinct and regular and keeps absolutely without fading, large, full of good form, vigorous and free, sweetly perfumed.

Marguerite Fischer (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white on greenish white ground, large, full, imbricated, opening well. Growth vigorous, floriferous, branching. A. Cut. F. G.

Marguerite Guillard (H.P.) :—A sport from "Frau Karl Druschki," which it resembles in colour and other respects.

Marguerite Ketten (T.) :—Flower yellowish peach-red, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth moderate, floriferous.

Maria Reid :—Very dark shining rose; light shading of yellow at base, occasionally shaded peach and light rose; graceful; free flowering; excellent bedding rose; perfectly distinct.

Mari Dot (Pernet) :—Flowers large, full, egg-shaped, opening well in all weathers. Delightful fragrance. Cadmium-yellow, suffused dark red passing to rosy salmon-yellow.

Marie-Adelaide (Pernet) :—Flower of constant distinct deep orange-yellow, large, of perfect form, deliciously perfumed, fine long bud borne on erect stems. Growth vigorous, red foliage passing to deep green; free flowering. Exh. Cut. F.

Marie Baumann (H.P.) :—Flower cochineal carmine shaded carmine-purple, large, full, globular, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. G. T.

Marie Croibier (H.T.) :—Flower deep China rose, very large, full. Growth vigorous. A seedling from "Caroline Testout." Distinct. Exh.

Marie de Blois (Moss) :—Flower rose-cerise, large, full. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Marie Ducher (T.) :—Flower clear rose, large, full, globular, sweet-scented. Growth moderate, floriferous.

Marie Faist (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Very delicate pink with salmon, the centre is rich dark salmon with orange. The buds are long. The blooms are large, full, and well formed.

Marie Finger (H.P.) :—Flower bright pink, deeper centre, globular. Growth moderate.

Marie Gouchault (Hybrid Wich) :—Growth very vigorous and almost thornless, beautiful glossy green foliage, large elongated clusters of 30 to 40 double flowers. Fine lighted red passing to bright salmon-pink, producing great effect. Very early and profuse-blooming variety, flowering three weeks before "Dorothy Perkins."

Marie Kennen (D. Poly.) :—Purest white blossoms. Growth dwarf.

Marie Leonide (Macartney) :—Flower white, centre blush, glossy foliage. Growth vigorous, tender. W.

Marie Mascuraud (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-white shaded with pale salmon-yellow. Growth vigorous.

Marie Pare (B.) :—Flower flesh colour, deeper centre, distinct. Growth vigorous.

Marie Pavie (poly pom.) :—Flower pale flesh with rose centre, in trusses. Growth dwarf.

Marie-Thérèse (Wich) :—Flower inside of petals carmine-pink, outside of petals soft rosy pink, produced in large clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing; early flowering.

Marie Thérèse Dubourg (N.) :—Flower deep saffron-yellow, medium size, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Marie van Houtte (T.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow, border of petals tipped mauve-rose, large, full, globular, opening well, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, free, and continuous bloomer. A. Bed. Cut. F. G. T.

Marie Zahn (B.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson, large, full. Growth vigorous. A.

Marion Cran (H.T.) :—Deep buttercup-yellow edged and flushed cerise outside the petals and geranium-scarlet inside the petals, flushed and veined orange and yellow. Very vigorous, bushy, free and upright.

Marion Horton (H.T.) :—Primrose to chrome-yellow in open flower, bud streaked scarlet; charming, first-rate bedder; Tea Rose fragrance. Growth vigorous.

Mariposa (D. Poly.) :—Deep orange, darker than "Orange King." Growth free.

Marjorie (H.T.) :—Flower flesh colour, scented. Growth vigorous.

Marjorie Bulkeley (H.T.) :—Flower clear pale flesh-pink with a creamy yellow sunset shading, sweetly scented, large, and substantial, good form, opening freely. Growth vigorous. Distinct.

Marquis of Salisbury (H.T.) :—Flower bright crimson. Very vigorous.

Marquise Clementine Paveri (H.T.) :—Flower silvery mauve-rose, base of petals salmon coloured, large, full, opening well, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, very free flowering, upright. A. Cut. G. T.

Marquise de Castellane (H.P.) :—Flower bright rose, very large, full, good form, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Marquise d'Andigne (H.T.) :—Flower very large, full and admirable form, carried on rigid peduncle. Deliciously perfumed and very floriferous. Red shaded velvety crimson-scarlet.

Marquise d'Hautpoul (H.T.) :—Flower pink with salmon shadings, free; a fine garden and bedding rose, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Marquise de Ganay (H.T.) :—Flower silvery rose, very large, full, Tea perfumed, erect stems. Growth vigorous, upright free flowering. Exh. G.

Marquise de Pontoi-Pontcarré (T.) :—Flower amber-yellow, shaded apricot and clear rose, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, free.

Marquise de Sinéty (H.T.) :—Flower ochre-yellow tinted bright rosy scarlet,

changing paler with age, large, full, cupped, buds carmine-ochre. Growth moderate, floriferous. Cut. Exh. F. T.

Marquise Lita (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, vermilion centre, large, full, cupped, good foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Marquise Litta de Breteuil (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, centre vermilion, large and full, scented. Growth vigorous, early and free flowering. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Mars (H.T.) :—The colour is deep coral blending through orange to yellow. Branching habit. Not a tall grower. Very free flowering. Sweetly scented.

Martha Drew (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with rose-coloured centre, sweetly scented, large, well formed. Growth vigorous.

Mary Casant (D. Poly.) :—True coral-pink, does not fade, large, well-formed flowers. Growth free.

Mary, Countess of Ilchester (H.T.) :—Flower warm crimson-carmine, very large, petals of immense size. Growth vigorous, erect, very free.

Mary Hicks (Poly) :—Fine crimson, deeper than "Excelsa." Very vigorous, fine foliage.

Mary Merryweather (H.T.) :—A deep golden yellow, best described as a paler "Lady Hillingdon"; the flower is finely shaped, good long petals, every bloom is borne straight and erect; of vigorous growth, the individual stems being long and therefore useful for cutting.

Mary Munro (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-pink flushed saffron, full, globular, free. Bed.

Mary Pickford (Pernet) :—Flower deep orange-yellow, shading lighter during hot dry weather, of moderate size and of delicious Tea perfume. In habit of growth it is strong and vigorous.

Mary Wallace (Wich) :—This charming pillar rose has well-formed semi-double flowers, bright clear rose-pink, with salmon base to the petals; exceeding four inches in diameter. Makes a fine plant 6 to 8 feet high. Grand Mildew-proof foliage; very free flowering and always in flower.

Ma Surprise (Microphylla) :—Flower white rosy centre, shaded salmon, large, full, hardy. Growth moderate. W.

Matchless (H.T.) :—Seedling from "Premier." Bud very large, long-pointed, deep cerise-pink; flower immense, full, very double, intensely strong fragrance, uniform cerise-pink. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy.

Mathilde Ries (C.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet-red, full, produced in large clusters. Growth vigorous, branching; very floriferous.

Maud (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-pink, buds rich coral-red, good shape, large, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Maud Cumming (H.T.) :—Colour delicate peach shaded coral-pink, base of petals deep orange; the blooms are large, full and globular; growth vigorous and erect; very free, continuous flowering.

Maud Dawson (H.T.) :—Orange-carmine, brilliant cerise, of ideal shape; Tea perfumed. Growth vigorous; floriferous.

Maud E. Gladstone (D. Poly.) :—Malmaison pink of good size, shaded coral and suffused chrome-yellow. Tea perfume. Growth free.

Maurice Bernardin (H.P.) :—Flower vermilion, very large. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Max Herdoffer (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose, edged silvery rose, large, free. Growth vigorous.

Maxime Corbon (Wich) :—Flower coppery deep yellow striped with red, passing to apricot-yellow, centre white tinted straw-yellow, fairly large; buds bright deep coppery red. Growth vigorous, climbing. A climbing form of "Léonie Lamesch," from which it sported.

Max Krause (H.T.) :—Extremely double, lasting, reddish orange flower fading to golden yellow. Very vigorous.

May Alexandra Lippiatt (H.T.) :—Flower pink with delicate ochre vermilion, large, perfect form. Very vigorous. Exh.

May Bertram (S. Briar) :—Flower rich crimson, free. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Mayflower (T.) :—Flower creamy white, with laced edge of lavender-pink about each petal, large, long, slender and pointed bud on long stems. Growth free.

May Kenyon Slaney (H.T.) :—Flower blush-pink shaded with cream, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

May Marriott (Pernet) :—Flower rich apricot to orange-red. Growth vigorous. Bed. G.

May Miller (H.T.) :—Flower back of petals copper and bright pink, the upper surface being peach and apricot, the bud is long and pointed. Growth vigorous, free flowering.

May Queen :—Clear coral-pink, large flowers, strong grower, early.

May Wettern (H.T.) :—Bright salmon-pink in the bud to deep flesh-pink, then to pure light pink in the aged bloom. The bloom is of moderate fullness. The growth vigorous. Fragrant.

Maywood Red (H.T.) :—A medium shade of red. Good bud, large flower, lasting and fragrant.

Mazzini :—Ivory-white tinted blush-pink. Very beautiful, free and good.

McGredy's Gem :—Colour groundwork is creamy pink with a yellow base, deepening to rose-pink towards the edge of the petals. A pinkish Rose of "Madame Butterfly" shading, but slightly deeper. The flowers are of medium size, full, of perfect form, and have a slight Tea fragrance.

McGredy's Ivory :—Creamy white, merges into a light yellow base, free and perpetual flowering; equally good as a garden, bedding, and exhibition variety.

McGredy's Peach :—Creamy yellow washed salmon, a beautiful and delicate combination reminding one of the delicate bloom of a ripe, light-coloured peach. A slight Tea perfume. The growth is vigorous, free, upright, and the stout stems are clothed with dark green, glossy, disease-free foliage. Suitable for bedding or perfect exhibition flowers.

McGredy's Scarlet :—Brilliant rich scarlet, base orange, washed deep crimson, large, full, perfect shape, delicate Tea perfume, distinct; free flowering.

McGredy's Yellow :—Large, bright, buttercup-yellow flowers; every bloom, large or small, is of perfect form, and sweetly scented. A strong grower. The foliage is beautiful, large, glossy, dark, bronzy green on dark red stems, reminding one of a Barberry.

Medea (T.) :—Flower lemon colour, with canary-yellow centre, large, full, globular, high-centred. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A.

Meg Merrilies (S. Briar) :—Flower bright crimson, single, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Méha Sabatier (H.T.) :—Flower bright crimson, becoming darker when expanding, large, full, and globular; bud velvety crimson. Growth vigorous, of spreading branching habit.

Mélanie Niedieck (H.T.) :—Flower vivid lemon-yellow, large, full, opening freely, carried on graceful stems. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering. Bed.

Mélanie Soupert (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-yellow suffused with carmine-pink, large, globular, sweetly perfumed, long bud, opening well. Growth vigorous, free, erect. A. But. Exh. F. G. T.

Melody (H.T.) :—Flower deep saffron-yellow with primrose edges, carried on erect stems, of good size, well formed, perfumed. Growth vigorous, very free. Bed. Cut. F.

Mercedes (rug.) :—Flower soft rosy pink on a white ground, outer petals white, large, good shape, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Mermaid (H. Brac.) :—Flower sulphury yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size, single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth climbing; the foliage is most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct acquisition to the single-flowered roses. W. Pil. B.

Merveille de Lyon (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, sometimes washed with satin-rose, large, full and cupped, produced singly. Growth vigorous, robust, free. A. Cut. F.

Merveille des Blanches (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, centre washed lilac-rose, large, full. Growth vigorous. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Merveille des Jaunes (poly pom.) :—Flower bright coppery golden-yellow, full; bud deep coppery yellow, opening well. Growth dwarf.

Merveille des Rouges (poly pom.) :—Flower velvety crimson with whitish centre, cupped. Growth dwarf, branching, perpetual flowering.

Meta (T.) :—Flower crushed strawberry, suffused with saffron, base of petals coppery yellow; different coloured flowers being produced on the same plant, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free. A. But. T.

Meteor (N.) :—Flower purple-rose tinted carmine-purple, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous.

Mevrouw Boreel van Hogelanden (T.) :—Flower flesh coloured, shaded carmine and pink, medium size; full. Growth vigorous. Cut.

Mevrouw C. van Marwyk Kooy (H.T.) :—Flower white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous; very floriferous. Bed. Cut. F.

Mevrouw Dora van Tets (H.T.) :—Flower glowing deep crimson, with a velvety shading, medium, free flowering, fragrant. Growth vigorous, robust.

Mevrouw L. C. van Gendt (H.T.) :—Salmon-apricot on a pink and yellow ground. Flowers large, full, and well formed; lasts long and keeps its colour well. Flowers continuously Mildew-proof.

Mevrouw Smits Comperts (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish salmon, shaded, coppery orange and lilac-rose, medium size, full. Growth moderate, branching; very free flowering.

M. H. Walsh (Wich) :—Flower velvety-crimson, large, full, and perfect form. Very vigorous.

Microphylla repens (Species) :—A variety of compact prostrate growth, useful for rock gardens. Growth moderate.

Midas (Pernet) :—Flower golden-yellow to reddish orange ; bud from "Mme. Edouard Herriott." Growth vigorous.

Mignonette (poly pom.) :—Flower soft rosy pink to white ; miniature flowers in clusters. Growth dwarf, free flowering. Bed. E.

Milady (H.T.) :—Flower closely resembling "Richmond" in colour, large, full, well-formed, carried on stiff erect stems. Growth vigorous. G. F.

Mildred Grant (H.T.) :—Flower silvery white, edges of petals shaded and bordered with peach-rose, base of petals sulphury white, of enormous size, full, high centred, produced singly. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Exh.

Millicent (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower deep rosy pink, outer petal shaded with carmine, large clusters. Growth vigorous, distinct. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Mimie Saunders (H.T.) :—Flower vermilion, free flowering, lasting. Growth vigorous. G.

Mimi Pinson (poly pom.) :—Flower soft crimson, changing to purple-rose, and rose Neyron red, fairly large, full, produced in large clusters. Growth dwarf, branching free flowering. P.

Miniature (poly pom.) :—Flower rose shading to white. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Minna (S. Briar) :—Flower pure white, single, large, petals tinted pale blush. Growth bushy habit.

Minnehaha (Wich ramb.) :—Flower deep pink rosettes, large, loose trusses ; similar to "Dorothy Perkins" ; late flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Miriam (Pernet) :—Flower capucine, of globular form, carried erect. Bed.

Miss Anna Marie Bally (H.T.) :—A fuller and larger "Lamia," excepting that the outer petals are suffused with a whitish fawn tint, the inner petals are of rich reddish copper, even more intense than "Lamia." Very free flowering. A glorious garden and bedding rose of vigorous habit.

Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.) :—Described as a dwarf "Maréchal Niel" ; free flowering, well-formed blooms. Growth vigorous.

Miss Bep van Rossem (H.T.) :—One of the very best dark canary-yellow Roses yet raised. The bud is pointed. The flower, of medium size, lasts very long without any fading of its pure yellow colour. It is free-flowering bedding Rose.

Miss C. E. van Rossem (H.T.) :—Flower velvety dark red, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and branching. Bed. Cut.

Miss Connor (Pernet) :—Flower delicate canary on lemon, full cup-shaped, Persian Tea perfume. Growth vigorous, branching, erect and very floriferous. Bed.

Miss Dorothy Mocatta (H.T.) :—Flower pale cream. Growth vigorous.

Miss Ethel Brownlow (T.) :—Flower bright salmon-pink, shaded with yellow at base of petals, large, good shape, opening well. Growth vigorous.

Miss Hellyett (Wich) :—Large and full ; rosy pink with salmon-pink centre, a decided acquisition ; mid-season.

Miss Lolita Armour (H.T.) :—Flower deep golden yellow, with coppery red sheen, deeper towards edge of petals to deep coral-red. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Miss Marston (T.) :—Flower yellowish white, edged lilac, shaded pale pink, large, full. Growth moderate, very free flowering. A. Exh. G. T.

Miss May Marriott (H.T.) :—Flower orange-red, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Miss M. J. Spencer (H.T.) :—Flower clear, bright golden-yellow, of even shade throughout, large, full, very freely produced. Growth free, vigorous branching, foliage, bright vivid green ; continuous flowering from early till late season.

Miss M. Mansfield :—Blooms of good substance and beautiful shape. Strong grower with fine deep bronze-green foliage.

Miss Rowena Thom (H.T.) :—Brilliant dark rose, with gold at base of petals, large, strong grower.

Miss Stewart Clark (Pernet) :—Flower pure golden yellow and brilliant lemon-chrome, medium, globular ; very fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect wood, very floriferous, beech-green foliage.

Miss Willmott (H.T.) :—Flower pale lemon with a tint of rose on edges of petals, large, exquisitely formed, sweet-scented. Growth free and branching.

Modesty (H.T.) :—Flower the colour of the guard petals, apart from the general colouring of the flower, is washed with and has a deep veining of vermilion-rose, the remaining colour of the bloom, generally, is a pearly cream, faintly flushed rose. The bloom is unusually long and pointed, of perfect form, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous ; free flowering. Exh. G.

Molly Bligh (H.T.) :—Flower deep madder pink, heavily zoned orange-madder at the base of the petals, large, ideal shape, musk-rose perfume. Growth vigorous, branching ; very floriferous.

Molly Darragh :—Bright old rose, edge of petals deepening to orange-yellow, new combination of colours, shadings difficult to describe ; very large, pointed, perfect shape, light Tea perfume.

Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.) :—Flower delicate eau de nil-white, which becomes purer as the flower expands, large, full, perfectly formed, perfumed, lasting a long time in good condition. Growth vigorous, bushy, free flowering. A. Cut. G.

Monarch (H.T.) :—Rich silvery pink, grand exhibition flower. Growth vigorous.

Mons. Désir (T.) :—Flower velvety crimson, often shaded with violet. Large, double, good form. Growth vigorous.

Moonlight (Hybrid Musk) :—Flower white flushed with lemon-yellow, with golden stamens, semi-single, in clusters, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Morgenglans (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-flesh, semi-double ; bud coppery orange, opening well. Growth vigorous ; free flowering. Bed.

Morgenroth (H.T.) :—Flower bright crimson, with white centre, large, very free, perpetual blooming. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Morletti (Boursault) :—Flower purplish rose, large, flat, showy. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Morning Glow (T.) :—Flower bright rosy crimson, suffused with orange and fawn, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Moschata (Species) :—Flower white, the wild briar of the Himalayas, single, large clusters, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Moschata alba (Species) :—Flower white with yellow stamens, large clusters. Growth vigorous. Pil. G.

Moschata fl. pl. (Species) :—Flower white, double, summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Moschata Himalayica (Species) :—Flower white with yellow stamens, single, summer flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Moschata Nivea :—White flowers, rather smaller than "Alba," with black stamens, single.

Moscosa Japonica (Moss) :—Flower crimson, very deeply mossed, the stems appear to be covered with apple-green moss. Growth vigorous, distinct. Bu.

Mosella (poly pom.) :—Flower white, tinted with pale rose, medium size, borne in panicles. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Moss Lanei (Moss) :—Flower rosy crimson, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Mousseline (Moss) :—Flower white, tinted when first opened. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Mousseux du Japon (Moss) :—Flower deep rose, large, semi-double. Growth vigorous ; well mossed. Distinct.

Moyesii (Species) :—Flower brownish scarlet, distinct in flower and foliage, single, summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Mr. J. Bienfait (H.T.) :—Of a striking brick-red colour ; foliage of a dark green colour and is Mildew-proof ; quite hardy ; an ideal variety for massing and bedding.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.) :—Flower Indian yellow, occasionally washed salmon-rose, large, full, elongated, opening well. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. E. Exh. F. G. T.

Mrs. A. Glen Kidston (H.T.) :—Flower of brilliant cinnamon (maddery orange), rosy carmine colour, which, as the bloom develops, becomes a charming deep rose, pointed, beautifully formed, very generously produced ; delicate Persian perfume—which becomes sweetly but strongly primrose Tea. Growth vigorous, branching and erect, large beech-green foliage. Bed.

Mrs. A. Hudig (D. Poly.) :—Orange, deeper in colour than "Golden Salmon." Growth free.

Mrs. A. Kingsmill (Single) :—Flower pale shell-pink, very free. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Mrs. Alfred Tate (H.T.) :—Flower coppery salmon, shaded fawn, strong, semi-double, long buds. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Alfred West (H.T.) :—Colour, bright shrimp-pink in the bud, the flowers are edged and suffused with deep coppery apricot, intermixed orange, turning to salmon-pink as the flowers expand ; large pointed blooms.

Mrs. Alfred Westmacott (T.) :—Flower white, tinted pale rose, sometimes shaded with yellow. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Allan Chandler (B.) :—Flower white, good foliage. Growth vigorous. T.

Mrs. Ambrose Riccardo (Pernet) :—Flower deep honey-yellow overlaid brighter yellow, of great size and substance, full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, free, perpetual flowering.

Mrs. A. M. Kirker (H.P.) :—Flower clear bright cerise, free flowering. Vigorous. Exh.

Mrs. Amy Hammond (H.T.) :—Flower cream, shaded amber and apricot, large and full. Vigorous. Exh. G.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie (H.T.) :—Flower white, occasionally beautifully lemon tinted, very large, well formed, and every flower perfectly shaped, with high centre. Growth robust ; very free. Exh. F.

Mrs. Annie Gregg (H.T.) :—Flower pale blush-pink, shaded salmon, sweetly scented, well shaped. Growth vigorous and upright. Exh. G.

Mrs. Anthony Kluis (D. Poly.) :—Salmon pink with orange reflection. Growth free.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (H.T.) :—Colour is bright, soft sparkling, carmine-pink of even shade throughout, shading to yellow at base. Flowers are full, large, fine substance and perfect form.

Mrs. Archibald Mackey (H.T.) :—Flower a large "Mrs. W. J. Grant." Rather deeper in colour, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Bed. Exh.

Mrs. Archie Gray (H.T.) :—Flower deep creamy yellow, opening to clear light canary-yellow, large, well formed, of great substance; long pointed buds opening freely. Growth upright, with shiny handsome foliage.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James (Climber) :—Very vigorous hardy climber, buds marked like "Golden Emblem," large fragrant blooms golden yellow on long stems for cutting.

Mrs. Arthur E. E. Coxhead (H.T.) :—Flower claret-red, shaded vermilion towards the edge, with bright rosy sheen towards base of petals, full, large, long and pointed, opening freely. Growth vigorous, very floriferous.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson (Pernet) :—Flower rich orange-yellow, shading to deep chrome-yellow, large, of good form and substance, carried upright, sweetly scented, free, with attractive bronze-green foliage. G. Bed.

Mrs. Arthur Munt (H.T.) :—Flower suffused peach on deep cream, which becomes creamy ivory as the flower develops, large, full, perfectly formed, delicately Tea scented, opening well. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. G.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H.T.) :—Flower opening reddish salmon, reverse of petals rosy scarlet, large, moderately full, long bud, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Distinct. T.

Mrs. Arthur Robichon (poly pom.) :—Flower glowing rosy red. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Mrs. Atlee (H.T.) :—Colour silvery pink, shaded soft salmon. The growth is vigorous, with dark glossy green foliage. Very free flowering; a good Rose for massing, also useful for exhibition; fragrant.

Mrs. A. Waterer (Japanese Rose) :—Deep crimson, semi-double flowers in clusters; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Bayard Thayer (H.T.) :—Flower pale pink; a form of the famous "Mrs. Charles Russell." Lasts well in cut state. Growth vigorous. Cut.

Mrs. Beatty (H.T.) :—Delightful perfume, perfect shape and of the exquisite self yellow of "Maréchal Niel." Habit of growth good in all ways, blooms early summer till winter frosts, foliage exceptionally beautiful, free from Mildew.

Mrs. Beckwith (Austrian Briar) :—Clear buttercup yellow, without shading; good shape, fine habit, fragrant. Growth free.

Mrs. Bellenden Kerr (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, centre slightly shaded with salmon, medium-sized, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.

Mrs. Bertram J. Walker (Pernet) :—Flower clear bright cerise-pink, large, full, of symmetrical form. Growth strong, vigorous, upright branching, free flowering. G. Bed. Exh.

Mrs. Bosanquet (C.) :—Flower white, with delicate flesh centre, cupped and free. Vigorous, free flowering.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) :—Flower bright rose, with silvery reflexes, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, very free. A. G.

Mrs. Bryce Allan (H.T.) :—Flower solid matter (coppery) carmine-rose, large, globular, imbricated, borne on erect flower-stalks; highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect wood, with beech-green foliage. Exh.

Mrs. Bullen (Pernet) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, shaded with yellow, passing to carmine-lake, large, moderately full. Growth vigorous, branching; continuous flowering.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge :—This variety is of very similar type in growth and flower to the well-known sort "Ophelia," but of a deep golden yellow, retaining its colour well.

Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.) :—Flower creamy buff suffused rose-carmine, with coral-fawn centre, large, full, well formed. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. C. Aveling (H.T.) :—Semi-double flowers of a glowing scarlet-cerise, with a moderate habit of growth. Has a delicate perfume.

Mrs. C. E. Salmon (H.T.): —Flower soft salmon-pink, suffused orange, with yellow base, single, in long trusses. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. C. E. Shea (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant madder-red, shot with glowing scarlet, outer petals show a deep rose shading on an orange base, of medium size and good form. Bed.

Mrs. Chaplin (H.T.) :—Flower creamy pink with yellow base, large and full, opens well. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine-pink with shaded crimson reflex, large and free. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Charles E. Allan (H.T.) :—Flower pale neutral orange, changing to clear

ochre and yellowish buff with age, medium, very full, and perfectly formed; buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous, very free. G.

Mrs. Charles E. Pearson (Pernet) :—Flower orange, flushed red, apricot, fawn and yellow, of medium size, fine form, sweet perfume. Growth vigorous, free branching. Bed.

Mrs. Charles Hunter (H.T.) :—Flower rosy crimson, changing to rose colour as it expands, very bold, with large handsome petals, produced on strong upright stalks. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Bed. F.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.) :—Flower soft lemon-chrome throughout; large size, depth, and substance, sweetly scented. Exh. Cut.

Mrs. Charles Reed (H.T.) :—Flower pale cream, tinted deep peach, base of petals soft golden yellow, of fine shape, Tea perfume, long bud. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Bed. G.

Mrs. Charles Russell (H.T.) :—Flower rosy carmine, with rosy scarlet centre, large, full, fine form. Growth vigorous, free branching. F. Exh.

Mrs. Clement Yatman (H.T.) :—Deep crimson, large, full, good bedder and cut-bloom variety; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Conway Jones (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, flushed with salmon-pink, large, deep petals, good foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West (H.T.) :—Flower colour between shell- and rose-pink, on purest white, large, full, imbricated form; opening well. Growth vigorous, erect. Exh.

Mrs. Courtney Page (H.T.) :—Orange-cerise, with carmine shading towards the base, splendid shape, free flowering and sweetly scented.

Mrs. Curnock Sawday (H.T.) :—Flower shell satiny pink, edged salmon-pink, with broad and stout petals, full and pointed, well shaped. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. C. V. Haworth (Pernet) :—Flower of cinnamony apricot colour as it expands, developing into a delicate biscuit-buff with very delicate cerise-rose sheen on the reflex of the large upstanding shell-shaped petals, which are deeply veined saffron-primrose, fairly full; highly perfumed Persian primrose and produced in great profusion on rigid flower stalks. Growth vigorous, erect, branching. Bed.

Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller (H.T.) :—Flower veined, warm, clear rosy deep carmine, with lemon base, opening to rose-madder; the reflex of the petals is solid rosy cerise, large, imbricated form, strongly perfumed. Growth erect; leathery deep green foliage; a profuse bloomer. Distinct. Exh. Bed. P.

Mrs. C. W. Edwards (H.T.) :—Crimson-carmine with yellow base, flowers large and full. Scented. An ideal garden, bedding and exhibition Rose.

Mrs. David Baillie (H.T.) :—Flower bright madder-carmine, with the delicate veinings of the petals a deeper shade, medium, of camelia form, with petals evenly reflexed, high-pointed centre, opening freely, sweetly perfumed. Growth strong free branching, upright, free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Mrs. David Jardine (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy pink, shading in the outer petals to salmon-pink, very large, full, of imbricated form, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect, floriferous. C. Exh. F. G.

Mrs. David M'Kee (H.T.) :—Flower amber-white, changing to sulphury white, large, full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. P.

Mrs. Delavel Astley :—Chamois-yellow with a deeper shade at the base of the petals.

Mrs. Dudley Cross (T.) :—Flower pale chamois-yellow, tinted in autumn with rose and crimson, large, full, and sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Exh.

Mrs. Dunlop-Best (H.T.) :—Flower reddish apricot, base of petals coppery yellow; sweetly scented. Growth strong and branching; very free and decorative; free from Mildew. G.

Mrs. E. Alford (H.T.) :—Flower silvery pink, large, full and free. Vigorous.

Mrs. E. Claxton :—A large edition of "Madame Abel Chatenay," with all the attributes of that good Rose. Its habit of growth is more sturdy, the flowers are large, perfectly formed, of great substance, and are carried on erect stems with large luxuriant grey-green foliage. It is exceptionally hardy and vigorous, practically Mildew-proof, and a most valuable exhibition or decorative Rose.

Mrs. Edith Stanley (H.T.) :—Flower creamy-white, richly shaded with Indian yellow; exquisite shape. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Edward Clayton (C.) :—Flower coppery yellow tinted with white, edges of petals carmine. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Edward Mawley (T.) :—Flower mauve-rose with bright rosy scarlet reflexes, shaded salmon, very large, full, high-centred, very sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Mrs. Edward Powel (H.T.) :—Flower velvety crimson, large, full, of exquisite shape. Growth vigorous, very floriferous.

Mrs. E. G. Hill (H.T.) :—Flower pale pink with coral-red reverse, pointed, full buds. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Mrs. Elisha J. Hicks (H.T.) :—Flower soft flesh-pink, nearly white, scented, lasting and free. Growth erect. Exh. G.

Mrs. E. J. Holland (H.T.) :—Flower deep salmon-rose with paler edges, large and full. Vigorous.

Mrs. E. J. Hudson (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Bright rosy pink, large well-pointed flowers. R. T.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom (H.T.) :—Double flowers of clear, deep, canary-yellow without a trace of shading, borne singly on long stems. Moderately fragrant. The plant is upright, branching with attractive foliage resistant to disease.

Mrs. E. Townshend (H.T.) :—Flower soft chamois-rose, reverse of petals orange-carmine, passing to rosy flesh towards the edge, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous, very free. Bed.

Mrs. E. Willis (H.T.) :—Very pretty pink, free flowering.

Mrs. Farmer (Pernet) :—Flower Indian yellow reverse of petals reddish apricot, large, semi-double. Growth very vigorous, branching ; foliage bronze-green.

Mrs. F. J. Knight (H.T.) :—Brilliant velvet scarlet of perfect form. An excellent exhibition or garden Rose. Sweetly scented. Fine strong habit.

Mrs. Foley-Hobbs (T.) :—Flower delicate ivory-white, faintly tinged clear pink on the edges of petals, very large, full, well formed, Tea perfumed. Growth vigorous, free, erect. Exh. Cut.

Mrs. Forde (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine-rose on delicate rose-pink with yellow base, large, full, and perfect. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Frank Bray (H.T.) :—Flower deep coppery ecru, developing as flower opens to a delicate fawn, with a shade of ivory shell-pink, large, full, well-formed, fragrant. Growth vigorous and branching, free flowering. G. Bed.

Mrs. Frank Cant (H.P.) :—Flower beautiful clear pink, the edge and back of petals silvery white, scented, large, very full, perfectly formed, summer, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.) :—Flower porcelain-white, veiled primrose-yellow, deepening to ochre at base, beautifully pointed, of great substance ; very large, perfumed. Growth vigorous ; free flowering. G. Exh.

Mrs. Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.) :—Flower rich pink, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Frank Workman (H.T.) :—Flower deep coral-pink, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Fred Cook (Austrian Briar) :—Flower light terra-cotta, edged with silvery white, large and full, free. Growth moderate.

Mrs. Fred H. Howard (H.T.) :—The colour is deep nankeen-yellow. It is a Rose that flowers abundantly, and it has a real Tea fragrance. It has a grand constitution, deep bronzy foliage, and is not liable to Mildew.

Mrs. Fred Searl (H.T.) :—Flower fawny shell-pink, the reflex of petals warm silvery carmine-rose, deeper at edges, inside of petals richest fawn, large size, globular form, produced in profusion ; Tea perfumed. Exh.

Mrs. Fred Straker (H.T.) :—Flower orange-crimson to silvery fawn with orange-pink reflex, spiral form, free. Growth free.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt (Pernet) :—Flower deep orange-red, shaded bronze apricot-red, large, perfect in shape and form ; very fragrant. Growth vigorous ; very free flowering. Exh. G. Bed.

Mrs. F. R. Pierson (H.T.) :—Vigorous. A sport of " Premier." Habit of plant excellent, abundant dark-green foliage and vigorous growth, flower very large and full. Colour very bright cardinal-red, form long pointed, exceptionally fine formation.

Mrs. F. W. Flight (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower deep pink with blush centre, semi-double, in large trusses. Growth vigorous, early flowering. Ar. Pig. H.

Mrs. F. W. Sanford (H.P.):—Flower blush, large, full. Growth very vigorous, free.

Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem (H.T.) :—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the flowers are in the first stage of development. The ovoid buds always open to quite perfect blooms. The plant is vigorous, upright, and forms very floriferous bushes.

Mrs. G. A. Wheatcroft (H.T.) :—The outside of petals are soft salmon-pink to carmine with orange base and a suffusion of copper all over the petal. The inside of petal is gold at the base, shading through coppery pink to silver-rose at the tips. Ideal for bedding and massing.

Mrs. George Dickson (H.P.) :—Flower deep rose-pink, changing to bright pink, large, double. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. T.

Mrs. George Geary :—Glowing orange-cerise, shaded cardinal, long pointed bud, full flower, a garden rose.

Mrs. George Gordon (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy pink, flushed and edged with

silvery pink, with yellow base. Growth vigorous. G.

Mrs. George Marriott (H.T.) :—Flower deep cream and pearl, suffused rose and vermilion, very large, of perfect form. Exh. Bed.

Mrs. George Norwood (H.T.) :—Flower bright rich pink, large and perfect, full, scented. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Mrs. George Preston (H.T.) :—Flower silvery rose-pink. Very vigorous.

Mrs. George Roupell (H.T.) :—Flower coppery yellow shaded orange, free flowering. Vigorous.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant, clear rose-pink, large, well-formed, carried on stiff stems, long bud opening well. Bed. Cut.

Mrs. Gordon Sloane (H.T.) :—Flower delicate copper sheen on deep salmon-pink, free. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. G. W. Kershaw (H.T.) :—Flower glowing deep rose-pink, large, full, of perfect form, opening well. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Exh. G. T.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, centre buff, base of petals soft golden yellow, outer petals frequently tinted with salmon-rose, large, full, perfect form, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. Exh. G. Cut.

Mrs. Harvey Thomas (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-lake, shaded coppery red, base of petals canary-yellow, large, full, sweet, elongated bud. Growth vigorous and free. Distinct. T. A. Cut.

Mrs. H. D. Greene (H.T.) :—Flower reddish bronze, opening to flame and coppery pink, very fragrant, produced on fine erect stems. Growth vigorous; the ample foliage is of beetroot colour, affording a pleasing contrast to the flowers. Exh. G.

Mrs. Henry Balfour (H.T.) :—Flower ivory-white with primrose shading at the base, edge of petals vermilion-rose like a picotee. Exh. G.

Mrs. Henry Bowles (H.T.) :—Flower soft rose-pink, large, full, scented, deep petal, good shape, form after "Mrs. W. J. Grant"; free flowering, handsome foliage. Growth vigorous and erect. Exh. Cut. F. Bed.

Mrs. Henry Morse (Pernet) :—Flower bright rose, washed vermilion, with clear vermilion veining on petals, which are of size and substance, perfect in shape and form; sweetly scented. Exh. Bed. Cut.

Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Crimson-red. Flowers of fine shape. A superb variety and one of the finest reds.

Mrs. Herbert Dowsett (Pernet) :—A sport of "Los Angeles," but several shades deeper in colour.

Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth (T.) :—Flower deeply zoned delicate ecru on milk-white, of good size and globular form, with smooth, shell-shaped and massive petals, Tea perfumed. Growth robustly vigorous and free flowering. G.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover (H.T.) :—Rich velvety red, neat full flowers of medium size. G. Vig.

Mrs. Herbert Nash (H.T.) :—Scarlet-crimson, overlaid and shaded deep crimson, good depth of petal and a well-formed flower. A wonderful good grower, flowers of good size for exhibition; very sweetly scented.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.) :—Flower white with a fawn-and-peach shading towards centre, perfectly formed, Tea perfume. Growth vigorous, free-growing, very floriferous. Bed. Exh. G.

Mrs. Hilton Brooks (H.T.) :—Fine bedding Rose, upright habit, very free and continuous, foliage as near Mildew-proof as a Rose can be; saffron-yellow, deeper at the base, suffused with pink and carmine, very rich, very sweetly scented, large. Growth free.

Mrs. Hornby Lewis :—Orange-yellow buds, long and pointed flowers, very large and double, high centre.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.) :—Flower creamy yellow, very large, good shape and form, with enormous petals. Growth free and upright. Exh. G.

Mrs. Hubert Taylor (T.) :—Flower shell-pink edged with ivory and creamy white, large, well formed. Vigorous.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson (H.T.) :—Flower deep cream with heavy suffusion of orange and apricot, large, of superb build, with high pointed centre, delightful perfume. Growth vigorous; very free flowering. Exh. Cut. G.

Mrs. Isabelle Milner (H.T.) :—Flower ivory-white, suffused with pink, and delicately margined with mauve, extra large, good form. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. James Cocker (H.P.) :—Flower delicate pale pink, globular, large, full. Growth very vigorous. Exh.

Mrs. James Garnar (H.T.) :—A distinct and pretty shade of buff toning to orange at base of petals. Medium-sized flowers, freely and continuously produced on erect stems. Vigorous; fragrant.

Mrs. James Lynas (H.T.) :—Flower pearly pink at base of petals, flushed delicate rosy peach at edges and on reverse of petals, large, full, beautifully formed. Growth strong, vigorous, upright branching; free. Exh. G.

Mrs. James Williamson (H.T.) :—Vigorous growth; flowers large, full and well formed, free and fragrant; colour, clear "Enchantress" pink without shading. G.

Mrs. J. D. Russell (H.T.) :—Deep crimson, perfect form, reflexed petals; the flowers are carried upright. Growth free.

Mrs. J. Fred Hawkins (H.T.) :—Flower rosy salmon-pink, large trusses, very floriferous. Vigorous. Bed.

Mrs. J. Heath (H.T.) :—Red-orange shading to yellow at edge of petals and centre of flower, cadmium-yellow when expanded. Magnificent bedding, decorative and all-round Rose, fairly scented, vigorous.

Mrs. J. H. Welch (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant rose-pink, free, large, well formed. Growth vigorous. Exh. G.

Mrs. John Bateman (H.T.) :—Flower deep china-rose. Vigorous.

Mrs. John Bell (H.T.) :—This is a Rose with a very fine constitution and a good habit; the flower is fairly full and a good shape. Colour is a brilliant cerise.

Mrs. John Cook (H.T.) :—Flower white suffused with delicate pink. The colour varies with the season, the flush of pink being more pronounced during cool weather, while the bloom is almost white during the long days of bright sunshine. Growth strong, free. A welcome addition to " White Killarney."

Mrs. John Forster (H.T.) :—Flower rich vermilion, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous. Exh. G.

Mrs. John Laing (H.P.) :—Flower soft pink, shaded lilac, large, full, finely shaped, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, early and late flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Mrs. John R. Allen (Pernet) :—Flower bright clear soft rosy pink, large, full, and high centred, of good form, with thick leathery petals, nicely reflexed at the edges. Growth strong and robust, of moderate height. Exh. G.

Mrs. John Sneden (H.T.) :—Flower cherry-red shaded amethyst, with maddered centre; edges of petals white, full. Floriferous.

Mrs. Leonard Petrie (H.T.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow with claret shading on the reverse of petals, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free. Bed.

Mrs. Littleton Dewhurst (Wich) :—Flower pure white, double, in large loose trusses. Growth very vigorous. A. Perg. Pil.

Mrs. Lovell Swisher (H.T.) :—Large beautifully pointed ovoid buds of deep, coppery salmon opening to perfectly formed, double, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate salmon-pink, passing to flesh on the edges and borne single on long stems. Plant is a very vigorous grower with clean bronzy foliage, resistant to disease. Exceptionally free flowering.

Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.) :—Flower centre deep citron or delicate pure canary, becoming pearly primrose-white as the blooms expand, large, with high pointed centre, produced on rigid flower-stalks; fragrant. Growth vigorous, stiff and erect, floriferous. G. P.

Mrs. Maud Dawson (H.T.) :—Brilliant orange-carmine or cerise; Tea Rose perfume, floriferous. Growth free.

Mrs. Maynard Sinton (H.T.) :—Flower silvery white with porcelain shadings, pointed, full, good form, large. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. M. J. Spencer (H.T.) :—Flower clear bright golden yellow, very sweetly scented, large, full, freely produced, foliage bright vivid green, summer and autumn. Growth vigorous and branching mildew-proof. Bu. G.

Mrs. Mona Hunting (H.T.) :—Flower deep chamois-yellow, opening to pure fawn, medium sized, full; buds long and pointed. Growth free and branching. G. Bed.

Mrs. Moorfield Storey (H.T.) :—Flower delicate pale pink, large, borne on stiff, erect stems. Growth strong, vigorous and upright.

Mrs. Muir Mackean (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine-crimson, of perfect shape and form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, perpetual flowering. Exh. G.

Mrs. Murray Allison (H.T.) :—Colour, rose-pink on the upper petals, carmine towards base, with edges of pale pink; massive flowers of good form carried erect on strong growths. Awarded the Silver-Gilt Medal of the N.R.S.

Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.) :—Flower silvery white shaded buff, with pink centre, large, full, perfect shape. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Mrs. Oakley Fisher (H.T.) :—Flower cream and apricot, single, free and decorative, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. O. G. Orpen (D.) :—Flower pale rosy pink, single, summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu. Pil.

Mrs. Paul (B.) :—Flower blush-white shaded with peach pink, camellia-like. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Mrs. Paul Goudie :—The colour is deep buttercup-yellow, every petal being margined carmine-scarlet; the colour is constant and does not vary. The flowers have a rich, fruity fragrance, and are very large, full, and of good form. The growth is vigorous and bushy, with dark green mildew-proof foliage.

Mrs. P. H. Coats (H.T.) :—Flower delicate milky white, large, fairly full. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Bed.

Mrs. P. O. Baudet (H.T.) :—Flower carmine-rose, flecked with salmon-yellow. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Ramon de Escofet (Pernet) :—Flower of intense flame-crimson colour, in the way of "George C. Waud," but larger. Growth vigorous; very perpetual. Exh. Cut.

Mrs. R. B. McLennan :—Soft satin-rose, suffused daffodil-yellow. Fragrant. G.

Mrs. R. B. Molony (H.T.) :—Colour, pure brilliant crimson carmine-red without any variation. The flowers are full, well formed of good size. The habit of growth is magnificent for garden and bedding.

Mrs. R. D. M'Clure (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant salmon-pink, large, full, of fine form, produced on strong erect footstalks. Growth vigorous, free, branching. Exh. G.

Mrs. Redford (Pernet) :—Flower bright apricot-orange, perfect shape, petals reflexed, sweetly scented. An upright grower with beautiful holly-like, Mildew-proof foliage; very free blooming. A great advance in hybrid Teas. Bed.

Mrs. Reynolds Hole (T.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, shaded purple-rose, reflexed carmine-lake, large, full. Growth vigorous, free. A.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H.P.) :—Flower deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, edges and base of petals white, large, full, of cupped form, imbricated. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. Exh. F.

Mrs. Richard Draper (H.T.) :—Flower bright reddish satiny pink to silvery flesh, perfect form, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Robert Mitchell (H.T.) :—A distinct salmon-rose, beautifully lighted up with golden gleams. Foliage is shiny green, healthy and absolutely Mildew-proof. Fine habit. Vigorous.

Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch (H.T.) :—Flower shell-pink, large, semi-double, free. Very vigorous.

Mrs. Sam McGredy :—Scarlet coppery orange, flushed red, outside of petals dazzling effect, large size, beautiful form, very freely produced and delicately perfumed.

Mrs. Sam Ross (H.T.) :—Flower shades from pale straw-colour to light chamois-yellow, with a distinct flush of buff on reverse of petals, very large, full, very sweetly scented. Growth strong, vigorous, and upright; very free.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge (H.T.) :—Flower clear rich chrome-yellow, pointed. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. S. T. Wright (T.) :—The guard petals are delicate cadmium old gold; the centre petals have a suffusion of pure rose-pink on cadmium orange-chrome, of a splendid constitution, perfumed. Very floriferous.

Mrs. S. Paton (H.T.) :—Brilliant orange-scarlet, carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The flowers are full, moderately large, and of fine form. A very fine hardy bedding rose, quite Mildew-proof.

Mrs. Stewart Clarke (H.T.) :—Flower bright cerise-pink to brilliant rose, scented, free and perpetual, glossy green foliage. Growth vigorous and branching. Exh.

Mrs. S. Treseder (T.) :—Flower lemon-yellow, distinctly coloured. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. S. W. Burgess (H.T.) :—Fine shade of apricot-yellow with deeper tones at base of petals. Nicely shaped full flowers with good quality petals. Very free-flowering and perpetual. Tea scented. Good habit, vigorous. Strong, stiff upright stems with large tough leaves. Not subject to Mildew. Few thorns. A fine bedding Rose.

Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell :—Yellow, splashed cerise, veined orange, moderate size, fragrant.

Mrs. Taft :—Rosy crimson; very free flowering.

Mrs. T. B. Doxford :—Reverse of bud and young flower is old rose, marked strawberry-red, inside salmon-carmine with yellow base, to a beautiful peach-blossom shading in full bloom, long pointed bud, moderate size, compact and bushy, perpetual flowering, sweet perfume, and ideal bedding and decorative Rose.

Mrs. T. Delacourt (H.T.) :—Flower reddish salmon, shaded clear yellow, long rosy scarlet buds, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. T. J. English :—Apricot and amber with faintest salmon-flesh shadings, delightfully Tea scented, heavily veined, and beautifully reflexed.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.) :—Flower silvery rose white, reverse of petals peach coloured, large, full, of imbricated form, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, upright, very floriferous. A. Exh. G.

Mrs. T. Hillas (H.T.) :—Flower pure chrome-yellow without shading, large, full, of elongated cupped form; buds golden yellow, long and pointed. Growth very vigorous; erect, branching habit. Exh. G.

Mrs. Tom Paul (H.T.) :—Flower saffron-yellow suffused with pink, large and full; long pointed bud carried on long stems. Growth vigorous, upright; free and continuous flowering. Exh. Bed. Cut.

Mrs. Tom Smith (H.T.) :—Colour glow-

ing cerise. Fragrant. Dark bronzy Mildew-proof foliage. Growth vigorous and erect.

Mrs. Tresham Gilbey (H.T.) :—Coral-rose, shaded salmon, sweetly scented ; superb, vigorous growing Rose of very free-flowering habit.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller (H.T.) :—Flower pearly blush, shaded salmon, outside of petals clear vermilion-rose, large, full. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut. Exh.

Mrs. W. A. Lindsay (H.T.) :—Flower delicate peach-pink, heavily zoned golden yellow and fawn, medium, produced in great profusion ; buds long and pointed, very sweetly scented. Growth free, branching and upright ; foliage dark green ; continuous flowering. G. Bed.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.) :—Flower bright "Sweet Pea Mauve," large, full, of good form. Growth perfect, free flowering. Distinct.

Mrs. Walter Easlea (H.T.) :—Flower glowing crimson-carmine, deepening to intense crimson-orange, back of petals satiny crimson, large, full, fragrant. Growth robust, vigorous and erect. Exh. F. G.

Mrs. Walter E. Martin (H.T.) :—Flower inside of petals clear rose, outside of petals rosy white, large, moderately full. Growth vigorous, erect.

Mrs. Walter Jones (H.T.) :—Brilliant coral-red, shaded orange, strong bushy growth, perfect shape, floriferous, brilliant effect as a bedding Rose. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin (Pernet) :—Flower intense lemon-chrome, washed with a delicate, but solid, maddery orange, becoming deep, non-fading canary-yellow with age, the guard petals are singed crimson-orange, with odd reflexes, tipped brilliant, coppery crimson, of excellent form ; very sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, branching, very floriferous. Distinct.

Mrs. W. E. Nickerson :—Rosy salmon shaded yellow. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect shape. A valuable bedding and exhibition variety.

Mrs. Wilford Lloyd (H.T.) :—Flower light rose-pink, free. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. William C. Egan (H.T.) :—Reverse of petals light pink, interior deep flesh, very large, good form. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. William Cooper (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose-flesh, sweetly scented, good foliage, strong grower. Growth vigorous.

Mrs. W. J. Grant (H.T.) :—Imperial pink. Large. Beautifully formed. A most prolific bloomer. Its habit of growth is moderate.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush (poly pom.) :—Flower silvery rosy pink, large for its class, double. Growth vigorous, free, continuous flowering. Bed. E. G. P. T.

Mrs. Wm. Sergent (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Apricot and peach, very heavily flushed and pencilled with rose-pink. Flowers very large, full, well-formed.

Mrs. W. T. Massey (Single) :—Flower deep saffron-yellow, prominent anthers. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Muriel Dickson (Pernet) :—Flower deep reddish copper, paling with age to cherry-red with coppery shadings ; buds long and pointed, freely produced from the earliest season till late autumn. Growth strong and branching. Distinct. Bed.

Muriel Grahame (T.) :—Flower pale cream, faintly flushed with rose, centre peach colour. In growth and character similar to "Catherine Mermet," of which it is a sport.

Muriel Jamison (Single) :—Flower deep orange-cadmium with Japanese yellow stamens, single, free. Growth vigorous.

Multiflora (Species) :—Flower pure white, large trusses, early. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Multiflora grandiflora (Species) :—Flower pure white, known also as "Polyantha grandiflora" ; single, early. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

My Maryland (H.T.) :—Flower bright salmon-pink with paler edges, free, fragrant. Vigorous.

Myrianthes Renoncule (Evergreen) :—Flower blush edged with rose, small, double, large clusters, dark green shining foliage. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

N

Naarden (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with salmon-yellow centre, large and full, of perfect form. Growth vigorous ; very floriferous.

Naiad (H.B.) :—Flower apricot-fawn to shell-pink and rosy white, large and semi-double. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Nanette (H. Wich) :—Creamy-white, finely scented. Large flowers, fine foliage.

Naomi (H.T.) :—The colour is a distinct coppery buff. The full, pointed globular flowers are carried erect on long strong stems. Suitable for garden and specimen blooms. Very free flowering. Vigorous growth.

Nardy (T.) :—Flower coppery salmon, large and full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing, free flowering. Perg. Pil.

Natalie Böttner (H.T.) :—Flower soft creamy yellow, large, full, perfectly formed. Growth vigorous, free. Bed. Cut. F. G.

Nathalie Nypels (poly pom.) :—Flower rose Neyron-red, changing to hydrangea-pink, produced in large corymbs. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Bed. E.

National Emblem (H.T.) :—Flower dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermilion towards edges, full, sweetly scented ; buds long and pointed, perfect in shape and form. Growth vigorous, free flowering ; foliage very glossy and Mildew-proof. Bed. Cut.

Nederland (H.T.) :—Flower deep red, very large, of fine form, borne on strong flower stalks. Growth vigorous. Exh. Cut.

Nellie Charlton (H.T.) :—Silvery pink ; reverse of petals salmon-pink, with yellow base ; a well-shaped, long bud, very free flowering, upright growth with long stems : excellent for cutting.

Nellie Parker (H.T.) :—Flower pale creamy white, with deeper centre, frequently flushed with blush at the tips of the petals, large, very full, of beautiful form, freely and abundantly produced. Growth strong, vigorous, upright branching, large handsome foliage.

Nelly Verschuren (H.T.) :—Flower of clear yellow colouring ; handsome foliage. Cut.

Nemesis (Red Pet) (C.) :—Flower deep red, full, double. Growth very dwarf and compact.

Nerissa (H.T.) :—Flower creamy yellow shaded with white, centre of flower tinted peach colour, very large, full and fine shape. Growth vigorous. Exh. G.

Newport Fairy (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pink with white eye, single, free flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Night (H.T.) :—Without doubt this is the darkest Rose in commerce. It is fairly full, upright habit.

Niphetos (T.) :—Flower pure white, sometimes pale lemon, large, full, long pointed buds, very sweet. Growth moderate, very free flowering. Cut. F. P.

Niponensis (Species) :—Flower rosy red. Single. Growth vigorous, distinct.

Nippy :—Canary-yellow, splashed with red on the outside of the petals, strong fruity fragrance, floriferous, a bedding variety of great charm.

Nita Weldon (T.) :—Flower ivory-white, edged blush, long and pointed. Growth vigorous.

Nitida (Species) :—Flower rose-pink, large, single, scarlet fruits. Growth vigorous.

Nivea (Villosa) (Species) :—Also called "Moschata Alba" ; flowers white tinted with pink, prominent golden stamens, large. Growth vigorous.

Noblesse (H.T.) :—Flower apricot-prim-rose-yellow, the outer portion of the petals being flushed deep pearl-pink tinged rose. Growth vigorous, very free flowering.

Noella Nabonnand (T.) :—Flower velvety crimson, extra large petals, semi-double. Growth vigorous.

Nona (Pernet) :—Long tapering buds of flame and orange colour, open flowers flame to pink. Buds carried erect. The colours are a blending of "Betty Uprichard" and "Mme. E. Herriot."

Non Plus Ultra (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower a dark coloured fawn of Crimson Rambler. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Nora Henslow (H.T.) :—The colour is a distinct crimson-cerise. The open flowers have wide spreading petals and contrasting central cluster of stamens are very attractive. Sweetly scented. Fine, vigorous grower. Splendid bedding variety.

Norman Lambert (H.T.) :—The outside of the petals are deep buttercup-yellow, and the inside deep salmon-orange suffused bronze and yellow, fading to yellow at the base of the petals. Flowers are large, full. Foliage Mildew-proof. Ideal for garden and bedding.

Nova Zembla (rug.) :—Flower pure white, centre rosy white, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, hardy ; a white form of "Conrad Ferdinand Meyer." Bu. Cut. H. G.

Nuits d'Young (Moss) :—Flower blackish crimson, double and well mossed, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Nuntius Pacelli (H.T.) :—Flower large, full, and egg-shaped. White, centre cream. Delightfully fragrant. A Rose of first merit for massing.

Nur-Mahal ("The Light of Palaces") (H. Musk.) :—Colour cramoisie ; flowers medium, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays ; bush habit ; flowers continuously ; musk perfume.

Nurse Cavell (poly pom.) :—Flower a dark red sport from "Orleans" Rose. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Nurse Edith Cavell :—Brilliant scarlet overlaid with velvety crimson ; produced in large trusses.

Nutkaensis (Species) :—A rose from the Western United States, flower pink, large, single, glaucous foliage. Growth vigorous.

Nutkana (Species) :—Flower deep rose, free flowering, bright red hips. Growth vigorous. Suited for wild garden.

Nuttalliana (Species) :—Flower pale rose, free flowering, whole length of shoots,

followed by bright coral pips. Growth vigorous.

Nymph (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower the colour of apple-blossom, single, produced in great profusion, early summer flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil.

O

Oberhofgartner A. Singer (H.P.) :—Flower clear cochineal-carmine, centre strawberry-red, large, full, very sweet, produced singly. Growth bushy, very free flowering. A. Cut.

Oberhofgärtner Terks (H.T.) :—Flower mauve-rose shaded lilac-rose, large and full, bud long. Growth vigorous, free flowering. Exh.

Odette Foussier (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Bright rosy salmon, inside of petals shades of chrome and yellow. Flower large and full ; floriferous.

Oeillet (Prov.) :—Flower pink colour, of medium size, full. Growth moderate.

Oeillet parfait (Gallica) :—Flower red, striped lilac and purple, of medium size, full, of flat form. Growth dwarf.

Oilett Flamand (G.) :—Flower rose, striped white and red. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Okonomierat Echtermeyer (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine-rose with clearer and darker shadings, very large, of regular form, fragrant, pointed buds. Growth vigorous, erect branching ; very free. Bed. Cut.

Old Blush China Rose (C.) :—Flower bright silvery pink, semi-double, in clusters, free. Growth vigorous. Bed. E.

Old Cabbage Rose (Prov.) :—Flower deep rosy pink, open and globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Old Crimson (Moss) :—Flower crimson, full, double, sweetly scented, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Old Crimson China Rose (C.) :—Flower deep velvety crimson, semi-double, in clusters. Growth vigorous.

Old Double Scarlet (C.) :—Flower scarlet, free flowering. Growth dwarf. E.

Old Gold (H.T.) :—Flower vivid reddish orange with rich coppery red and coppery apricot shadings, of medium size, moderately full, carried rigidly upright ; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering ; Mildew-proof. Bed. Cut. F.

Old Maiden's Blush (Alba) :—Flower beautiful blush double, with grey foliage. Growth white, with deeper centre, semi-vigorous.

Old Monthly :—Charming pink rose. Flowers borne in clusters. Blooms continuously throughout the summer. A good addition to the herbaceous border.

Old Pink Moss Rose (Moss) :—Flower pale rose-pink, large, double, in clusters, buds well mossed, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Old Purple (Moss) :—Flower purple tinted with blue. Growth vigorous. Makes a fine tree.

Old Red French Rose (G.) :—Flower rosy red, self, semi-double, in clusters. Growth vigorous.

Old Rosa Mundi (G.) :—Flower rose-red, striped and variegated with white, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Old Scotch Roses (Scotch) :—Flower yellow, white, pink, rose and crimson, double and single. Growth dwarf. Bed. H.

Old Stanwell Perpetual (Scotch) :—Flower pale blush with pink centre, small and double. Growth dwarf. Bed. H.

Old Sweet Briar (S. Briar) :—Flower bright pink, single, with apple-scented leaves. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Old White Bath Moss Rose (Moss) :—Flower paper-white, full, globular, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Old White Cabbage Rose (Prov.) :—Flower paper-white, double and globular, fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Bu.

Old York and Lancaster Rose (D.) :—Flower white to pale flesh, striped and variegated, with rose and carmine-red, semi-double. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Olive Whittaker (H.T.) :—Flower rich coppery rose to cerise and salmon ; exquisite in bud. Cut. G.

Oliver Mee (H.T.) :—The colour in the young state is deep salmon with heavy flush of clear fawn, changing with age to deep salmon-pink. The buds are very long and pointed, of exquisite shape which open to large, full, high-centred flowers of great distinction. A splendid garden Rose ; sweetly scented.

Omiensis (Species) :—Flower a new and very distinct species from China.

Ophelia (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-flesh shaded with rose, large, of perfect shape, standing up well on long stiff stems. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. Exh. F. Bed. Cut.

Ophelia Supreme (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-flesh, shaded with bright rose, large and perfect form. Growth vigorous.

Ophirie (N.) :—Flower turkey-red, tinted madder lake, medium size, full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing, very free.

Orange King (poly) :—A new break in colour, being a decided orange, both dis-

tinct and pretty; something unique among the Polyanthas.

Orange Perfection (Dwf. Poly.) :—Brilliant orange-red. Flowers of good form, growth free, excellent habit and most floriferous. An excellent variety.

Oraoenta (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant glistening shell-pink, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Oriental Queen (H. China) :—Colour is brilliant orange-scarlet with a yellow base. A very noteworthy introduction.

Orléans-Rose (poly pom.) :—Flower brilliant geranium-red, suffused rose Neyron red, with white centre and carmine petals. Growth vigorous, bushy, free flowering. A. Bed. E. F. G. P. T.

Oscar Cordel (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant deep rose-pink, very large, full, sweet, produced singly; a good Rose in autumn. Cut. F. G.

Othello (H.T.) :—Flower dark crimson. Growth very vigorous.

Oxford (vig.) :—A "Shot Silk" type of Rose, and also having all the good points of this, the parent. The colour is deep warm peach, shaded and tipped with orange-gold, gloriously scented; an upright grower and very free flowering.

P

Padrè (H.T.) :—Flower with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base; produced on long shoots. Growth strong and upright; free flowering. Bed.

Panachée de Lyon (H.P.) :—Flower china rose, striped brilliant purple, of medium size, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Panachée d'Orléans (H.P.) :—Flower pale pink striped deep rose-pink, medium, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Cut.

Panachée double (Gallica) :—Flower striped lilac and rose, of medium size, double. Growth moderate.

Papa Gontier (T.) :—Flower purple-rose, shaded carmine-lake, large, semi-double, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut. F. T.

Papa Gouchault (C. Poly.) :—Flowers pure crimson-red, of medium size, double, and of nice form; lasts long without losing colour. Growth very vigorous, with abundant glistening green foliage.

Papa Hemeray (poly pom.) :—Flower bright crimson with white centres, large trusses, single; distinct. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Papa Lambert (H.T.) :—Flower purple-rose with deeper centre, large, very full, opening well, strongly perfumed. Growth robust, free flowering. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Papillion (T.) :—Flower coppery salmon-rose, semi-double, medium size. Growth vigorous.

Paquerette (poly pom.) :—Flower pure white, produced in panicles, small, double. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Paradise (Wich ramb.) :—Flower white, edged with pink, small petals, single flowers in large clusters, twisted. Growth very vigorous, distinct. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Parkfeur (Austrian Briar) :—Flower brilliant scarlet-red, medium size, semi-double, single; summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Parseval (H.T.) :—Flower delicate cream, shaded apricot towards the centre, suffused rose when opening, large and full, opening well. Growth vigorous, branching, very free flowering. Exh.

Patience (H.T.) :—Scarlet-carmine-lake with deep orange at base, colours intermingle. Flowers large, full, perfect form. Delicate perfume. Free, bushy, vigorous growth.

Patricia :—Carmine flaked pink, opening to deep orange at base, borne on stiff stems, and erect, sweetly scented, a handsome bedding rose.

Paula (T.) :—Flower sulphur-yellow with deeper centre, large, double, very sweet. Growth vigorous, branching, floriferous. A. G. Exh.

Paula Clegg (H.P.) :—Flower scarlet-crimson, large, full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Paul Crampel :—Flowers outside with the same fine deep orange-scarlet colour as the well-known Geranium "Paul Crampel," and keeps this colour until the end.

Pauline Bersez (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white with yellow centre, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Paul Lédé (H.T.) :—Flower fine carmine-rose shaded with yellow, large, moderately full, cupped, very sweet, elongated bud. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Paul Nabonnand (T.) :—Flower bright rose centre, sometimes salmon coloured, large, full, sweet scented. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G.

Paul Neyron (H.P.) :—Flower pure rose Neyron red, very large and full. Growth vigorous, free flowering. One of the largest roses in existence. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Paul Nöel (Wich ramb.) :—Flower yellowish salmon-rose. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Paul Ploton (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower glowing carmine, double, rosette shaped. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil.

Paul's Carmine Pillar (C.H.T.) :—Flower

rosy carmine, large, single. Growth very vigorous. Flowers early.

Paul's Lemon Pillar (N.) :—Flower pale lemon, coming palest sulphur-yellow. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (Wich) :—Flower vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson, flowering in great profusion, large clusters of medium size, semi-double. Growth very vigorous. Pil. Perg.

Paul's Single White (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, large, single. Growth vigorous.

Paul Transon (Wich ramb.) :—Flower rose coloured, flowers large and double, scented with Tea Rose scent. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Pax (Hybrid Musk) :—Flower pure white with golden anthers, semi-single, in large clusters, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Bed. Bu.

Pax Labor (Pernet) :—Flower pale golden yellow, shaded coppery carmine, changing paler; large and full; buds orange and golden yellow edged with carmine. Growth vigorous, hardy; very floriferous; foliage bronzy green.

Peace (T.) :—Flower pale citron, showy, a sport from "G. Nabonnand." Growth moderate.

Peach Blossom (Hyb. Poly.) :—Large trusses of soft carmine-rose flowers. Very free flowering.

Peggy (H.T.) :—Flower saffron-yellow to pale primrose, with claret reflex, free, semi-double. Growth vigorous.

Peggy Astbury (Pernet) :—Flower soft amber to light yellow, beautifully formed. Distinct.

Peggy England (H.T.) :—Cream, tinted carmine; nice-shaped flowers, sweet scented, free flowering, branching habit, with dark green and bronze foliage; a good bedder.

Pemberton's White Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, large trusses. Growth erect, free from Mildew, late flowering. Pil. Perg.

Penelope (H. Musk) :—A perpetual flowering cluster rose. Colour shell-pink shaded salmon. Flowers carried in corymbs. Shrub habit. Handsome dark green foliage. Wood claret colour. Good in autumn. Fragrant, musk perfume.

Perfume (H.T.) :—Fiery velvety crimson, long and pointed, buttonhole shape and size; sweetly scented; free flowering and continuous. Growth free.

Perfume de la Hay :—Wonderful scent. Japanese rose.

Perle (poly pom.) :—Flower white, semi-double, in large clusters, on stiff stems. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Perle de Feu (T.) :—Flower nankeen yellow, shaded Chinese yellow, medium. Growth vigorous, very free. A.

Perle de Lyon (T.) :—Flower deep canary-yellow, sometimes coppery yellow, large, very full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Perle des jardins (T.) :—Flower chrome-yellow, slightly shaded copper, outer petals changing to creamy yellow, large, full, globular, high centred, opening well. Growth vigorous, very free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Perle des Jaunes (T.) :—Flower apricot, suffused pale buff, large, full, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, very free. A. But. T.

Perle des Neiges (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower snow-white, double, large corymbs, free flowering. Growth vigorous. A. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Perle d'Or (poly pom.) :—Flower nankeen yellow, small, perfect form. Growth dwarf. G. Bed.

Perle des Panachées (Gallica) :—Flower white, striped lilac and pale violet, medium, double, flat. Growth vigorous.

Perle des Rouges (poly pom.) :—Flower velvety crimson, with reflex of petals light cerise, double, small, imbricated. Growth dwarf, very floriferous. E. T.

Perle Orleanaise (poly pom.) :—Flower bright rosy salmon shaded golden yellow, green reddish tinted foliage. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Perle von Godesberg (H.T.) :—A sport from and very much like "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," only with more yellow in centre. A. Cut. Exh. F. G.

Perpetual Thalia (Perp. mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, semi-double, in large clusters. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Perpetual White Moss (Moss) :—Flower pure white, shapely buds in large clusters, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar) :—Flower deep golden yellow, of medium size, semi-double, globular. Growth vigorous. (Type.) B. G.

Petit Constant (poly pom.) :—Flower deep salmon-pink, orange buds, fragrant. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Petite Marcelle (poly pom.) :—Flower snow-white, very double, opening well, free flowering. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Petit Leonie (poly pom.) :—Flower cream shaded with rose. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Petit Louis (Wich) :—Flower salmon-rose. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Petrine (H.T.) :—Flower coral-red, shaded chrome-yellow, very free. Growth vigorous.

Pharisäer (H.T.) :—Flower rosy white, shaded salmon in the centre, large, full, long bud, opening well, very sweetly perfumed. Growth very vigorous, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G. P. T.

Philadelphia (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower deep crimson, double, in large trusses. In way of "Crimson Rambler," but flowers brighter in colour.

Phillippine Lambert (poly pom.) :—Flower silvery flesh with deeper centre. Growth vigorous and dwarf. Bed.

Philomene Pollaert (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Rose-pink, full, medium size, very freely produced. Two Certificates of Merit.

Phœbe (H.T.) :—Fine upright growth with long stiff stems holding the blooms perfectly erect, foliage deep green and large; the bloom is of perfect shape, with long petals nicely reflected when open; colour cream-white, slightly deeper in the centre and occasionally almost pure white; most reliable for forcing.

Phyllis (poly pom.) :—Flower bright carmine-pink. Growth bushy, branching habit. Bed.

Phyllis Bide (Clg. Poly.) :—Small pale gold blooms, produced in light sprays; perpetual.

Picture :—Clear rose-pink, velvety petals reflex in the most pleasing manner, medium size, perfectly formed, ideal Rose for garden and bedding purposes and is splendid for cutting.

Pierre Notting (H.P.), Portemer 1863 :—Flower purple shaded amaranth, large, full, globular, very fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. G.

Pierre Oaro (H.P.) :—Flower carmine-purple, cleared cochineal-carmine, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. G.

Pilgrim (H.T.) :—Flower a beautiful shade of bright rose-pink, of good substance, tea scent; the buds are long and of good form. The stems are straight and strong. Growth vigorous.

Pimpinellifolia (Species) :—Flower blush-white, very early single Scotch Rose; known as the "Burnet Rose"; summer flowering. Growth moderate. G.

Pink Beauty (H.T.) :—This American Rose is a pretty coral-rose pink. Buds are well shaped and pointed, and the open flowers are of attractive build carried on good stiff stems. Habit is good and growth vigorous. Few thorns. Good tough leathery foliage.

Pink Delight (Poly.) :—A unique break in polyantha roses, a single variety of a most delightful shade of pink; very free and continuous blooming.

Pink Pearl (H. Briar) :—Flower shell-pink tinted with salmon, single. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Pink Pearl (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Bright rose with salmon base, flowers of medium size. Continually blooming.

Pink Roamer (Wich) :—Flower pink with silvery white centre, very showy, clusters. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Pink Rover (T.) :—Flower pale pink, deeper in the centre, buds long, handsome, very fragrant. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing. But.

Piscocarpa (Species) :—Quite a tree, with very small bright scarlet pea-shaped hips. Distinct.

Pissardii (Species) :—Flower white, perpetual flowering, fragrant, semi-climber. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Pius XI. (H.T.) :—A large creamy-white Rose with creamy-yellow centre, fragrant. Full and of perfect form. Flowers carried erect on strong stems. Very vigorous, free flowering. A good all-round rose.

Poète Jean Duclos (H.T.) :—Flower aurora pink shaded with salmon, large, full, perfumed. Growth vigorous, branching; free flowering. Cut.

Polly :—Pale reddish orange, deep yellow base, well formed, valuable for forcing, sweetly scented.

Polyantha (poly pom.) :—Flower yellowish white, passing to salmon-yellow, small, full, flat, produced in large panicles. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Polyantha grandiflora (Mult. ramb.) :—Hybrid seedling from "Polyantha," single, hardy. Growth vigorous.

Pomifera (Species) :—Flower blush, single, summer flowering, large hips. Growth vigorous. Bu. G.

Portadown (H.T.) :—A rich deep crimson-rose with a velvety sheen. Blooms large, full and beautifully formed. Very free flowering.

Portadown Bedder :—The petals are orange-yellow on the outside, with a rich cerise flush that deepens towards the edge, and inside there is a suffusion of glowing scarlet-cerise on an orange ground. Free flowering and fragrant. A good bedding variety.

Portadown Fragrance :—Brilliant orange-salmon-pink with orange-salmon base. Full flowers and fine shape. Fragrant.

Portadown Glory :—Clear canary-yellow, which is both rich in tone and lasting, perfectly formed, and has a tea perfume, a free bedding Rose with blooms of exhibition size.

Portadown Sally :—Vigorous. Reddish crimson-carmine flushed and veined yellow running to a yellow base. The outer sides of the petals are sulphur-yellow stained and flushed carmine. Sweetly scented and a good grower.

Portia (H.T.) :—Flower pale rose, base

of petals and centre of flower shaded with yellow, large, full. Growth robust. P.

Pourpre Sanguine (C.) :—Flower brilliant scarlet, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Premier (H.T.) :—Flower pure rose-pink in summer, deep rose-pink in cooler weather, borne on stiff, thornless stems; deliciously fragrant. Growth free, like "Ophelia," with good foliage. F. Cut.

President (T.) :—Flower rose, shaded with salmon, large, good form. Growth moderate.

Président Bouché (Pernet) :—Flower coral-red, shaded with prawn-carmine-red, medium sized. Growth vigorous, branching, continuous flowering.

Président Carnot (H.P.) :—Flower geranium-red, passing to purple-crimson, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A.

President Cherioux (H.T.) :—Coral-red, buds shaded yellow at base. Growth free.

Président Dutailly (Gallica) :—Flower carmine-purple, outer petals shaded magenta, large, full, cupped, scented. Growth vigorous, upright, floriferous.

President Herbert Hoover (vig.) :—Blended cerise-orange and gold. Long pointed buds, medium full large flowers. Strong erect growth, very free and continuous.

President Jac Smits (H.T.) :—Brilliant dark red, buds long and pointed, large, semi-double, free and continuous throughout the season. Growth vigorous.

President Parmentier (H.T.) :—Long bud carried on rigid peduncle. Flowers very large, cup-shaped. Colour rose, shaded golden and reflex in nankeen yellow. Flowering profusely and continuously.

Président Poincaré (H.T.) :—Flower outside of petals bright pink, shaded with lemon-yellow at the base, border of petals tinted purplish mauve, inside of petals rosy magenta, centre petals rich tyrian rose shaded with yellow, perfect form and fragrant. Growth vigorous. Bed. Cut. F.

Président Vignet (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine-red shaded bright poppy-red, large, full and globular. Growth vigorous, free branching. G.

President W. H. Taft (D. Poly.) :—Deep bright blood-red. Excellent for bedding. Growth free.

President Wilson (H.T.) :—Flower butter yellow. Growth vigorous. Cut.

President Wilson (Pernet) :—Flower shrimp-pink and very large, produced upon vigorous erect growths. Exh. Cut.

Pride of Hurst (vig.) :—A beautiful pale salmon-pink rose; the flowers are borne in exquisitely formed clusters.

Pride of Reigate (H.P.) :—Flower geranium-red, outer petals fucsin red, striped white, large, cupped. Growth vigorous, erect. A. Cut. Exh.

Prima Donna (H.T.) :—Buds yellow, shaded with orange and fawn, the petals tinted and margined with rose, opening flower paler, medium size, full of good shape. Growth erect and vigorous. Bed.

Primerose (H.T.) :—Flower melon-yellow during the spring and summer, deepening in autumn; distinct, large, double, of perfect form, long pointed buds, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect, with red-green foliage; floriferous. Exh. Bed. Cut.

Primrose Pirrie (H.T.) :—A yellow sport from "Lady Pirrie," which it resembles in habit of growth.

Primula (poly pom.) :—Flower bright china rose with white centre, sweetly scented. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Pride of Waltham (H.P.) :—Flower delicate flesh, richly shaded with bright rose, very clear, distinct, large, full, petals of great substance. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Prince Arthur (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant rich deep crimson. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.) :—Flower velvety currant red, shaded purple garnet, medium size, full, imbricated, opening well. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Prince Charming (H.T.) :—Flower deep reddish copper, with old gold base, of medium size and pointed. Growth vigorous, free branching, foliage bright coppery red in the young state; flowering in profusion. Bed.

Prince de Bulgarie (H.T.) :—Flower silvery flesh, deeper in the centre, delicately shaded with salmon and pale rose, large, full, opening well, produced on erect stems. Growth very vigorous, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut.

Prince Engelbert Charles d'Arenberg (H.T.) :—Flower bright scarlet, shaded purple, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, very free. A.

Prince Eugene (C.) :—Flower rosy crimson, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Prince Henry (H.T.) :—The well-shaped buds are of a delightful madder pink shade opening vermilion-pink. When expanded the colour is a lovely rose-pink. Very free and continuous flowering, almost thornless.

Prince of Wales (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy scarlet to clear rose, broad petals, and bright pointed centre.

Prince Theodore Galitzine (T.) :—Flower deep orange-yellow, produced abundantly, large, full, opening well. Growth vigorous.

Prince Yugula (H.T.) :—Very deep rich maroon, with scarlet, a solid colour that does not fade, a good bedding Rose, being continuous in bloom.

Princess Adelaide de Luxembourg (poly pom.) :—Flower not unlike the Ranunculus, of a warm, clear pink colour. Growth vigorous and dwarf. Bed.

Princess Alice (Moss) :—Flower pale pink, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Princess Bonnie (H.T.) :—Flower rose-crimson, sweetly scented, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Princess Marie Jose (H.T.) :—Orange-vermilion on yellow, centre velvety orange-red, fruit-like perfume.

Princesse de Béarn (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple, shaded purple garnet, large, full, globular, opening well. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Princess de Nassau (Musk) :—Flower yellowish straw, cut very sweet, double. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Princesse de Radziwill (T.) :—Flower salmon-rose, shaded purple-rose, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. T.

Princess de Sagan (T.) :—Flower velvety crimson shaded with blackish purple, reflexed with amaranth ; medium size, full. Growth vigorous.

Princesse Etienne de Croy (T.) :—Flower amber-yellow, shaded deep rose-pink and mauve-rose to the edges of the petals, very large and full, opening well, of good substance. Growth vigorous, branching, and very free flowering. A. G.

Princess Elizabeth of Greece (H.T.) :—Colour golden yellow, shaded terra-cotta ; a very charming Rose. The flowers are of good shape, with pointed centre, borne on long stiff stems, with glossy green foliage ; Mildew-proof. A good bedding Rose, hardy, and does not die back in the winter like many Roses of this colour. Fragrant.

Princess Margaret Rose :—Soft salmon-pink, with dainty Mildew-proof foliage, an ideal bedding Rose.

Princess Marie (Evergreen Rose) :—Flower clear pink, medium size, full. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Princess Marie Louise (H.T.) :—Flower pale rose with deeper centre, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Princess Marie Mertchersky (H.T.) :—Flower bright silvery china rose, washed with rosy carmine, very floriferous. Growth vigorous.

Princess Mary (H.T.) :—Flower scarlet-crimson with yellow anthers, single. Growth moderate. Bed.

Princess Nagako (H.T.) :—Colour fire shaded yellow, distinct. Form globular, medium size semi-double. Habit dwarf, free flowering, suitable for bedding. Blooming continuously from early summer to October.

Princess Victoria (H.T.) :—Flower rich salmon-cerise with a golden glow at the base, broad petals, perfect form, very free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Princess Yvonne Ghika (H.T.) :—The long buds are of elegant shape, opening into very large well-made cup-shaped flowers. The colour is a fine alabaster white, tinted in the centre with orange-yellow. Fragrant. The growth is vigorous and bushy.

Prinsessin Hildegard (H.T.) :—Flower clear yellow, sometimes pure sulphur-yellow in the centre, changing to cream-yellow, large and full, of good substance, produced on stiff stems ; perfumed. Growth vigorous, upright and free branching. Exh. Cut. F.

Professeur Ganiviat (T.) :—Flower salmon-carmine, shaded carmine-purple, large, very full. Growth vigorous, very free. Exh.

Promise (C.H.T.) :—Salmon-pink, artistic clusters, about the size of a five-shilling piece, bright yellow stamens ; fragrant, with wild Rose perfume ; distinct break of colour, opening independently in succession, sprays are light and airy ; practically Mildew-proof.

Prosperity (H. Musk) :—Flower white, tinted pink in bud, form rosette, large clusters, perpetual flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Psyche (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pale rosy flesh pink, base of petals suffused with yellow. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Pteracantha (Species) :—Curious thorny stems, flowers single ; a truly remarkable plant.

Purity (H. Wich) :—Flower pure white with flesh centre, pointed, globular ; handsome foliage, fragrant. Growth very vigorous, weeping standard. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Q

Queen (B.) :—Flower buff-rose, free bloomer, large double. Growth vigorous.

Queen Alexandra I. (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower rosy pink flowers, in clusters, semi-double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Queen Alexandra II. (Single) :—Flower pale yellow, flushed with pink, perpetual flowering, large and single, in clusters. Growth vigorous.

Queenie Robinson :—A most decorative rose of wonderful colouring, orange-

cerise to rosy pink, produced in large clusters, semi-double and very perpetual.

Queen Mab (C.) :—Flower rosy apricot, shaded orange, beautiful in the bud. Growth moderately vigorous. Bed. G.

Queen Marie of Roumania (H.T.) :—A distinct variety of the highest quality. The long buds and half-open flowers are especially noticeable on account of their wonderful elegance. The open flowers are full and of very fine build. The colour is marble-white lightly tinted in the centre with chamois yellow.

Queen Mary (H.T.) :—Flower zoned deep, bright canary-yellow, bordered at the edges with pure deep carmine, medium size, globular form ; fragrant. Growth vigorous ; most floriferous. Bed. G.

Queen of Colours (H.T.) :—Flower imperial pink, large, very free. Growth vigorous.

Queen of Fragrance (H.T.) :—Flower bright shell-pink tipped with silver, large, double, delicious fragrance. Growth vigorous, flowering freely in summer and autumn. A fine Rose, possessing the true old-rose scent.

Queen of Queens (H.P.) :—Flower pink with blush edges, large, full, perpetual flowering, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. Growth vigorous.

Queen of Spain (H.T.) :—Flower pale flesh with deeper centre, globular, very double, thick deep petals, opening well, intolerant of wet. Growth moderate. Exh.

Queen of the Belgians (H.T.) :—Flower rich salmon-pink, buds long and perfect. Growth vigorous. G. Bed. Cut.

Queen of the Musks (Paul's) (Hy. Musk) : —Flower creamy white to pearl-pink, with red buds. Growth vigorous. Bed. G.

Queen Wilhelmina (Dwarf Poly.) :—An even pure deep pink, large trusses, splendid forcer. A Polyantha of first rank.

R

Rachel (H.T.) :—Orange-buff, flushed carmine, full, large and pointed ; free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Radiance (H.T.) :—Flower bright carmine-salmon, shaded rose and coppery yellow-red, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut. G. T.

Rainbow (H.T.) :—Flower pink, striped and splashed with bright carmine ; perfect shaped buds, abundant and continuous. Growth vigorous. Bed. But.

R. Alba (Alba) :—Flower white semi-double with grey foliage. Growth moderate. Bu.

Rambler Orifiame (H.N.) :—Flower vivid rose suffused with coppery gold, fountain-like sprays, glossy foliage. Growth very vigorous. Ar. P. W.

Rankende Louise-Catherine Breslau (Pernet) :—A very vigorous climbing sport of "Louise-Catherine Breslau." Its flowers, which are of larger size but of the same striking colour than the normal type, are produced in great profusion.

Rapture (H.T.) :—Intensely brilliant in its vivid shades of bright apricot, coral-pink, rose and gold. Has more petals than "Ophelia" and produces more flowers per plant than its parent.

R. Arvensis (Ayr) :—Flower snow-white with golden stamens, single, cupped. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg. S.

Raymond (Pernet) :—Flower outer petals peach-blossom with salmon-carmine or orange-carmine centre, with darker colouring at the base of the petals, large, full, globular ; long bud. Growth very vigorous, spreading, erect branching ; glossy green foliage.

Rayon d'Or (Pernet) :—Flower cadmium-yellow as the bloom begins to open, toning to sunflower-yellow when fully expanded, large, full, globular, opening freely ; buds long and pointed, coppery yellow striped claret-red. Growth vigorous, free branching, flowering in great profusion, bronze-green foliage, glossy, immune from mildew. A. Bed. But. Cut. E. Exh. G. T.

R. Banksiæ alboplena (Banksian) :—Flower white, small, double, in clusters, fragrance of violets. Growth very vigorous ; south or west wall ; tender. (W. China).

R. Banksiæ luteoplena (Banksian) :—Flower straw-yellow, small, double, in clusters. Growth very vigorous ; south or west wall ; tender. (W. China).

R. blanda (Species) :—Flower rose-coloured, single, nearly thornless. Growth vigorous. The Hudson's Bay or Labrador Rose (N. America).

R. bracteata (Macartney) :—Flower ivory white with golden stamens, large, single, with fruity fragrance. Growth vigorous. W.

R. Calocarpa (Species) :—Flower bright rose-red, medium size, round and single, fragrant. Growth vigorous, vivid scarlet fruits.

R. Canina (Species) :—Flower deep to pale pink, single and fragrant. The Wild Dog Rose of Britain. The best Rose stock for budding Roses.

R. Carolina (Species) :—Flower bright pink, single, in clusters, with red stems and ruddy hips. Growth vigorous. (N. America.)

Red Admiral (H.T.) :—Flower bright

cerise-red, large and handsome, produced in masses. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Red Cross (H.T.) :—Flower orange-crimson-scarlet, Tea Rose perfume. Growth vigorous, erect, floriferous; vigorous bronzed branching wood, with waxy leathery foliage. Bed.

Red Damask (D.) :—Flower self-red, single, a form of "Rosa Mundi"; scented, free flowering. Growth vigorous.

Red Letter Day (H.T.) :—Flower velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet-crimson, opening to medium-sized curiously cactus-shaped flowers, which do not fade or burn in the sun, as the reflex of the petals is satiny crimson scarlet colourings devoid of blue or magenta, semi-double. Growth erect and free-branching; free and continuous flowering throughout the season. Bed.

Red Pet (poly pom.) :—Flower dark crimson to maroon, miniature. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Red Pharisær (H.T.) :—Very long buds opening to flowers of a magnificent shade of red. Reddish green foliage. Free flowering.

Red Premier (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Inside of petals bright velvety red, outside of petals carmine-red, very brilliant.

Red Provence or Cabbage Rose (Prov.) :—Flower deep rose, very fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Red Riding Hood (poly pom.). See **Rödhätte.**

Red Star (H.T.) :—Flower fire red, medium; foliage like "Général Jacqueminot." Exh. Cut. G.

Refulgence (S. Briar) :—Flower scarlet-crimson; a good dark hybrid Sweet Briar, almost single. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Reims (Pern.) :—Long bud of nice form opening to a fine full flower. Back of petals flesh-pink. Inside bright nankin yellow, apricot-orange and copper-pink. A very beautiful colouring. Vigorous and very free-flowering. A grand bedding variety.

Reine blanche (Moss) :—Flower pure white, large, full, of flat form. Growth vigorous.

Reine Carola de Saxe (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-pink, large, full, sweet -scented, elongated bud. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering. Cut. G. T.

Reine Emma des Pays-Bas (T.) :—Flower nankeen yellow, shaded salmon, large, full. Growth moderate, floriferous. A. T.

Reine Marguerite d'Italie (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine, medium, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, branching, very floriferous. G. T.

Reine Marie Christina (T.) :—Flower pale flesh, tinged with buff, beautiful in bud. Growth moderate.

Reine Marie Henriette (T.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, large and full, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth very vigorous, climbing, free. A. Cut. Perg. Pil. T.

Reine Mère d'Italie (H.T.) :—Flower apricot-ochre-yellow, blended washed in the centre with yellow and deep rose-pink, large, fairly full. Growth vigorous, very free.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T.) :—Flower bright crimson, free, good shape, freely produced, grand foliage, almost evergreen. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. W.

Reinhard Bädecker (Pernet) :—Flower resembling "Rayon d'Or" in colour, intense yellow with saturnine red shadings on reverse of petals, very large and full. Growth like "Frau Karl Druschki," vigorous and upright; foliage large, deep glossy green and free from Mildew. Cut. F.

Relief (H.T.) :—Flower white with light yellow in the centre, large, of fine form. Growth vigorous.

Rembrandt (H.P.) :—Flower with reddish yellow centre, large, full and perfectly formed. Growth vigorous, hardy; very floriferous.

Réné André (Wich ramb.) :—Flower dark saffron-yellow, shaded orange-red, early, fragrant. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg. E. Weeping Standard. W.

Rene d'Anjou (Moss) :—Flower soft pink, well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Renee Wilmart-Urban (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-flesh, large, full, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Renoncule (poly pom.) :—Flower bright salmon-rose, of medium size, full, ranunculus-shaped. Growth dwarf; free and perpetual flowering. E.

Repens alba (rug.) :—Flower pure white, free, continuous, weeping habit. Vigorous. Bu. H.

Rev. Alan Cheales (H.P.) :—Flower pure lake, with reverse of petals silvery white, large, full, free flowering. Best in cool weather. Distinct. Growth very vigorous. Exh.

Rêve d'Or (N.) :—Flower Naples yellow with salmon centre, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing, free. Exh. Pil.

Reveil (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Golden yellow with blood-red stripes on reverse of petals when in bud state, medium size and fairly full, very floriferous, glossy green foliage, erect habit. A fine bedding variety.

Reverie (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Inside of

petals apricot, outside of petals shrimp-pink or prawn-red on a salmon-pink ground, base of petals Indian yellow, blooms fairly large, full and cupped form. A most attractive and decorative rose.

Rev. F. Page Roberts (H.T.) :—Flower golden yellow, fine fruity scent, very full, good bronzy foliage. Growth strong and branching. A. Exh.

Rev. Williamson (Austrian Briar) :—Flower coral-red, shaded carmine-lake, long deep coral-red bud. Growth vigorous. G.

Reynolds Hole (H.P.) :—Flower geranium red shaded purple-garnet with deep carmine violet reflexes, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F.

R. Gigantea (Species) :—Flower white, single and large, with yellow buds and broad petals. Growth vigorous. Western China.

Rhea Reid (H.T.) :—Flower deep crimson, with full centre, an improved "Lady Battersea." Growth vigorous and free. G. F.

R. Hugonis (Species) :—Flower brilliant pale yellow, single, with rounded or notched petals. Growth vigorous. (Western China.)

Richard E. West (H.T.) :—Cadmium yellow. Paler on reflex. Most continuous and free-blooming. Perfectly formed flower, with high pointed centre, the blooms are large and full.

Richmond (H.T.) :—Flower pure scarlet-red, large, fairly full, generally carried single on long and stiff stems, sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Rising Sun (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Rich copper, shaded old gold at base.

Rival de Paestum (C.) :—Flower pure white, semi-double, good form, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

River's Musk (Musk) :—Flower pink shaded with buff, very sweetly scented, double. Growth vigorous.

R. Lævigata (Species) :—The Cherokee Rose : —Flower pure white, large, single, with glistening trifoliate leaves, almost evergreen. Growth vigorous. W.

R. Iaxa (Species) :—Flower white, single, erect growth, clean stems. Vigorous. Siberia. Used as a stock for budding Roses.

R. lucens (Species) :—Flower pure white, single, in clusters, with shining foliage, bronze in winter. Growth vigorous.

R. Macrantha (Species) :—Flower white to flesh and blush pink, large, single, with yellow stamens. Growth vigorous ; standards.

R. Manetti (H. Species) :—Flower rose-coloured, semi-double, erect. Vigorous growth, clean stems and fibrous roots. Growth seedling raised in Italy from *R. fraxinifolia*. Used as a stock for budding roses.

R. Moschata (Species) :—Flower white, with yellow stamens, single, in large trusses, with cloves and musk fragrance. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

R. Moschata grandiflora (Species) :—Flower pure white with golden stamens, single, borne in clusters, with musk fragrance. Growth the most rampant of all climbing Roses. Ar. Perg. S.

R. Moschata nepalensis (Species) :—Flower white, with golden stamens, single, borne in clusters. Growth very vigorous. Syn. *R. Brunonii*.

R. Moyesii (Species) :—Flower rich deep red, shaded with chocolate, large, single, with large red fruits. An introduction from China. Growth vigorous.

R. Multiflora (Species) :—Flower white, single, small, in large loose clusters. Used as a stock for budding. Growth vigorous. The Blackberry Rose. Syn. *R. Polyantha*.

R. Multiflora de la Grifferaie (Species) :—Flower deep rose to blush, semi-double, in clusters. Growth very vigorous. A good stock for T. Roses. Pil.

R. nitida (Species) :—Flower bright rose-pink, single, with red wood and red foliage in autumn. Growth 12 to 18 inches in height ; leaves glossy ; coral-red hips. Useful for rock garden. Bed. E.

Robert Betten (H.T.) :—Flower pure brilliant deep carmine-red, large and full, sweetly fragrant. Growth vigorous, hardy ; floriferous. Cut. F.

Robert Craig (Wich) :—Flower yellow to white, like "Alberic Barbier" ; early. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Robert Duncan (H.P.) :—Crimson-lake with high pointed centre. A charming variety not readily obtainable, but worth trying for.

Robert Scott (H.T.) :—Flower rose, large, very full, good foliage. Growth moderate. Exh.

Robin Hood (H.T.) :—Flower soft rosy scarlet, full, free, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Robin Hood (Hy. Musk) :—Polyantha type. Bright cherry red. Blooms in large clusters. Shrub habit, very free and continuous blooming.

Robin Lyth (H.P.) :—Flower dark velvety crimson, good form, not very full, sweetly scented, good foliage. Growth very vigorous, erect. A. Bu.

Robusta (B.) :—Flower rich deep crimson, sweetly scented, good foliage. Growth very vigorous. Standard. W.

Roby (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower soft rose

on a lemon ground, buds carmine, medium size, single, produced in corymbs, free. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Rödhätte (poly pom.) :—Flower clear cherry-red, fairly large, semi-double. Growth vigorous and free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Roger Lambelin (H.P.) :—Flower dark velvety purple-crimson, occasionally spotted white and rose, medium sized, moderately full. Growth vigorous.

Roi Albert (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Silky bright carmine, tinted silver, centre cadmium red or vermilion. Large, full flowers of good form. Gold Medal and several Certificates of Merit, Brussels and Ghent.

Romeo (Wich) :—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature "Liberty." But.

Ronald Tooke (H.T.) :—A fine sport of that grand Rose "Col. O. Fitzgerald." Nearly black, otherwise identical in every respect.

Rosa acicularis (Species) :—Flower pale rose-pink, single, early and hardy, with long scarlet fruits. Growth vigorous. (Russia, Japan, and Alaska.)

Rosa Altica (Single) :—Flower lemon-white with yellow anthers; summer flowering, free. Growth vigorous. Pil.

Rosabel Walker :—Brilliant scarlet shaded velvety crimson, yellow at the base of petals; of vigorous habit and sultable for forming large bushes; sweetly scented.

Rosa Evers (H.T.) :—Flower outer petals creamy white, centre delicate flesh-rose, large, full, of sweet perfume. Growth vigorous; free flowering. Cut. F.

Rosalind (poly pom.) :—Flowers bright pink with deeper buds, small, in large trusses. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Rosa Lucida (Macartney) :—Flower rose-coloured, single, beautiful reddish foliage, with glossy appearance. Growth vigorous; requires a warm dry situation.

Rosa Lucida Plena (Macartney) :—Flower rose coloured, a double miniature flower of "Rosa Lucida."

Rosa Mundi (D.) :—Flower red, striped white; the best of the striped roses; fragrant. Growth vigorous. This Rose must not be confused with the "York and Lancaster." G. Bu.

Rose Andrée Messimy (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant orange-ochre, shaded carmine, large, full, of good form. Growth vigorous; free flowering.

Rose Anemone (H. Species) :—Flower silvery shell-pink, shaded with rose, large, single, free, with glistening trifoliate leaves. Growth vigorous. Syn. "R. sinica anemone."

Rose à parfum de l'Hay (rug.) :—Flower purple-cochineal-carmine, very large, fairly full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. B.

Rose Apples (rug.) :—Flower pale carmine-rose, semi-double, large petals, free. Growth vigorous. A fragrant form of "R. rugosa." Bu. H.

Rose Berkley (H.T.) :—The colour is deep rosy salmon-pink suffused orange, and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full, and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery, and Mildew-proof. A magnificent garden, bedding, and exhibition Rose.

Rose Bradwardine (S. Briar) :—Flower clear rose colour, large, single. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Rose des Peintres (Prov.) :—Flower rose with deeper centre, very large, full; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Rose d'Espérance (H.T.) :—Flower of dark red to deep black colour, after the style of "Château de Clos Vougeot," of medium size. Bed.

Rose d'Evian (T.) :—Flower purple-rose, very large and double, opening well, sweet. Growth vigorous. A. G.

Rose d'Herbeys (T.) :—Flower deep canary-yellow, centre nankeen yellow, tinted carmine and salmon-orange, large and full. Growth vigorous, free flowering.

Rose du Barri (H.T.) :—Flower pure "Rose du Barri"; semi-double, perpetual flowering. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Rose Hill (H.T..) :—Pure rose-pink of charming brilliance. Growth and foliage are excellent.

Roselandia (H.T.) :—The flower is apricot yellow shaded cadmium yellow and slightly paler on the edges of the petals. The shape is good, high centre and full. Stems are good. Free flowering. Good foliage, good under glass.

Rose Marie (H.T.) :—Clear rose-pink, long shapely buds, good form. Growth free.

Rosemary (H.T.) :—Deep carmine, reverse of petals permeated old gold, medium size, abundant and continuous, delightful bush or pillar Rose with sweet scent. Growth vigorous.

Rose Merk :—Bright geranium red, of medium size. This distinct and attractive novelty has a very sweet perfume and flowers continuously from the middle of June until the end of October. Bedding and Decoration.

Rose Noble (H.T.) :—This Rose is a real advance on the well-known favourite "Caroline Testout" from which it is a seedling. It resembles its parent in

nearly all respects, as colour, growth, foliage, etc., but the buds and half-open flowers are longer and more elegant. Good for all purposes.

Rose Premier (H.T.) :—Flower pure rose-pink, perfect shape and free, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Rose Romarin (T.) :—Flower carmine-lake, base of petals sunflower-yellow, large, moderately full. Growth vigorous, climbing, floriferous. Pil.

Roseraie de l'Hay (rug.) :—Flower crimson-red, changing to rosy magenta, large, double. Growth very vigorous. B.

Rosette de la Légion d'Honneur (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-carmine, middle of flower striped yellow, medium size, fairly full. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing, free flowering. A. But.

Rosita Mauri (H.T.) :—Flower pure deep rose-pink, large, full, sweetly scented, elongated bud, produced singly on long and stiff stems. Growth vigorous, erect, free flowering. Bed. Cut.

Rosomane Gravereaux (H.T.) :—Flower white with tinge of pink, very large and full, sweet. Growth bushy, floriferous.

Rosomane Narcisse Thomas (T.) :—Flower scarlet shaded crimson, and suffused with apricot-yellow, large and full. Growth vigorous, flowering continuously. Distinct. E.

Rosy Dawn (H.T.) :—Very free flowering, medium size blooms, of rich yellow, with petals margined with glowing crimson, dark coppery foliage. Ideal for Bedding.

Rouge Angevine (H.P.) :—Flower poppy-scarlet; huge petals when expanded, not unlike a Pæony, scented. Growth vigorous.

Rowena (Wich) :—Flower carmine, changing to mauve-pink, large sprays. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Rowland Hill (H.P.) :—Flower dark velvety purple garnet changing to purple, large, full, imbricated, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. Exh.

Royal Red (H.T.) :—Vigorous: In the bud and half-open stage scarlet-red with black shading. The fully expanded flower is of immense size, but lighter in colour. Very full. Free flowering.

Royal Scarlet (H. Wich) :—A valuable addition to red climbers. After the style of "Paul's Scarlet," the flowers being similar in shape to the latter, only rather smaller, and a shade deeper in colour; free flowering; fine pillar Rose.

Royal Scot :—An improved "Sunstar" in colour and growth; the colour is a deep, unfading yellow; the edges of the petals margined with crimson; good growth, with healthy green foliage.

R. pendulina (Species) :—Flower purplish crimson, single, pendulous orange fruits. Growth vigorous.

R. pomifera (Species) :—Flower bright blush to pink, single, with large apple-like fruits, red and hairy. Growth vigorous. Bu.

R. rubrifolia (Species) :—Flower bright pink with white eye, single, with small trusses, with reddish-grey wood and foliage; summer flowering. Growth vigorous.

R. Ruga (Ayr) :—Flower shell-pink to flesh to blush white, semi-double, in large clusters, fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

R. rugosa (rug.) :—Flower rosy-red, large, single, in small clusters, fragrant, with large, round, red fruits. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

R. rugosa alba (rug.) :—Flower pure white, large and single, fragrant, with large orange-yellow fruits. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

R. rugosa atropurpurea (rug.) :—Flower deep blackish-crimson, large, single and fragrant. Growth very vigorous.

R. rugosa delicata (rug.) :—Flower clear soft rose colour, large, single, and fragrant. Growth very vigorous.

R. rugosa fimbriata (rug.) :—Flower white tinted blush with fringed petals, like a picotee, fragrant. Growth very vigorous. The Fringed Rugosa.

R. rugosa repens (rug.) :—Flower pure white, large, single, and fragrant, with creeping habit. Growth vigorous. The Creeping Rugosa.

R. rugosa rubra (rug.) :—Flower rich ruby crimson, shaded violet, large, single, and fragrant. A red variety of the alba. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Rudolph Kluis (D. Poly.) :—Vermilion-red similar to "Paul's Scarlet." Growth free.

R. Sericea pteracantha (Single) :—Flowers pure white, single, with four petals, in form of Maltese cross. Fern-like foliage, large ruby red spines, early flowering. Growth vigorous, useful for rockwork. Bu.

R. Setigera (Species) :—Flower deep pink with golden stamens, single, in small trusses, with rounded red fruits. Growth vigorous. (North America.) The Prairie Rose.

R. Setipoda (Species) :—Flower pink, small and single, in large clusters, with bright red fruits and bristly flower-stalk. Growth very vigorous. (Central China.)

R. spinossissima (Species) :—Flower white, single, with bristly and prickly stems. Growth vigorous. (Europe and Asia.) The Burnet Rose of Britain.

R. Spinossissima hispida (Species) :—Flower sulphur-yellow, large and single. Growth vigorous. Growing in London gardens in 1781. Bu. T.

R. Spinossissima altaica (Species) :—Flower lemon white with yellow stamens, large and single, with small black fruits like a currant. Growth vigorous. (Central Asia.)

Rubella (Species) :—Flower rose coloured, early, single. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Rubens (T.) :—Flower white, slightly tinged with pink, well formed. Growth very vigorous. Exh. Standard.

Rubin (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright ruby-red, large, semi-double, produced in large clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing, hardy; wood and foliage also tinged with red. Distinct. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Rubra (rug.) :—Flower deep rose shaded violet, large, single. Growth vigorous; a variety of "Alba." Bu. H.

Rubra Plena (Microphylla) :—Flower rose colour, double, good foliage. Growth vigorous, tender. W.

Rubrifolia (Species) :—Flower pale red, small. Growth very vigorous. Most attractive. B. G.

Ruby Gold (T.) :—Flower golden lemon-yellow, centre salmon-carmine, large, very full. Growth vigorous. G.

Ruby Queen (Wich ramb.) :—Flower bright carmine with white eye, large, semi-double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Ruga (Ayr) :—Flower pale flesh, free flowering. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. E.

Rugosa alba (rug.) :—Flower white; a sport from "Rugosa rubra"; single, fine foliage. Growth vigorous. Bu. H. T.

Rugosa rubra plena (rug.) :—Flower purple-violet-red, large, double. Growth vigorous. B.

Ruhm von Steinfurth (H.T.) :—Flower cherry and geranium-red, large, very full, of good form, very sweetly scented, buds long, produced single. Growth vigorous, erect branching; ample deep green foliage, free from all disease; exceedingly floriferous. "Frau Karl Druschki" by "General Mac Arthur." Fine for massing, forcing and cut-flower purposes.

Rupert Brooke (H.T.) :—Fawn-pink to creamy flesh. Very profuse bloomer in large clusters. Perfect shaped blossoms. Splendid bedder.

Ruth (H.T.) :—Flower dark orange, fair size, bold, petals globular. Growth vigorous and compact. Bed.

R. Watsoniana (Single) :—Flower pinky white, tiny and single, in small clusters, with bamboo-like leaves and trailing stems. Growth vigorous. Found in an American garden in 1878.

R. Wichuraiana (Wich) :—Flower glistening white, single, in clusters, with golden stamens, trailing habit, and glossy leaves. Growth very vigorous. (China and Japan.) Ar. Pil. Perg. S.

R. Willmottiæ ((Species) :—Flower bright pink, single, with broad petals and small leaflets. Growth vigorous. (South-west China.)

R. Xanthina (Species) :—Flower lemon to buttercup-yellow, single, with light green and smooth foliage. Growth vigorous. (Afghanistan to China.)

S

Sachsengruss (H.P.) :—Flower delicate flesh on a white ground, with china rose reflexes in the centre, large, full. Growth similar to "Frau Karl Druschki." Cut. F.

Safrano (T.) :—Flower succinum yellow shaded yellowish salmon, large, moderately full. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. F. T.

Salamander (H.P.) :—Flower scarlet crimson, very free. Growth moderate.

Salet (Moss) :—Flower bright rose edged with blush and well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Sallie (H.T.) :—Flower outer petals creamy flesh, gradually deepening towards the centre, with splashes of rich yolk of egg colour, large and full. Growth vigorous; free flowering; foliage bronzy green.

Salmon Queen (D. Poly.) :—Orange-salmon which does not fade. Growth free.

Salmon Spray (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Rich salmon-pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne in sprays of from five to twenty or more flowers, Mildew-proof foliage, constant blooming. An ideal rose for massing and for pillar.

Saltaire (H.T.) :—Colour velvety crimson shaded scarlet. Growth is vigorous and upright branching habit; flowers are freely produced on upright stems. Good foliage free from Mildrew and Black Spot. Most pronouncedly and delightfully fragrant.

Sammy (Musk) :—Flower carmine, perpetual flowering, clusters, semi-single, produced in corymbs. Growth shrub shoots from base 4 and 5 feet high.

Sander's White (Wich) :—This is the most free blooming of all the double white Wichuraiana crosses; it makes long vigorous growths, which are amply clothed in bright shining leafage, forming

an admirable contrast to the large clusters of snow-white flowers. Perg. Pil. Ar.

Sappho (T.) :—Flower fawn colour, suffused with rose, centre deep yellow. Growth vigorous.

Sarah Bernhardt (H.T.) :—Flower bright scarlet-crimson, shaded with scarlet, large, semi-double, with large incurved petals. Growth vigorous, semi-climbing, very floriferous. B. Pil. T.

Sarah Wright (H.T.) :—A beautiful shade of pink self colour and a good size. It will open any weather and when well grown will give some wonderful flowers of fine form.

Scarlet Bedder (H.T.) :—A real scarlet bedding Rose. Very free flowering. A good vigorous grower.

Scarlet Climber (Paul's) (Wich) :—Flower scarlet, semi-double. Very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg. F.

Scarlet Glory (H.T.) :—Vermilion-scarlet. Growth is vigorous, of free branching habit and is very floriferous, having abundant dark green foliage which is not subject to Mildew or Black Spot. A garden and bedding Rose of the greatest merit.

Scarlet Leader (D. Poly.) :—Brilliant orange-scarlet, full double flowers of the "Orleans" type, fine trusses. Growth free.

Sceptre (Pernet) :—Flower bright flame colour shaded with orange at the base and a yellow reverse, erect, with pointed centre. Growth very vigorous.

Schloss Friedenstein (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower darkish blue with reddish violet centre, large and full, produced in large corymbs. Growth very vigorous, climbing, deep green foliage, free from Mildew. The best blue Rose in existence.

Schneeball (Wich) :—Flowers snow-white, of medium size, produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Schneekopf (poly pom.) :—Flower snow-white, large, full, produced in large clusters. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Schneelicht (Rug.) :—Flower snow-white, perfect form. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Schneewittchen (poly pom.) :—Flower creamy white, changing to snow-white, small, double, sweet-scented, produced in corymbs. Growth dwarf. T.

Schneezwerg (rug.) :—Flower pure snow-white, of medium size. Growth vigorous, free flowering.

Scott's Columbia :—Pure rose-pink of delightful brilliance.

Seabird (H.T.) :—Flower clear primrose yellow, paling with age to creamy yellow, medium, of fine form and good substance, produced on long upright stems. Growth vigorous and free branching; flowering freely and continuously. Bed.

Seafoam (H. Brac.) :—Flower milk-white flowers, double, a good autumnal rose. Growth vigorous. Ar. W.

Seagull (Musk) :—Flower white, free, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Seagull (Wich) :—Fragrant. Growth vigorous. Pil. ar.

Seaspray (Hybrid Multiflora) :—Stone-white flushed pink, distinct; large clusters of rosette flowers; foliage leathery dark green; Mildew-proof, growth very vigorous; a summer flowering Rambler.

Secretaris Zwart (H.T.) :—Flower bright rose, shaded salmon, large. Growth vigorous; free and late flowering.

Sénateur Mascuraud (H.T.) :—Flower amber-yellow, with yolk-of-egg centre, toning to light sulphur-yellow as the flower expands, large, full, globular. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Sénateur Saint-Romme (H.T.) :—Flower coppery salmon china rose, shaded carmine and saffron hue, large, full. Growth vigorous, very free.

Sénateur Vaisse (H.P.) :—Flower pure cochineal carmine, very large, very full, globular, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. F. Exh. G.

Senator (H.T.) :—Very brilliant dark scarlet without the slightest trace of blue. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering. Fine vigorous grower. Extra good under glass.

Senorita Carmen Sert (H.T.) :—Flower Indian yellow shaded with pale carmine-pink, the top of the petals bordered with bright carmine, large, full, globular. Growth very vigorous, erect branching; bronzy green foliage.

Senorita de Alvares :—Rich coppery pink, deep orange stamens and anthers, base of petals shot with yellow, light green foliage, Sweet Briar scent, semi-double flowers.

Sensation (H.T.) :—Vigorous growth with strong stems and fine foliage; long pointed buds opening to large flowers of a rich velvety crimson, perhaps best described as an improved form of "Hoosier Beauty."

Serge Basset (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant garnet-red, of medium size, full and nicely shaped. Growth very vigorous, dwarf and branching; deep green foliage, continuous flowering. Bed.

Sericea (Species) :—Flower white or pale yellow, single, freely produced, foliage handsome. Growth vigorous.

Sericea pteracantha (Species) :—Flower white, very early, summer flowering, large red thorns on the young wood. Growth vigorous. Bu. G.

Severine (Pernet) :—Flower coral-red colour, fading to prawn-red when fully expanded, of medium size, moderately full. Growth very vigorous, branching; bronze-green foliage. Distinct.

Shalimar (Wich) :—Flower creamy blush lightly flaked rose with picotee edge, large trusses, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Sheila Wilson (H.T.) :—Flower light scarlet with yellow base, single. Growth vigorous. W.

Shot Silk (H.T.) :—Bright cherry-cerise over-shot with salmon-orange, free branching growth with glossy green foliage not liable to Mildew. A variety of great merit.

Shower of Gold (Wich) :—Flower golden yellow, double, of rosette shape. Growth very vigorous, climbing, numerous laterals are produced, clad with beautiful glossy foliage. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Silver Gem (poly pom.) :—New silver leaved sport from "Orleans Rose." Growth dwarf. Bed.

Silver Moon (Wich ramb.) :—Flower pale cream yellow to silvery white, large and semi-single. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Silverscent (H.T.) :—Flower silvery blush perfect shape, on strong stalks, fragrant. Growth vigorous; a bud sport from "Mrs. George Norwood."

Simon Danmaury (H.T.) :—Vigorous, brilliant velvety crimson, large, floriferous, splendid for beds.

Simone (H.T.) :—Vigorous, flesh, white, centre rose de Nymphe passing to creamy white when fully expanded. Large, full.

Simone Beaumez (H.T.) :—Flower flesh colour, sometimes tinted with saffron-yellow centre, deeper. Growth vigorous.

Simone de Chevigne (H.T.) :—Very vigorous, delicate flesh-pink, shaded with yellow. Large, full, elongated, freely produced.

Simone de Nanteuil (H.T.) :—Vigorous, rosy white centre tinted rosy carmine, reverse of petals clear rose, large, full, fine form.

Simone Labbe :—Apricot-yellow changing to clear saffron-yellow when fully open, very large, fairly full, beautifully formed and strongly perfumed; growth vigorous, erect, free flowering. Foliage brilliant bronzy deep green.

Simone Thomas (T.) :—Flower carmine and blood red shaded with coppery red, passing to rose. Growth vigorous; free flowering.

Simplicity (H.T.) :—Flower pure white, scented, immense size, showing gold and yellow anthers, single, free flowering. Growth vigorous, branching. Bed.

Sinica (Species) :—Flowers white, large, bright shining foliage. Growth vigorous, tender, south wall.

Sinica Anemone (Species) :—Flower silvery pink shaded rose, single, large, petals. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Sir Basil McFarland :—Orange-salmon-pink flushed yellow; the flowers are full, of moderate size and beautiful shape. The habit of growth is exceptionally free and bushy, spreading and breaking from every conceivable eye.

Sir David Davis (H.T.) :—The colour is unfading deep glowing crimson, of an even shade throughout. The flowers are large, full, pointed, and of fine form. The foliage is bright green, large, and of good texture. Stems are long and stiff, carrying flowers upright. The habit is strong, vigorous, upright, very perpetual, and free flowering.

Sir Henry Seagrave :—Primrose-yellow flower, very large and well formed, foliage strong and healthy. Growth tall and vigorous.

Snowdrift I. (Wich) :—Flower pure white, large and double, in trusses. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Snowdrift II. (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower snow-white, medium size in large clusters, free. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Snowflake (Wich) :—Flower white shading to yellow at base. Like a fall of snow on the green stems and foliage; scented, foliage fine and glossy, late. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Snow Queen (H.P.) :—Flower pure white, large and full. Syn. "Frau Karl Druschki." Very vigorous. The best white Rose in commerce. Exh. Cut. Bed.

Snowstorm (Musk) :—Flower pure white, small, produced in bunches, perpetual flowering, growing to about 5 feet high. W.

Snowwhite (poly pom.) :—Flower ivory-white, large trusses of semi-double flowers. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Sodenia (Wich) :—Flower pure brilliant carmine nearly scarlet, fairly full; produced in the same profusion and in larger trusses than in "Dorothy Perkins."

Soleil d'Or (Pernet) :—Flower golden yellow shaded with orange and crimson, the orange often predominating, large, full, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, flowering both in summer and autumn. Distinct.

Solfaterra (N.) :—Flower fine sulphur-yellow, large, very double. Growth vigorous, standard. Pil.

Soliel d'Angers (Austrian Briar) :—Flower deep yellow and vermilion-scarlet, free. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Sombreuil (T.) :—Flower creamy white, changing to milky white, tinged with rose, large, full, fragrant, opening well, produced in panicles. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing, very floriferous. A. B. Cut. Exh. Pil.

Sonnenlicht (Austrian Briar) :—Flower clear canary-yellow, semi-double, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, flowers both in summer and autumn. Bed. H. P.

Soprano (T.) :—Flower bright apricot, in bud, changing to buff, semi-double. Growth vigorous.

Soupert & Notting (Moss) :—Flower bright rose, large, very full, globular, fragrant. Growth dwarf, floriferous. G.

Source d'Or (Wich) :—Flower golden yellow, changing to flesh yellow as the flower expands, large for its class, full. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Southport :—A very brilliant scarlet variety of a decided and distinct colour which is maintained until the petals drop. The growth is vigorous, upright, free, and very perpetual blooming.

Souv. d'Aimee Terrel des Chenes (C.) :—Flower coppery rose and carmine, very free. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir d'Alexandre Bernaix (H.T.) :—Blooms very large and globular cup-shaped form, very rich vermilion-crimson-scarlet, shaded fire red. Nice bud carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. Highly recommended for massing and cut flowers.

Souvenir de Angele op de Beeck (Pernet) : The flowers are very fine golden yellow in the bud, changing to butter-yellow as the blooms develop.

Souvenir d'Anne-Marie (H.T.) :—Flower yellowish fleshy salmon, outer petals creamy white, large, full, very sweet, elongated bud, opening well. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. F. T.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot (T.) :—Flower orange-red, tinted carmine on a yellow ground, large, full, long bud, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free. A. E. G. T.

Souvenir de Charles Gouverneur (H.T.) :—Beautiful long bud on rigid peduncle, flower very grand, petals large. Flesh, centre salmon-orange, rich shades. Very free and continuous blooming, richly fragrant.

Souvenir de Charles Laemmel (Pernet) :—Flower golden and orange-yellow, slightly shaded with rose, large, full and fragrant; ovoid bud of clear yellow colour on stiff stem. Growth very vigorous, erect, exceedingly free flowering; foliage deep glossy green.

Souvenir de Clairvaux (T.) :—Flower mauve-rose, shaded salmon-rose, base of petals golden-yellow, medium size, full, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, erect, floriferous.

Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel (H.T.) :—Flower rich glistening crimson-red, tinted with vermilion, very large, cupped form, thick petals, sweetly perfumed; elongated buds of brilliant velvety red colour, borne on rigid stems. Growth very vigorous, upright branching.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (Pernet) :—Flower sunflower-yellow colour, deeper in the centre, without any other blending, very large and full, beautifully formed with elongated deep petals. A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit; brilliant green foliage; few thorns.

Souvenir de Clermonde (H.T.) :—Clear salmon-pink, deeper in the centre shaded with yellow. A very vigorous and hardy grower of erect branching habit. Large glossy bronze-green foliage. Large globular semi-double flowers.

Souvenir de E. Guillard (H.T.) :—Flower saffron hue shaded coppery carmine, large, full, sweetly scented, carried erect on long and stiff flower stalks. Growth vigorous, branching, very floriferous.

Souv. d'Elise (T.) :—Flower creamy white pale flesh centre, large, full, perfect form. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Souv. d'Elise Vardon (T.) :—Flower creamy white, centre yellowish, very large and full. Growth robust.

Souvenir d'Emile Clerc (H.T.) :—Flower glowing rosy carmine, clearer in the centre, reverse of petals rosy vermilion, large, fairly full, of cupped form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. Cut. G. T.

Souv. d'Emile Floquet (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine-rose, very large full, of cupped form, fragrant. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir de F. Bohe (H.T.) :—Vigorous, orange-salmon, very rich colour. Very large, full. An exhibition variety.

Souvenir de François Deak (T.) :—Flower pure white, large, very full, opening well. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. F.

Souvenir de Gabriel Levet (T.) :—Flower salmon-white, centre coppery rose, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut.

Souvenir de Gabriel Luizet (H.T.) :—Vigorous, sulphur-yellow, slightly tinted salmon, passing to deeper yellow.

Souvenir de George Beckwith (Pernet) :—Flower shrimp-pink tinted chrome-yellow, with deeper yellow at base of petals, large, full, globular, carried on stiff stem; bud shrimp-pink tinted orange-yellow. Growth vigorous, erect branching, bronze-green foliage.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet (Pernet) :— Flowers of beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal-carmine, shaded with yellow ; very large, full and globular ; oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with few long thorns and bronze-green foliage.

Souvenir de Gilbert Nabonnand (T.) :— Flower spring colouring ; fire-red on a cadmium-yellow ground, changing to bright rosy scarlet, edges of petals carmine-rose ; in autumn deep cerise and Japanese yellow on an apricot yellow base, large, of cupped form ; very fragrant. Growth very vigorous and free flowering.

Souvenir de Gomot (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple-garnet with vinous purple reflexes, large, full. Growth very vigorous and free. A. Cut.

Souvenir de Gustave Prat (H.T.) :— Flower pure sulphur-white or light sulphur-yellow, without suffusion, very large, fairly full, globular. Growth vigorous, free. A. Cut. Exh. G.

Souvenir de Gustave Schickele (Pern.) :— Flower of very remarkable colouring, outside of petals bright rosy scarlet, shaded with apricot, inside of petals chrome-yellow, blooms large, fairly full, buds long and pointed. Growth vigorous, erect and floriferous.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.) :— Vigorous, cadmium-yellow passing to orange-yellow. The blooms are freely and continuously produced. The buds are long and pointed, always opening well. Gold Medals at Rotterdam and Spa.

Souv. de J. B. Guillot (T.) :—Flower deep-nasturtium red, shaded with coppery red. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir de Jean Ketten (H.T.) :— Flower interior silvery salmon and carmine-pink, outer petals carmine-rose, very large and full, sweet-scented, of good form and substance, elongated bud, opening well. Growth vigorous, continuous flowering. A. Cut. G. T.

Souv. de Jeanne Cabaud (T.) :—Flower apricot-yellow, occasionally shaded with carmine. Growth moderate.

Souvenir de John E. Knight (Pernet) :— A gorgeous terra-cotta, combining three shades of colour—salmon-pink, and a delicate flesh shading, with unexpected bright streaked yellow at the base. Deep green foliage. Vigorous growth. Free flowering, erect flowers, sweetly scented.

Souvenir de J. Passinge (H.T.) :—Flower coppery saffron hue, slightly shaded carmine and deep yellow, medium, fairly full, sweet-scented, elongated bud, opening well. Growth very vigorous, erect branching.

Souvenir de la Comtesse de Roquette-Buisson (H.T.) :—Flower flesh pink, changing to fleshy white with salmon reflexes, large and full, opening well. Growth vigorous, erect, free flowering. Exh. G.

Souvenir de Lady Ashburton (T.) :— Flower variable ; coppery red and salmon, either tint prevailing at times, large, full, very sweet. Growth vigorous, branching, very free.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (B.) :—Flower rosy white, very large and full, very sweet. Growth vigorous, hardy, very free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F.

Souvenir de la Malmaison rose (B.) :— Flower purple-rose shaded deep cerise, large, full, fragrant. Growth moderate, very free. A. Cut. E.

Souv. de L. Bertrand (Wich) :—Flowers chamois-yellow shaded with nankeen changing to creamy white after opening, large, full. Very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Souvenir de Léonie Viennot (T.) :— Flower jonquil-yellow shading to amber-yellow at the base, changing to china rose shaded cochineal-carmine, centre chamois yellow, large, very full. Growth vigorous, climbing. Pil.

Souvenir de Louis van Houtte (H.P.) :— Flower crimson changing to reddish violet, large, full cupped, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F.

Souvenir de Madame Augustine Gillot (Pernet) :—Flower salmon-flesh, base of petals yellowish salmon, reverse of petals silvery flesh, large, full, produced single on long stalks ; sweet-scented. Growth vigorous, with few thorns ; floriferous.

Souvenir de Madame Boullet (H.T.) :— Flower dark cadmium-yellow, large and full ; long bud. A vigorous grower of high-spreading branching habit ; beautiful bronze-green foliage.

Souvenir de Madame Eugène Verdier (H.T.) :—Flower electric white on a saffron-yellow base, large, very full. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Souv. de Madame E. Mulnard (H.T.) :— Flower inside of petals saffron flesh, reverse of petals brilliant carmine with silvery reflexes, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir de Madame J. Métral (T.) :— Flower brilliant cochineal-carmine, very large, double, imbricated. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

Souvenir de Madame Krenger (H.T.) :— Flower pure salmon-orange, changing to old coppery rose with age, large, full ; beautiful bud of deep salmon-orange

colour. Growth very vigorous, with few thorns, purple-green foliage; continuous flowering. Bed.

Souvenir de Madame Morin-Latune (H.T.) :—Flower saffron-yellow, changing to rosy cream when opening, large and full, buds elongated, carried erect on long stems. Growth vigorous, erect branching; floriferous. Cut.

Souvenir de Madame Pidoux (H.T.) :—In the bud stage the colour is Indian yellow and in the fully open stage the inside of the petals is chrome-yellow and the exterior golden yellow. Free flowering. Perpetual. Fine, vigorous, erect growth. Bright green foliage. A fine massing rose, and also a valuable cut-flower variety.

Souvenir de Maria de Zayas (H.T.) :—Flower vivid carmine with deeper shading, large, full, fragrant, of perfect form. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. Cut. F. G.

Souvenir de Marques Loureiro (H.T.) :—Flower Lincoln red on a coral-red ground, extremity of petals changing to purple-rose as it expands, base of petals Indian yellow; in autumn light red and carrot-red shaded with purple-rose, medium, fairly full, elongated bud, opening well. Growth vigorous, branching, very free flowering. G. T.

Souv. de M. Hennion (H.T.) :—Flower carmine, shaded with satin-rose. Growth vigorous.

Souv. de Mme. Boullet (H.T.) :—Flower dark cadmium-yellow, free constant, large, full, long bud. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir de Nungesser (H.T.) :—Flower large, full, opening well, superb colours, red, suffused brilliant carmine, very beautiful variety, sweetly perfumed.

Souv. de Paul Neyrow (T.) :—Flowers creamy white tinted rose, semi-globular pointed centre. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir de Périgueux (H.T.) :—Flower bright brilliant carmine-red, large, buds long and pointed, carried on rigid stems. Growth vigorous.

Souv. de Philemon Cochet (rug) :—Flower white, double, extra large. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Souv. de Pierre Leperdrieux (rug) :—Flower bright wine-red, semi-double. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting (T.) :—Flower sunflower-yellow blended with apricot and coppery yellow, petals bordered carmine-rose, large, full. Growth vigorous, free. Distinct. Exh. F. Cut.

Souvenir de Pierre Oger (H.P.) :—Flower pure cochineal-carmine, very large, full, globular, opening well, sweet-scented. Growth vigorous. A. Exh. Cut. G. T.

Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson (Pernet) :—Flower golden-fawn flushed on the inside of the bloom with a rosy shade of apricot, beautiful buds and foliage, free flowering. Growth vigorous. Bed.

Souvenir de Rene Croquet (H.T.) :—Scented, orange-apricot flowers. Growth vigorous.

Souv. de S. A. Prince (T.) :—Flower pure white, large and full. See "The Queen." Exh. F.

Souvenir de Thérèse Levet (T.) :—Flower ponceau-red on a yellow base, large, full, fragrant. Growth moderate.

Souvenir du Dr. Jamain (H.P.) :—Flower purple-violet, medium. full, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.

Souvenir d'un ami (T.) :—Flower bright rose, inside of petals rosy white, large, full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. F. T.

Souvenir du Président Carnot (H.T.) :—Flower fleshy white, large, full, highly perfumed, long bud, opening well. Growth vigorous and free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G. T.

Souvenir du Rosiériste Rambaux (T.) :—Flower succinum-yellow shaded Nilsson rose, large, full, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, very free flowering. T.

Souvenir de Victor Hugo (T.) :—Flower flesh, with salmon-rose centre, base of petals cadmium-yellow, large, full, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Exh. G. T.

Souvenir de Victor Hugo (H.P.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine, slightly tinted carmine purple, large, full, globular. Growth very vigorous. Cut.

Souvenir de William Robinson (T.) :—Flower a lovely combination of salmon-pink, nankeen-yellow, Naples yellow and crimson-carmine, large, full, sweet. Growth vigorous, free. Exh.

Souvenir de William Wood (H.P.) :—Flower velvety purple-garnet, large, full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous, floriferous. One of the darkest Roses. A. Cut. Exh. G. T.

Souvenir of Stella Gray (T.) :—Flower deep orange, with splashes or veinations of yellow-apricot, salmon and crimson, medium, full. Growth moderate, free.

Souvenir of Wootton (H.T.) :—Flower deep rose-pink shaded purple-rose, large, full, globular, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, very floriferous. A. Cut. F.

Souvenir of Henry Graham (H.T.) :—Flower faintly blushed carmine on pearly delicate cream or buff-white, large, of perfect imbricated form, on rigid flower stalks, Tea perfumed. Growth vigorous and erect; very floriferous. P.

Souvenir of the Old Rose Garden :—

Inside petals soft rose-pink, outside silver, old-world perfume, large broad petals.

Sovereign (Pernet) :—Flower deep golden and bronzy yellow, scent fruity, medium size, half-full foliage very rich bronze, Mildew-proof summer and autumn. Growth compact and bushy. Bed.

Spenser (H.P.) :—Flower beautiful satin-pink, outer petals, reflexed with white very large, fairly full, opening well. Growth robust. A. F.

Splendens (Ayr) :—Flowers flesh colour, large, full. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Spong (Prov.) :—Flower blush-pink, fine small and double. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

S. S. Pennock :—Colour a solid pink, flowers are large, full, and borne on strong, stiff stems, of excellent form and free bearing.

Stadtrat Glaser (H.T.) :—Flower clear sulphur-yellow edged soft red, large, full, long bud, opening well on long and stiff stems. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. T.

Staffa (Scotch) :—Flower French white, double, distinct.

Stanwell Perpetual (Perpetual Scotch) :—Flower pale blush, early and late, very fragrant. Growth vigorous. G. Standard. H.

Star of Persia (Lutia) :—Flower bright yellow with golden stamens, semi-single, about 3 inches across ; summer flowering. Pil.

Star of Waltham (H.P.) :—Flower cochineal-carmine changing to carmine-purple, very large, full and sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut. G.

Steiler Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower brilliant geranium-red, produced in large clusters, which in shape and type very closely resembles " Orléans-Rose." Growth vigorous, climbing.

Stella (Mult. ramb.) :—Flowers bright carmine with white centre, single. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg.

Stéphanie et Rodolphe (T.) :—Flower nankeen yellow, passing to pale buff, pourtour creamy white, large, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing. Exh. Perg. Pil.

St. Helena (H.T.) :—Flower cream with a pink blush in centre, yellow at the base of petals and in some instances coming yellow well up the centre of the bloom, large, full, perfectly formed, with long shell-shaped petals, carried erect. Growth vigorous.

St. Prix de Beuze (C.) :—Flower crimson, good foliage. Growth very dwarf. Bed.

Studienrat Schlenz (H.T.) :—Very free and continuous in bloom. Buds long and opening to very large and full flowers. Colour bright silvery rose with dark rose shading, suffused yellow. Sweetly scented.

Sulphurea (T.) :—Flower bright sulphur-yellow with handsome bronzy foliage. Growth vigorous. Bed. P.

Sultan of Zanzibar (H.P.) :—Flower purple shaded purple-garnet, tinted purple-violet, medium to large, full, globular. Growth moderate. A. Cut. F. G.

Sunbeam (H.T.) :—Flower deep yellow with peach shading in the bud state, opening to fawn yellow and old gold. Growth vigorous, free and continuous flowering, with handsome bronzy foliage. But.

Sunburst (H.T.) :—Flower superb cadmium-yellow, with orange-yellow centre, large, fairly full, cupped form, the buds generally borne singly on long, stout stems. Growth very vigorous, upright, and free flowering.

Sunny Jersey (Pernet) :—Flower bronze-apricot-salmon and orange, free. Growth vigorous. A bud sport from " Mme. E. Herriot."

Sunny South (H.T.) :—The flowers are a lovely shade of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base and are carried erect on good long stiff stems.

Sunshine :—A beautiful yellow Rose. The buds are stained with bronzy red and orange, gradually fading to pale orange and buff. Very sweetly scented.

Sunrise (T.) :—Flower reddish carmine, shading to delicate fawn and pale salmon-pink with pointed buds. Growth moderate.

Sunset (T.) :—Flower deep apricot, large, full, globular, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, very free. A. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Sunstar (H.T.) :—Flower salmon-red with deep crimson base, the flowering growth erect, branching. One of the best Roses in cultivation. Bed.

Superb (H.T.) :—Vigorous, silvery pink of clear soft tone, with deeper shading on back of petals, flowers full, of large size and excellent form, free flowering.

Superba :—A new dark red variety, striking and beautiful.

Surprise (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Salmon pink, without any other shade. Large, well-formed flowers. A fine free-flowering bedding rose.

Susie (poly pom.) :—Flower peach and salmon with reddish splashes, rosette shape, slow in opening, very double, large. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi (H.P.) :—Flower soft rosy cerise, large, full. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Susanne Turbat (poly pom.) :—Flower coral-red shaded bright pink, large for its class, double. Growth dwarf; very free flowering.

Swansdown :—White, shading of cream at base during autumn; bud large, long-pointed; bloom full, beautiful spiral formation; growth vigorous and hardy; exceptionally free and continuous blooming; very sweet fragrance.

Sweet Briar Common (S. Briar) :—Flowers pale pink foliage, very fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Sweet Briar Double Scarlet (S. Briar) :—Flower rosy red, bright double, sweetly scented. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Sweet Briar Double White (S. Briar) :—Flower flesh white. Growth very vigorous. Bu. H.

Sweetheart (Wich) :—Flowers white with faint blush, double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Sweet Lavender (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower light lavender-pink, with golden stamens, single, large clusters distinct, free. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Sybil (H.T.) :—The flowers are of a clear silvery salmon-rose, with rich orange-salmon centre, and the petals are shaded with carmine on the reverse side. Of moderately vigorous growth, with leathery olive-green foliage.

Sylph (T.) :—Flower ivory-white, tinted with peach, centre creamy pink, large. Growth vigorous.

Sylvia (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pale lemon-yellow passing to cream and pure white, small double flowers in large loose sprays. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

T

Talisman (H.T.) :—Golden yellow with crimson shading.

Tausendschön (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower soft pink in opening, the petals becoming reflexed with carmine-rose when expanding, medium, double, produced in large clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing, almost thornless. Distinct. Perg. Pil.

Tausendschön White (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white; a form of "Tausendschön" (red).

Tea Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower coppery pink to soft salmon-pink. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Templar :—Beautiful clear red which does not "blue or purple" with age; flowers of medium size, fine substance and very lasting, even in warmest weather. A sweetly-scented red Rose; vigorous and free flowering, fine bedding and decorative Rose.

Tennyson (H.T.) :—Flowers pearly white, shaded with flesh and pale pink; very large, full to the centre, and a fine globular form. Growth vigorous.

Teresa Bevan (C.) :—Flower coppery orange, shading to deep salmon, free flowering. Growth vigorous. A.

Teschendorff Jubilee Rose (D. Poly.) :—Double "Orleans Rose," but colour is better. Growth free.

T. F. Crozier (H.T.) :—Flower deep canary-yellow, large, full and globular, with high pointed centre. Growth strong, vigorous, branching; foliage olive-green, Mildew-proof. Exh.

Thalia (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, small, semi-double, fragrant, produced in clusters, very vigorous, climbing; very hardy. Ar. Perg. Pil. W.

The Adjutant (H.T.) :—Colour vermilion-red. Form long pointed bud. Full flower, large cupped semi-double. Blooms carried erect. Foliage dark green, wood-claret shade. Growth vigorous. Suitable for massing and cut flowers. Very fragrant.

The Beacon (Wich) :—Flowers bright fiery red with white eye, in the way of "American Pillar," single and semi-double, produced in large clusters.

The Bride (T.) :—Flower amber-white, changing to creamy white, edges of petals suffused rose, large, full, imbricated, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. F. G.

The Dawson Rose (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pale rose, semi-double. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

The Dowager Countess of Roden (H.T.) :—Flower bright silvery pink, large and full. Growth very free flowering. Bed. Exh.

The Farquhar (Wich) :—Flower large, clusters of soft pink flowers, very rapid grower. Exh.

The Garland (Hybrid Musk) :—Flower fawn buds, nankeen and pink to blush-white, large clusters, semi-double. Growth vigorous; summer flowering.

The General (H.T.) :—Flower blood-red, flushed orange, large, full-pointed, globular, carried erect; fragrant damask perfume. Growth compact, foliage dark green, wood claret; flowering continuously from early summer to late autumn.

Thelma (Hybrid Wich) :—Soft coral-pink, very large flowers, fairly double. The flowers are wonderfully persistent on the plant. Very vigorous.

The Lyon (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bright crimson, single; a seedling from "Crimson Rambler."

The Premier (Lucens) :—Flower white,

semi-double, in large clusters, glossy evergreen foliage. Growth vigorous.

The Princess Elizabeth (Pernet) :—Sport of the "Queen Alexandra," similar to "Charming Princess" in colour, but producing blooms of full exhibition size. The colour effect is strikingly brilliant.

The Queen (T.) :—Flower pure white, outer petals suffused rose, large, full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. T.

The Queen Alexandra Rose (Pernet) :—Flower intense vermilion, deeply shaded old gold on reverse of petals, large, freely produced. Growth vigorous, deep glossy green, Mildew-proof. Bed.

Theresa (T.) :—Flower rich apricot colour, semi-double ; flowers with golden anthers. Growth vigorous.

The Wall Flower (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower soft rosy crimson, freely produced on the full length of the shoots. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Thisbe (Hybrid Musk) :—Flower chamois-yellow rosettes in clusters. Growth vigorous. W.

Thoresbyana (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower white, small, semi-double, flat, produced in panicles. Growth very vigorous, climbing, free. Ar. H. Perg. Pil. W.

Thusnelda (rug.) :—Flower light salmon-pink, semi-double, early and late. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Tillier (T.) :—Flower rosy flesh, shaded salmon-rose and purple-rose, medium, fairly full, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. G. T.

Tim Page (Pernet) :—Flower pure daffodil-yellow. Growth sturdy, foliage glossy, Mildew-proof.

Tinted Venus (rug.) :—Flower blush, large. Growth vigorous. Bu. H.

Tiny Tim (poly pom.) :—Flower coppery pink, small, in trusses. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Tipperary (H.T.) :—Flower soft golden yellow, carried erect ; sweetly scented. Growth stout, upright, free ; free flowering.

Tiptop (poly pom.) :—Flower orange-yellow edged with carmine. Growth dwarf. Bed.

Titania (C.) :—Flower coppery crimson in bud state, changing to deep salmon-red when opening, base of petals shaded with clear yellow. Growth bushy and branching ; very free flowering. G. Bed.

Tito Hekekyan (H.T.) :—Flower rosy coral-red shaded with yellow, centre bright coral-purple.

Toison d'Or (Pernet) :—Flower apricot-yellow, shaded with orange-red, large, full, globular ; oval orange-yellow bud. Growth spreading branching habit, very free flowering. Bed. G.

Tom Barr :—Orange-buff, slightly veined carmine. The blooms are always of good shape. Growth strong.

Tom Wood (H.P.) :—Flower brownish red, deep, cupped, sweetly scented. Growth vigorous.

Tony Spalding :—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, with a wonderful sheen which enlivens and makes the blooms live. The flowers, which are deliciously fragrant, are of medium size, moderately full, and nicely pointed. The growth is extra good, vigorous and bushy.

Toreador (Pernet) :—Flower rosy red, semi-double ; buds crimson, outside of petals golden yellow. Growth upright ; very free blooming. Distinct. Bed. G.

Totote Gelos (H.T.) :—Flower flesh-white shaded with chrome-yellow in the autumn, large, full, and globular, with long and pointed buds.

Totty's Red (H.T.) :—Crimson-scarlet, the flowers are very large, full, and well formed. Sweetly scented. A free and easy grower. A good forcing Rose under glass.

Tour de Malakoff (Prov.) :—Flower purple, changing to dark violet, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Tricolore de Flandre (Gallica) :—Flower white, striped purple and violet, medium, full. Growth moderate.

Trier (Hybrid Musk) :—Flower creamy white, edged with fawn, semi-single. Growth vigorous. Bu. Pil. A.

Trigo (H.T.) :—Lovely pale yellow, shaded pink, dark green foliage. Good bedding Rose. Scented.

Triomphe de Caen (H.P.) :—Flower deep velvety purple, shaded with scarlet-crimson, large, full. Growth vigorous.

Triomphe de Pernet père (H.T.) :—Flower lilac-rose with cochineal-carmine reflexes, large, full. Growth vigorous, erect, very free.

Triomphe Orléanais (poly pom.) :—Flower of bright cherry-red colour, large for its class, produced in corymbs. Growth vigorous, erect ; foliage, bright glossy green.

Triumph (H.T.) :—Flower deep carmine with dark crimson shadings, large full, elongated bud, fragrant. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. F. G. T.

Troubadour (Wich ramb.) :—Flower crimson, double, with dark glossy foliage, very free growth. Very vigorous. Ar. Pil. Perg.

Tuscany (D) :—Flower very dark and very fragrant. Growth vigorous.

U

Ulrich Brunner (H.P.) :—Flower geranium-red, changing to cochineal-carmine when fully open, large, fairly full, cupped form, opening well, fragrant. Growth vigorous, erect, hardy and very free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.

Ulster Gem (H.T.) :—A single Rose, its large shell petals of deep primrose-yellow and its prominent and abundant anthers showing conspicuously on the large open flowers, frequently 6 inches in diameter, and of beautiful outline. Growth free and vigorous, producing its flowers in endless profusion throughout the season. Bed.
Ulster Standard (H.T.) :—Flower of bright deep crimson colour. A single rose of great merits and free-branching growth. The shoots which grow to a uniform height of 2 feet branching into loose corymbs covered with buds, open large, round flowers of intense deep crimson, with prominent yellow anthers.
Ulster Volunteer (Single) :—Flower brilliant cherry-red, white eye, large and single ; blooms 5 to 6 inches across, early and late. Growth vigorous.
Una (H. Briar) :—Flower pale cream, semi-single, semi-climber ; summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Ar. Bu. Pil.
Una Wallace (H.T.) :—Flower clear cherry-rose with beautiful formed flowers, free and fragrant, good foliage. Growth vigorous. Exh.
Unique Blanche (Prov.) :—Flower pure white, medium size, full, fragrant. Growth vigorous.
Unique Jaune (N.) :—Flower nankeen-yellow shaded Japanese yellow suffused salmon-rose, medium, fragrant. Growth vigorous, climbing. A. Pil.
Unique Provence :—Syn. "White Provence."
United States (Pernet) :—Flower deep lemon-yellow. Growth like "Arthur R. Goodwin."
Urania (H.P.) :—Flower cherry-crimson, free, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

V

Van Houtte (H.P.) :—Flower strawberry-red shaded crimson and purple-garnet, large, full, globular, very sweet. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F. G. T.
Vanity (H. Musk) :—Flower rose-pink, large, semi-single, free, in large clusters. Growth vigorous. Pil.
Veilchenblau (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower bluish purple, of medium size, double, produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Very distinct. B. Pil.
Veluwezoom (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant carmine passing to deep rose, large, full, opening well. Growth vigorous, very free. G.
Venus (H.T.) :—The blooms are a rich carmine in the centre, gradually paling to warmly flushed cream on the exquisitely reflexed edges of the petals. With a high centre, and a full, well-rounded form ; petals of lasting substance, and the true rose fragrance, Venus is an exhibition and garden Rose of exceptionally high quality.
Vera (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Deep salmon, shaded with coral-red. Large and full. A very free and effective decorative variety.
Verdun (poly pom.) :—Flower bright purple-carmine, large, globular form, produced in large corymbs. Growth vigorous, dwarf and branching ; floriferous. Bed. P.
Verna Mackay (H.T.) :—Flower delicate ivory sulphur-buff, changing to brilliant lemon as the flower expands, medium-sized, of exquisite spiral formation, carried on erect stems, distinctly pot-pourri perfumed. Growth vigorous, erect, free branching.
Verschuren's Liebling (H.T.) :—Flower carmine china-rose, with coppery reflexes, large, full, fragrant. Growth moderate, robust. Cut.
Vesta (Austrian Briar) :—Flower coral-red and yellow to rosy scarlet and old rose, single ; colour resembles "Mme. E. Herriott" ; sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous. Bed. H.
Vesuvius :—A dark single Rose. Colour brightest scarlet-crimson, of exquisite form and solid substance, with sweet perfume. The habit of growth is free and bushy. Superb for bedding, massing and cut-flower work.
Vick's Caprice (H.P.) :—Flower lilac-rose, striped white and rose Neyron red, large, full, of cupped form. Growth vigorous, floriferous. A. Cut. F. G.
Vicomte Maurice de Mellon (H.T.) :—Flower of apricot and yellowish salmon colouring, with coppery reflexes, washed with peach blossom, large, full, of elongated egg-shaped formation, opening well ; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous branching, free flowering. Bed. Cut.
Victor Hugo (H.P.) :—Flower crimson-carmine shaded purple, medium to large size, full, globular, fragrant. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.
Victor Teschendorff (H.T.) :—Flower white with a suffusion of greenish yellow at the base, large, full, high centred.
Victor Verdier (H.P.) :—Flower brilliant deep carmine-lake, changing to deep rose Neyron red, large, full, globular, with high centre. Growth moderate, free flowering. A. Cut. F. G.
Victor Waddilove (H.T.) :—Bright carmine-pink with yellow base. Flowers large and full, carried upright. Foliage large, dark and leathery ; growth strong sweet Tea perfume. Fine in the garden and for exhibition.
Victory (H.T.) :—Flower glowing scarlet-crimson, long and pointed, sweet scented. Growth perfect, foliage bold glossy green ; free flowering. Distinct. Bed. F.
Vierge de Cléry (Prov.) :—Flower white, large and full. Growth vigorous, floriferous.

Village Maid (G.) :—Flower white, striped with rose and purple, variable, large and full. Growth vigorous. Bu.

Villa Pia (H.T.) :—Deep velvety red, shaded with almost black-red. The bud is long, large and pointed, carried singly on long strong stems. Very sweetly scented. The open flower is large and full.

Ville de Paris (Pernet) :—A clear sunflower-yellow rose. At times the colour in the heart is slightly shaded with orange. A very vigorous and hardy grower of erect branching habit. Mildew and disease-proof.

Violacée (Moss) :—Flower steel-blue shaded with violet, changing to greyish pink, large and full. Growth vigorous.

Violet Blue (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower lilac-rose to bluish purple and steel-blue, small, in large clusters. Syn. "Veilchenblau."

Violet Bouyer (H.P.) :—Flower white shaded with delicate flesh colour, large, full, well formed, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Violet Parnett (H.T.) :—A decorative variety of much charm, with long handsome miniature buds of flame and gold colour, opening to deep browny gold, splashed crimson. Almost a double form of "Irish Fireflame." The growth is vigorous, the wood of a purplish tint with beautiful foliage.

Violet Simpson (H.T.) :—A vivid shrimp-pink, fairly full and a perfect shape, fit for exhibition.

Violiniste Emile Lévêque (H.T.) :—Flower bright flesh-pink, shaded yellow, medium size. Growth vigorous, very free.

Violoncelliste Albert Foures (H.T.) :—Flower orange-yellow tinted chamois, large and full. Growth vigorous, glossy green foliage; very free flowering.

Virginian Rambler (Ayr) :—In the way of "Dundee Rambler," but the flowers are shaded with pink.

Virginie Demont Breton (N.) :—Flower coppery rose, changing to salmon-rose, free, sweetly scented. Growth very vigorous.

Viridiflora (C.) :—Flower green, colour of foliage, of medium size, double. Growth moderate.

Viscount Carlow (H.T.) :—Flower warm carmine-pink, free flowering, good foliage. Growth vigorous.

Viscountess Devonport (H.T.) :—Rich Indian yellow; flowers of fine shape, long upright neck, compact growth, excellent bedder; very free and scented.

Viscountess Enfield (Pernet) :—Flower coppery old-rose shaded with yellow; the inner petals are deeply tinted with carmine, while the centre ones are sometimes striped yellow, large, full, elongated cupped form. Growth vigorous, erect branching, free, perpetual flowering.

Viscountess Folkestone (H.T.) :—Flower creamy white, shaded salmon-rose, large, full, opening well, very sweet. Growth vigorous, exceedingly free flowering. A. Bed. Cut. G. T. Exh.

Vivien (H.T.) :—Vigorous. Deep rose-pink, large, full, fine shape.

Von Hoetzendorf (Pernet) :—Flower yellowish pink with coppery yellow centre, large, full. Growth vigorous, erect branching; handsome foliage.

V. Vivo é Hijos (T.) :—Flower carmine-rose with salmon and apricot-yellow centre, medium, full. Growth vigorous, free. A.

W

W. A. Bilney (H.T.) :—A rose with wonderful rainbow tints. The colour is pale apricot, the back of the petals are primrose. The outer petals are tinted and edged with crushed strawberry. Dark green foliage of leathery texture; few thorns; stout erect stems; slight fragrance; good habit. Good for garden and bedding.

Walter C. Clark (H.T.) :—Flower deep maroon-crimson shaded black, large, moderately full, very fragrant. Growth very vigorous, with handsome dark green foliage, the young shoots being beautifully tinted with red. A. Bed. Cut.

Walter Speed (H.T.) :—Flower deep lemon-yellow, developing to milk-white, large, full. Growth robust, vigorous, erect, free. A.

Waltham Bride (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower snow-white, double, large, clusters, early. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Waltham Climber (H.T.) :—Flower bright rosy crimson, large, full, imbricated, very sweet. Growth very vigorous, climbing, hardy, free. A.

Waltham Cross (H.T.) :—A very fine glowing crimson-scarlet semi-double bedding rose. It resembles "K. of K." in colour, but the flowers are brighter and larger with a few more petals. The habit is stronger.

Waltham Flame (H.T.) :—Flower deep apricot shaded bronzy orange, scented, dark green foliage. Growth strong, free, branching habit. Bed.

Waltham Rambler (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower rosy pink, single, extra large trusses. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Waltham Scarlet (Single) :—Flower crimson-scarlet, single. Growth vigorous.

Warrior (H.T.) :—Flower vivid scarlet-crimson, buds blood-red, long and handsome, very large, semi-double. Growth vigorous, free. Cut. Bed. F.

W. B. Bennett (H.T.) :—Flower crimson, large, full, opening well, highly perfumed, long bud. Growth moderate, floriferous. A. Cut. F. T.

W. C. Gaunt (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant

(velvet) vermilion, tipped scarlet, reverse of petals crimson-maroon, of medium size, pointed and perfectly formed, carried erect; Tea-rose perfumed. Growth vigorous, branching, with handsome large oval beech-green foliage. Bed.

W. E. Chaplin :—Colour deep crimson, deepening to carmine-crimson; very free flowering and perpetual; every bud produces a perfect flower, large and pointed; sweet-scented.

Wedding Bells (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower rose-pink, free. Growth vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Weddingen (H.T.) :—Flower fresh silvery salmon-rose, passing to salmon-carmine towards the centre, large, full, fragrant. Growth bushy, erect, hardy; free, continuous flowering.

W. E. Lippiatt (H.T.) :—Flower brilliant velvety crimson, shaded maroon. Growth vigorous. Exh.

Weisser Herumstreicher (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower pure white, large for its class, full, produced in clusters. Growth very vigorous, climbing, free. Ar. Perg.

Westfield Beauty (H.T.) :—Colour a deep coppery apricot overlaid with golden tints; shape is perfect; of fair substance, opens well in any weather, good grower.

Westfield Scarlet (H.T.) :—Clear scarlet, very large and slightly fragrant. Light green foliage. Disease resistant; free flowering.

Westfield Star (H.T.) :—Flower delicate sulphur-yellow to lemon-white, large, full, and perfect shape. Sport from "Ophelia." Growth vigorous, erect.

W. E. Wallace (H.T.) :—Deep golden yellow without shading, with deep bronzy red foliage changing to dark olive-green with age. Flowers very large, full and of exquisite form, freely and very abundantly produced; a magnificent garden Rose and splendid specimen flower.

White Baroness (H.P.) :—A white sport from "Baroness Rothschild"; flowers large and double. Growth vigorous, erect.

White Bath (Moss) :—Flower paper-white. Growth moderate. Bu.

White Caroline Testout (H.T.) :—A pure white descendant from the invaluable "Caroline Testout," which it resembles in all save colour. A. Bed. Cut. F. G.

White Cécile Brunner (poly pom.) :—Flower pure white to sulphur-yellow. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

White Dorothy (Wich) :—A pure white sport from the invaluable "Dorothy Perkins," which it resembles in all save colour. Ar. Perg. Pil. S. W.

White Echo (D. Poly.) :—White edged with pink. Growth free.

White Ensign (H.T.) :—The colour is pure white flushed delicate cream at very base of petals. Flowers are medium size, full and well-shaped, of good petalage and substance, carried perfectly upright on long stems. The growth is strong, upright and sturdy with few thorns. Ideal strong bushy garden and bedding habit.

White Killarney (H.T.) :—A pure white sport of the well-known "Killarney." Bed. Exh. Cut. F. G.

White Lady (Dame Blanche) (H.T.) :—A fine large pure white rose, tinted with green at the heart. Fine free-branching habit. Good foliage. Very free flowering and perpetual. A good bedding and cut-flower variety.

White Maman Cochet (T.) :—A sport from "Maman Cochet," with snowy white flowers; usually tinged with blush or cream. A. Bed. Cut. Exh. F.

White Maréchal Niel (T.) :—Sport from "Maréchal Niel," with creamy white flowers, outer petals suffused with rose, large and full. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Very distinct. A. F. Exh.

White Moss (Moss) :—Flower pure white, semi-double, blooming in clusters. Growth vigorous. Bu. But.

White Ophelia (H.T.) :—Flower white. Growth vigorous. Cut. Exh. F.

White Orleans (D. Poly.) :—Pure white flowers which do not drop. Growth free.

White Perpetual (Moss) :—Flower white, well mossed, pretty in the bud. Growth vigorous. Bu. Bu.

White Pet (poly pom.) :—Flower creamy white, double, in clusters, small. Growth dwarf. Bed.

White Provence (Prov.) :—Flower paper-white, free, summer flowering. Growth vigorous. Bu. G.

White Rambler (Pemberton's) (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower white rosettes, in large clusters, late flowering. Growth very vigorous.

White Tausendschön (Mult. ramb.) :—Flower white, sometimes flaked with pink, buds blush white, possessing all the well-known good qualities of "Tausendschön." Bed. F.

Wichmoss (Moss) :—Flower deep rosy white, buds well mossed, a hybrid of "Wichuriana" and a moss. Growth vigorous. Bu. Bu.

Wichuraiana (Wich ramb.) :—Flower white with yellow anthers, single, fragrant. Growth creeping, very vigorous.

William Allen Richardson (N.) :—Flower varying from pale buff to apricot-yellow, medium, full, sweet-scented, pointed bud. Growth very vigorous, climbing. Distinct. Pil. W.

William Bowyer (H.T.) :—Dark velvety red; a good bedding rose. This rose resembles "Miss C. E. van Rossem" in colour, but is borne on longer stems and is much more sweetly scented.

William Cooper (H.T.) :—Flower deep rich lake-red, large, full and beautifully

formed, with high pointed centre, produced in endless profusion. Growth vigorous, free, upright branching, foliage large. G.

William E. Nickerson (H.T.) :—Rich glowing orange-cerise. Flowers very large, of exhibition type. A very sturdy grower.

William F. Dreer (Pernet) :—The flowers, which are similar in shape to "Los Angeles," and like that variety; these, in expanding, are of a soft silvery shell-pink, the base of the petals of a rich golden yellow which, at certain stages of development, gives a golden suffusion to the entire flower, this golden suffusion being particularly brilliant early and late in the season.

William Kordes (H.T.) :—Capucine-red on a golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow striped with red when expanding. Fairly full, of good form and carried on stiff stems. Tall and upright; opens well and lasts. Foliage fair and free from disease.

William Shean (H.T.) :—Flower purest pink, veined ochre-yellow, very large, full, elongated pointed bud, fragrant. Growth vigorous, free flowering. A. Cut. Exh. G.

William Thomson (poly pom.) :—Flower salmon-carmine and bright rose. Growth vigorous and compact; continuous blooming. Bed. F.

Willmottiae :—Very beautiful tiny foliage, which is fine for table decoration.

Willowmere (Pernet) :—Flower rich shrimp-pink shaded yellow in the centre and toning to carmine-pink towards the edges of the petals, large, full, of elongated cupped form, carried on long and stout flower-stalks; buds long, of carmined coral-red colour. Growth very vigorous; erect branching habit, with few thorns, light green foliage.

Winsome (H.T.) :—Sport from "Shot Silk" with all its parent's good points. Blooms of peach colour, shading to gold at base of petals, light glossy foliage, very sweetly scented and free flowering.

Windsor (H.T.) :—Rich crimson-scarlet, free flowering, delightfully fragrant, good bedding Rose. Growth free.

Winifred (H.T.) :—Deep yellow, shaded peach to old gold. Growth free.

Wm. Orr (H.T.) :—The growth appears to be quite good and as represented by the raisers. The colour is a brilliant velvety crimson.

Wm. R. Smith (T.) :—Flower creamy white, tinted lilac-rose, very large, very full. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.

X

Xanthina (Species) :—Flower lemon-yellow single, early summer flowering, known as "Ecæ." Growth vigorous. G. H.

Xavier Olibo (H.P.) :—Flower velvety black shaded amaranth and fiery red, large, full, globular, high-centred, very sweet. Growth vigorous. A. Cut.

Y

Yellow Banksia. See **Banksia Lutea.**

Yellow Bedder (H.T.) :—Colour a fine sulphur-yellow changing to creamy yellow when the blooms expand; flowers large and full; foliage of a clear grass-green colour; bushy habit; healthy growth; one of the best clear yellow bedding Roses.

Yellow Pharisäer (H.T.) :—A seedling from "Pharisäer" × "Mrs. Aaron Ward." The colour is clear yellow with deep yellow centre. The flowers in shape and size are the same as "Pharisäer" and the very vigorous growth also resembles that variety. Reddish foliage. Sweetly scented.

Ynes Druhen (H.T.) :—Flower dark velvety red, full, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous.

York and Lancaster (D.) :—Flower pale rose or white, sometimes striped, fragrant, summer flowering; "Rosa Mundi" is incorrectly called by this name. Growth, which is similar, is vigorous and free. Bu.

Yvonne (Wich ramb.) :—Flower soft pink with deeper centre and yellow base, in large loose trusses, good foliage. Growth very vigorous. Ar. Perg. Pil.

Yvonne Rabier (poly pom.) :—Flower ivory-white, flowers in large clusters, free, perpetual flowering. Growth dwarf. Bed. E.

Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.) :—Flower porcelain-white suffused pink, large, full, opening well. Growth vigorous, floriferous. Cut. F. T.

Z

Zenobia (Moss) :—Flower soft satin-rose, large, full, buds well mossed. Growth vigorous. Bu. But.

Zephyrine Drouhin (B.) :—Flower bright silvery pink, semi-double, very showy, delicate perfume, thornless. Growth very vigorous. G. Pil. H.

All descriptions of Roses in this Dictionary are edited descriptions of the raisers, introducers and growers and the author tenders his most sincere thanks for their kindly information and support of his book.

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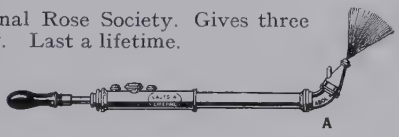
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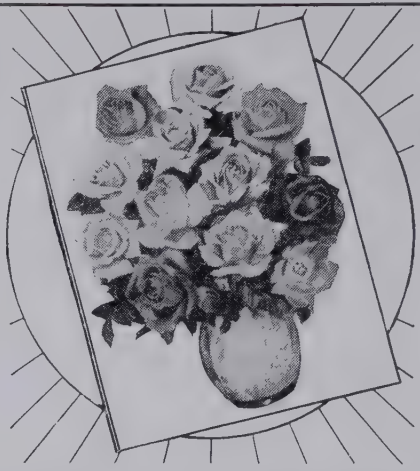
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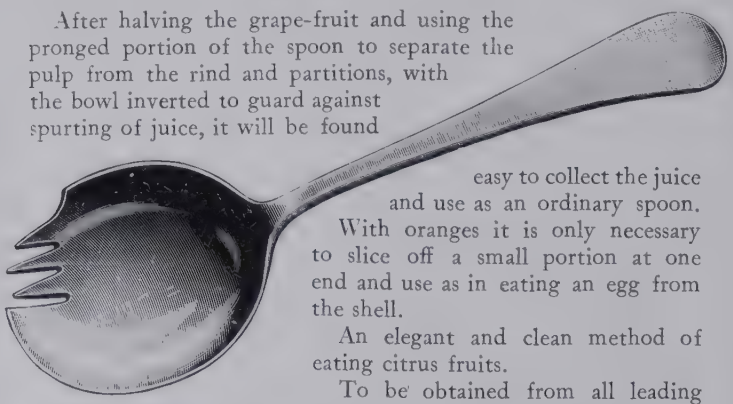
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